※Please refer to the original text for accuracy

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BASIC PLAN

— DRAFT —

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Chapter 1 Basic Concept

On December 23, 2025, the Cabinet decided Japan's first "Artificial Intelligence Basic Plan," as provided for in Article 18, paragraph (1) of the Act on Promotion of Research and Development, and deployment of Artificial Intelligence-related Technology (Act No. 53 of 2025; hereinafter the "AI Act").

With regard to artificial intelligence (hereinafter "AI"), which contributes to resolving the longstanding challenges facing Japan, including "population decline," "insufficient domestic investment," and "stagnant wages," we set forth "Japan Rebooted" through "Trustworthy AI" and formulated a strategy to achieve this goal. We are launching a "recovery push" together with the world by seeking to reproduce, through AI innovation that leverages high-quality field data and communications infrastructure, the value of "trustworthiness" that it has cultivated in the real world. To foster momentum for "trying out AI" to solve challenges, we are acting in the spirit of "leading by example." Under government leadership, an AI utilization environment has been established through Government AI "GENAI," and AI deployment is being advanced by one hundred eighty thousand government employees, the largest scale in Japan's public sector. This initiative has attracted attention both in Japan and abroad as an effort to accelerate the social implementation of AI in Japan. Taking this as a starting point, Japan is working to realize a virtuous cycle from "deployment" to "development," to identify AI risks appropriately and promptly and respond to them proactively, to bring together diverse innovations around the world with "Trustworthy AI" as its core, and furthermore to build a society in which humans and AI can work together continuously, as it pursues becoming "the most AI-friendly country in the world."

(Rapid evolution of Agentic AI Technology)

Six months later, the situation surrounding AI deployment and development has once again changed significantly.

At present, AI is evolving from a tool that supports operations through dialogue-based document drafting and the like into an entity capable of undertaking decision-making and execution for organizations and society. Its "thinking ability" has been strengthened through the advancement of AI reasoning capabilities; it has acquired "eyes and ears" through progress in multimodal[1] AI; and "AI creating AI" has also become possible through the practical application of AI coding. Furthermore, the application of AI to physical space, namely physical AI, is accelerating. By utilizing these technologies, "Agentic AI," in which AI itself repeatedly formulates plans, executes them, verifies the results, and makes revisions toward the achievement of objectives, is now expanding rapidly. In countries around the world, it is beginning to serve as a foundation for autonomously running entire operations across a broad range of fields, including industry, government, research and development, and even national security. How such agentic AI, which increases the speed of organizational decision-making and operational processing, should be implemented in society has become a matter directly linked to national strength, including economic power, defense capabilities, and technological capabilities.

[1] Technologies and methods for integrating and processing multiple forms of information, such as text, images, audio, and video

(AI Implementation Capabilities Across Society Are Indispensable)

Around the world, the deployment and development of advanced technologies, including agentic AI, are accelerating at an ever-faster pace. Investment is accelerating not only in the United States and China amid intensifying development competition, but also in countries with economies smaller than Japan's, where AI deployment in business operations is rapidly expanding and related development investment is increasing sharply. As global demand for AI surges, markets are also expanding significantly for Japanese companies that have strengths as key players in the supply chain for compute resources, including semiconductors and data centers.

In Japan as well, AI deployment in individual operational settings is accelerating rapidly particularly among large enterprises and research institutions, and development investment, including by startups, is also growing. However, the gaps between Japan and other growing countries in utilization rates and private investment had in fact widened by 2025. Now is the time to expand AI deployment across entire organizations for the purpose of solving challenges, broaden AI implementation in mid-sized enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, and regions, and increase infrastructure investment such as data centers.

In the age of agentic AI, the application of AI across a wide variety of social operations will deepen and expand. As AI itself learns, thinks, and creates, there is a need to strengthen not only model development capabilities, but, even more importantly, comprehensive AI implementation capabilities, including compute resources, electric power, human resources, and data, as well as control and management, institutions, and policies that lead to safety and security.

(Japan's Winning Strategy: "AX" Through the Implementation of "Vertical AI" and "Physical AI")

Japan, confronted with a mounting array of social challenges such as labor shortages in local regions, is precisely the country that must engage with evolving AI, actively apply it to solving challenges, and proactively advance its social implementation.

To translate Japan's on-the-ground strengths into AI implementation capabilities, Japan's AI strategy will place emphasis on domain-specific "vertical AI" that can be used in industrial and administrative settings, as well as on "physical AI" that creates value in physical space. Vertical AI, whose introduction is already progressing, accumulates as data the experience and knowledge of each workplace, including tacit knowledge. Physical AI, in turn, executes such data and AI-based judgments in the real world through machines and equipment. In this way, Japan will deeply embed AI like agentic AI, into the front lines of its manufacturing, services, and infrastructure. By using vertical AI and physical AI, Japan will not only solve its own challenges and create unique value but also contribute to solving challenges around the world.

As Japan places emphasis on AI that handles its own unique on-the-ground data, it must avoid excessive dependence on any particular country or company so that it can proactively select and operate "Trustworthy AI" whenever necessary. In order for Japan to be needed by the world within the AI ecosystem, it must strengthen its advantages in technology, supply chains, and infrastructure, and enhance its autonomy and negotiating power. Within the AI ecosystem, Japan will secure strategic autonomy and strategic indispensability and establish open "AI Sovereignty." While promoting coordination and division of roles with like-minded countries

and ensuring interoperability, Japan will strengthen the autonomy of compute resources, data platforms, applications, and other components in strategic domains such as government, defense, and critical infrastructure, while securing resilience against disruptions and operational capabilities. In semiconductors, data centers, communications, equipment, and materials, Japan will become more indispensable than ever, and create new advantages through the strength of its on-the-ground data and hardware.

To further strengthen Japan's on-site capabilities through vertical AI and physical AI, solve challenges facing industry, government, and people's daily lives, and reinforce national strength, Japan will promote "AI Transformation (AX)," under which all organizations fundamentally review decision-making and the conduct of operations on the premise of AI. On the premise that society as a whole will undertake AX, the ways in which humans and AI collaborate, as well as regulations and institutions, must also be redesigned.

(Addressing Increasingly Complex and Serious Risks Through "Responsible Agile Governance")

The technical risks, social risks, and national security risks posed by AI are becoming increasingly complex and serious, as technological innovation advances, including the emergence of agentic AI. Even over the past six months, cases that may involve infringement of portrait rights, copyrights, and other property rights have drawn public attention, while concerns have also been raised about the impact of AI on human relationships and excessive dependence on AI. In addition, with the advent of agentic AI, concerns have been pointed out regarding the blurring of the locus of responsibility and the growing impact on ways of working and employment. There are also concerns about the possibility of cyberattacks in which agentic AI autonomously discovers system vulnerabilities, constructs attack procedures, and executes and revises them.

To confront these increasingly complex and serious risks and embody "Trustworthy AI," we must engage even more proactively in "responsible agile governance," beginning with the smooth implementation of the AI Act and related frameworks and ensuring their effectiveness while taking into account developments in other countries that are ahead in AI deployment. In doing so, we must take an integrated approach that combines not only "institutional responses" under the AI Act and other frameworks, but also "technical responses," in which control functions and standards are built into design, and "organizational management responses," in which establish governance across the entire organization through improving literacy and clarifying the locus of responsibility. With regard to the risk of cyberattacks in particular, organizations as a whole must implement risk mitigation under the leadership of executive management, actively utilize high-performance AI, and work to accelerate the discovery and correction of vulnerabilities.

(Toward AX Across Society — Driving Japan Through "Trustworthy AI")

Japan will continue to aim to become "the most AI-friendly country in the world" and, while ensuring safety and security, pursue the implementation of advanced AI technologies across society as a whole. Precisely because Japan faces serious challenges such as labor shortages, it can be expected to achieve significant problem-solving effects across society by promoting AX, starting with the social implementation of agentic AI. To this end, while upholding a human-centered AI society in which individual dignity is respected, Japan will fundamentally strengthen its AI implementation capabilities, including by rebuilding institutions and policies on the premise of AI, and reproduce Japan's "trustworthiness" in agentic AI as well.

At the same time, toward realizing “a society where humans and AI collaborate,” Japan will also confront the heightened risks arising from the emergence of agentic AI, particularly its impact on ways of working and employment and concerns over widening disparities. Japan will redefine the relationship between people and society, explore how humans and AI can build trust under an appropriate division of roles, and examine what values humans themselves should create, including responsibility for judgment. At the same time, we will take the lead in building societal frameworks and enhancing “people skills and humanness”—which include creativity, critical thinking, judgment, adaptability, and communication skills—so that people can make decisions, act, and live as human beings.

As a nation, we commit to AX—driving society as a whole with "trustworthy AI." We create value unique to Japan, while pursuing the resolution of challenges and the strengthening of national power.

As a strategy contributing to the realization of this objective, Japan will formulate the “AI Basic Plan Phase II” pursuant to Article 18, paragraph (1) of the AI Act, and the Government will steadily advance the contents included in the AI Basic Plan Phase II.

Chapter 2 Basic Policies on Measures for Promoting Research and Development, and Deployment of AI-related Technology

This Chapter sets forth the “four principles” and “four basic policies” on measures for promoting research and development, and deployment of AI-related technology, based on the basic principles for promoting research and development, and deployment of AI-related technology provided in Article 3 of the AI Act.

Four Principles

• Promoting innovation while mitigating risks — To realize The Human-Centered AI Society Principle (as decided by the Strategic Headquarters for the Promotion of Science, Technology and Innovation on March 29, 2019), we will thoroughly promote innovation while mitigating risks.

•Attempt and learning — All entities will cultivate the spirit of “trying first,” without being bound by infallibility or adherence to precedent. Organizations will also continuously make attempts, learn through trial and error, proceed step by step, and foster an environment and culture in which they address essential issues.

• Agile methodology — To balance the promotion of innovation and risk mitigation, we will adopt an agile methodology that responds flexibly and swiftly to matters by rotating the PDCA (plan–do–check–act) cycle, from the perspective of continuously evolving initiatives while responding immediately to change, in the spirit of a “perpetual beta.”

• Promotion of integrated domestic and international policies — To become a hub of diverse AI innovations, we will promote AI-related policies that integrate domestic and foreign policies in an inseparable and organic manner through proactive international cooperation.

Four Basic Policies

1. Accelerate AI deployment (“Adopt AI”):

By actively utilizing cutting-edge AI technologies across Japanese society while implementing appropriate risk mitigating measures, we will foster new innovation. Promoting the accumulation and utilization of data—the foundation for promoting AI innovation—particularly by facilitating cross-organizational data sharing, will enable thorough AI deployment and enhance AI performance.

2. Strategically strengthen AI development capabilities (“Create AI”):

Advance development across the AI tech stack—from infrastructure to applications—and combine them organically to develop “Trustworthy AI”, Japan’s competitive edge.

By first deploying AI—where fundamental research and societal implementation converge—across society as a whole, and then creating AI to solve the challenges that arise from this deployment, we can achieve a virtuous cycle that drives broad technological innovation.

3. Lead AI governance (“Enhance AI Trustworthiness”):

To foster an environment that realizes a virtuous cycle of AI deployment and technological innovation in a society where humans and AI collaborate, we will establish governance to ensure the appropriateness of AI.

As AI operates across borders, international governance is essential in addition to domestic measures, and Japan will take the lead in its development.

4. Sustainable transformation toward an AI society (“Collaborate with AI”):

To realize a society where humans and AI collaborate, we will proactively and continuously transform industries, employment structures, systems, and societal frameworks.

Beyond cultivating and securing AI talent including personnel who implement AI in real-world settings, we will build an environment that enhances the “people skills and humanness” needed to thrive in an AI society, while exploring the division of roles between humans and AI.

Chapter 3 Measures that the Government Should Comprehensively and Systematically Implement to Promote Research and Development, and Utilization of AI-related Technology

This Chapter sets forth the “measures that the Government should comprehensively and systematically implement to promote research and development, and utilization of AI-related technology,” based on the four principles and four basic policies outlined in the previous Chapter.

In order to advance AX across society swiftly and powerfully, the Government will work in close collaboration with relevant ministries and agencies. It will establish the necessary structure to design and promote the ideal form of AX across society. Across ministries and agencies, the Government will review systems and operations, including those under the AI Act, in a simultaneous and leading manner. In doing so, it will continuously monitor the status of initiatives and confirm their consistency with the ideal form of AX across society. By visualizing the status of initiatives, we will strive to ensure effectiveness, including by enabling the early identification of issues and necessary revisions.

To strongly promote AI policy, we will strengthen its promotion structure, including the secretariat functions of the Artificial Intelligence Strategic Headquarters, which is responsible for the overall coordination of AI measures. The Government will appropriately and promptly grasp technological trends and international situation regarding AI, including through the establishment of a council in which industry, academia, and government collaborate.

Note: ◎ indicates major ministries and agencies responsible for coordinating all related policies.

Section 1 Accelerating AI Deployment

The evolution of AI technology is making it easier for diverse entities to solve a wide range of social issues. We will aim to realize a society in which almost all citizens, across generations and including mid-sized enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, and local regions, routinely deploy AI. While promoting understanding of the effects and risks of AI, we will broadly foster the spirit of proactively and consciously “trying out AI.” By placing emphasis on diversity and inclusion, eliminating disparities in use due to age, region, and other factors, and enabling society as a whole to proactively deploy AI, we will realize AI innovation.

With agentic AI as a core, we will actively apply AI to solve social issues and strengthen industrial competitiveness. In particular, we will proactively introduce vertical AI and physical AI into administrative and industrial settings. We will promote AI deployment that leads to the creation of new businesses and industries, and expand Japan’s AI market. From the perspective of public interest, we will promote AI deployment that contributes to solving social issues in areas such as medical care and long-term care, welfare, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and social infrastructure. We will strategically advance AI deployment in defense, cybersecurity, disaster management, fire services, and police activities. We will also promote AI-driven scientific research, which serves as a foundation for AI deployment and development.

By first using AI in real-world settings, we will accumulate experience, tangibly experience the effects of operational improvement, and link this to the refinement and accumulation of data, including tacit knowledge. We will create a virtuous cycle between AI deployment and the necessary preparation of data. Furthermore, in order to thoroughly deploy AI and improve its performance, we will promote the accumulation and utilization of data, particularly the sharing of data across organizations and data utilization through public-private collaboration. In doing so, we will advance these efforts strategically, including by ensuring the security of Japan's data, such as by addressing the risk of leakage overseas of sensitive information, including trade secrets.

In deploying AI across society as a whole, we ourselves will actively and proactively deploy AI from the perspective of "leading by example." A generative AI utilization environment, "GENAI," has been rolled out to government employees, mainly in central ministries and agencies. It will be deployed as an embodiment of "AI Sovereignty," enabling safe and secure selection and operation without excessive dependence on any particular business operator or foundation model, and will broadly promote creative and autonomous AI deployment by government employees, including expansion to regional branch offices. Taking this as a starting point, we will strongly promote AX, under which government operations and organizations are rebuilt on the premise of AI. At the same time, by taking the lead in appropriately procuring and deploying AI, we will help ensure the trustworthiness and transparency of AI deployed in Japanese society.

Local governments must provide administrative services in a sustainable manner even as resource constraints become more severe due to population decline and rising costs for maintaining and renewing social infrastructure. To overcome these challenges, we will prepare an environment that enables local governments to actively introduce AI[2].

We will promote "regional AX" in order to advance AI introduction among mid-sized and core enterprises in local regions, where labor shortages are particularly evident, and to transform regional growth potential into actual growth.

[Specific Initiatives]

(1) Thorough utilization of AI in central and local governments

(i) Promote Government AI "GENAI," including the introduction of agentic AI and the active use of AI models developed in Japan, and advance the strategic deployment of generative AI in the Government. Through efforts to make "GENAI" open-source[3], support AI introduction in local governments. Develop rules for administrative

[2] There are signs of local initiatives to promote opportunities and case studies for AI demonstration and implementation (such as the AI Hokkaido Conference) and to establish core support facilities (such as STATION Ai) aimed at fostering the creation, development, and expansion of startups.

[3] open-source: a license type where the software's source code is publicly available, allowing anyone to view, use, modify, and redistribute it.

bodies to introduce AI agents, and promote appropriate deployment as well as improvements in the quality and efficiency of operations. [Digital Agency (◎), all ministries and agencies]

(ii) The Government itself will take the lead in appropriately procuring AI and promoting its deployment in a safe and secure manner. [Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, all ministries and agencies]

(iii) With the aim of structural transformation of local government operations through AI (local government AX), horizontally deploy excellent use cases and promote appropriate AI deployment in local governments, including the introduction of mechanisms for fully online completion and automation of operations through the use of AI and related technologies. [Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (◎)]

(2) Solving social issues and creating new businesses through promotion of AI deployment

(i) Promote the development, demonstration, introduction, and social implementation of AI centered on vertical AI and physical AI, including the active introduction of agentic AI in each field, including medical care and healthcare, long-term care, finance, education, police activities, disaster risk reduction and fire services, environmental conservation, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, the food industry, manufacturing such as shipbuilding and the marine equipment industry, infrastructure construction and management, logistics, public transportation, and information and communications. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) To expand AI deployment in scientific research by researchers from both academia and industry, promote the preparation of research environments that enable researchers to continue taking on new ideas through swift and accompanying support suited to the AI era, promote research and development that leads AI for Science, and build next-generation research infrastructure to support these efforts. [Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology]

(iii) Formulate strategies by selected domain from the perspectives of market potential, public interest, and strategic importance, implement concentrated public-private investment, and strongly promote the implementation of vertical AI. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Taking into account the “AI Robotics Strategy” (March 26, 2026, Liaison Conference of Relevant Ministries and Agencies on AI Robotics), support the leading introduction of physical AI into businesses and industries. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(v) To promote regional AX, support AI introduction in mid-sized enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, beginning with Large-Scale Growth Investment Subsidies and Digitization/AI Introduction Subsidies; support the launch of community-based new businesses utilizing AI; and support the creation of advanced regional problem-solving projects utilizing AI and other digital technologies. [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (◎)]

(vi) Provide support to companies, including startups, that possess innovative technologies relating to AI. [Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vii) Promote AI deployment toward the fundamental reinforcement of defense capabilities, with a view to realizing defense methods that make maximum use of data and AI. [Ministry of Defense]

(viii) Promote AI deployment for the advancement of police activities to ensure the safety and security of the public. [National Police Agency]

(ix) Promote AI deployment to ensure security in various fields, beginning with the information and communications field. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, relevant ministries and agencies]

(3) Data strategy for AI and mechanisms for further AI deployment

(i) Arrange various data held by the Government and government-related institutions into machine-readable form, and strive to build a data environment premised on AI use. [Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) Advance the development of an environment for data linkage and distribution of geospatial information, and promote “Geo AI” to solve social issues in diverse fields such as cities, national land and local regions. [Cabinet Secretariat (◎), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism]

(iii) As a first step in data utilization, promote the use of field data without requiring complete data structuring. Make rich and high-quality data in semi-public sectors such as medical care, education, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and construction, as well as in industrial and research fields that are Japan’s strengths, into Japan’s winning strategy, and build a data linkage platform while ensuring data security, including measures to address the risk of leakage of trade secrets. [Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Support research and development, demonstration, establishment of methodologies, and standardization relating to middleware for data refinement technologies indispensable for AI learning and use, data linkage, and related purposes, as well as data space technologies for data linkage, including Open Data Spaces. At the same time, foster domestic platform services that play a central role in data refinement and data linkage. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(v) If a bill to amend the Act on the Protection of Personal Information (Act No. 57 of 2003) is enacted, including the creation of special provisions that would make consent of data subjects unnecessary for third-party provision of personal data and related actions when such data is used only for AI development and related purposes that can be categorized as statistics creation, as well as the establishment of an administrative monetary penalty system in cases of violations of obligations stipulated under such special provisions, proceed with the preparation of subordinate regulations and related measures toward smooth enforcement. [Personal Information Protection Commission]

(vi) From the perspective of promoting AX across society, centered on the Digital Administrative and Fiscal Reform Council, conduct fundamental reviews across ministries and agencies of legal systems, guidelines, and operational rules. [Cabinet Secretariat (◎), Cabinet Office, Digital Agency, relevant ministries and agencies]

Section 2 Strategically Strengthening AI Development Capabilities

With the emergence of agentic AI, more compute resources and data, as well as a stable power supply, are required, and we are increasingly expected to strengthen AI implementation capabilities as a national foundation. Within Japan, we will strengthen the entire AI ecosystem, including data, data centers, data platforms, cloud environments, compute resources, foundation models, applications, and connections with physical space. We will promote the preparation of data and the development of foundation models and evaluation platforms toward realizing “Trustworthy AI.”

In building the AI ecosystem, we will aim to establish open “AI Sovereignty.” At each layer of the AI ecosystem, we will avoid excessive dependence on any particular country or company as a matter of strategic autonomy, and ensure the capacity for continuous operation. In addition, while leveraging Japan’s strengths in the compute resource supply chain and on-the-ground data, we will independently research and develop AI that solves Japan’s challenges and link this to strengthening Japan’s strategic indispensability as a means of solving global challenges as well.

We will promote AI research and development, whose importance is increasing, in a diverse, innovative, and open manner, including as reasoning capabilities become increasingly necessary for agentic AI and multimodal capabilities become increasingly necessary for physical AI. We will leverage high-quality data that constitutes Japan’s strength, actively welcome top talent from Japan and abroad, and enhance AI development capabilities in Japan from the perspectives of both pre-training and post-training.

To enable the AI ecosystem to develop in a sustainable manner, the public and private sectors will collaborate to make strategic and concentrated investments in research and development, infrastructure development, and other areas, while actively attracting private investment, including by utilizing economic security measures, small and medium enterprise policies, tax systems for promoting investment in specified productivity improvement equipment and related assets, and R&D tax systems.

To create a virtuous cycle of AI introduction and development utilizing on-the-ground data, which is one of Japan’s assets, we will promote vertical AI, physical AI, and AI for Science as core pillars. The accumulation of data through the on-site use of vertical AI, whose introduction is progressing ahead of others, will support the development and deployment of physical AI. Promoting AI-driven research and development will narrow the distance between basic research and social implementation, and serve as a foundation for all AI development. As the starting point of this virtuous cycle, we will create initial demand through leading introduction and institutional reform.

Through vertical AI, a domain-specific system that vertically integrates data, models, and applications and utilizes on-the-ground data, including tacit knowledge, we will realize the fusion of AI and industry and create unique value. By strategically promoting public-private investment in AI foundations, including human resources and data, for each domain, and by sharing AI implementation capabilities, we will also promote coordination across domains. We will aim to become one of the world’s leading core hubs for vertical AI.

For physical AI, which understands the real world and generates physical actions, we will promote the development and introduction of autonomous driving, factory and infrastructure management, autonomous robots that collaborate with humans, and related technologies. To strengthen development capabilities for

robot foundation models, we will develop physical AI foundation models domestically. We will foster robot OEMs, strengthen the design of key components such as motors, speed reducers, sensors, and storage batteries, and also strengthen supply chains. The public and private sectors will work together to realize the social implementation of AI robotics ahead of the rest of the world.

We will promote AI for Science, which broadly incorporates AI into scientific research, transforms the entire process of scientific research, dramatically improves research speed, search range, reproducibility, and related factors, and enables scientific discoveries that were previously difficult to achieve. We will build AI-driven research systems, including the introduction of agentic AI, and swiftly implement innovative technologies in society.

Investment in AI will not only lead to the growth of the AI industry, but will also enable AI to be implemented across all industries, connect to AX that changes the nature of operations and organizations, and create new added value. The fusion of existing industries and AI will encourage transformation of industrial structures and employment structures, and realize further accelerated growth across Japan as a whole.

[Specific Initiatives]

(1) Expansion and advancement of AI research and development, and utilization infrastructure

(i) Promote establishment of data centers, securing of compute resources necessary for AI research and development and utilization, advancement of data infrastructure and information distribution infrastructure, development of efficient power and communications infrastructure (“Watt-Bit Collaboration”), introduction of an All-Photonics Network, and research and development of next-generation information and communications infrastructure (Beyond 5G). [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of the Environment]

(ii) Support research and development, demonstration, establishment of methodologies, and standardization relating to middleware for data refinement technologies indispensable for AI learning and use, data linkage, and related purposes, as well as data space technologies for data linkage, including Open Data Spaces. At the same time, foster domestic platform services that play a central role in data refinement and data linkage. [Reposted] [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(iii) Promote research and development of high-performance AI semiconductors, etc. [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (◎)]

(iv) Promote the advancement of High Performance Computing Infrastructure(HPCI) suited to the AI era, including development and establishment of a new flagship system that will be the next generation after the supercomputer “Fugaku,” and strategic expansion of shared compute resources. [Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology]

(v) Promote strategic management and utilization of research data based on the “open and closed strategy,” as well as preparation of a safe and smooth AI service utilization environment in research settings, including rapid securing and provision of compute resources, arrangement of common terms of use, and facilitation of contracts. [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (◎)]

(vi) Promote expansion of production capacity and supply capacity for each layer of AI infrastructure developed and manufactured domestically, including data, cloud environments, data centers, computing platforms, and semiconductors, and strengthen supply chains, including strengthening technological capabilities in semiconductors, equipment and materials, and photonics-electronics convergence. Strive to regularly review electricity demand forecasts and ensure stable power supply. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vii) For data centers, promote strategic domestic location, including utilization of the GX Strategic Area system, and explore strategic overseas expansion of the data center ecosystem as a whole. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(2) Strengthening AI development capabilities in Japan

(i) Promote the building of a data linkage platform, such as the creation and provision of new datasets and multimodal data necessary for AI research and development. [Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ii) To secure AI researchers and developers, including top talent from inside and outside Japan, carry out comprehensive initiatives such as improvements in treatment and living environments. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(iii) Enhance support systems so that researchers can actively engage in AI-driven research, and prepare mechanisms that enable promising research to receive staged and continuous support. [Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology]

(iv) To incorporate advanced knowledge, promote collaboration and cooperation among industry, academia, including universities and research institutes, and government, as well as among private business operators in Japan and abroad, including startups. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(v) Promote enhancement of AI model performance and multimodalization. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vi) Develop evaluation platforms and testbeds for objectively evaluating AI performance and trustworthiness. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vii) Support expansion of the AI industry, including AI infrastructure, into overseas markets such as those in the Global South. [Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(3) Development of trustworthy AI foundation models, etc

(i) Promote development and evaluation of trustworthy AI based on Japan's culture and customs. Work to develop and expand high-quality Japanese-language data, including utilization of existing accumulated data. [Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ii) Position Japan as a hub for the development of trustworthy AI and build a highly trustworthy AI ecosystem that includes open-source and open-weight[4] AI models. In cooperation with like-minded countries and others, form an international network of trustworthy AI ecosystems under Japan's leadership. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(iii) Promote development of multimodal foundation models that will serve as the development foundation for utilizing Japan's strength in field data and implementing energy-efficient physical AI ahead of the rest of the world in order to realize GX. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(4) Promotion of vertical AI, physical AI, and AI for Science as Japan's winning strategy

(i) While taking into account market potential, public interest, and strategic importance, formulate strategies by domain, implement concentrated public-private investment, and strongly promote the development and implementation of vertical AI that will lead to the future development and deployment of physical AI. [Reposted] [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) With a view to creating internationally competitive AI systems with Japan's unique value, promote the development and implementation of vertical AI in workplaces rich in tacit knowledge, such as the materials industry and shipbuilding industry within manufacturing, and promote exports. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, relevant ministries and agencies]

(iii) Promote drug discovery AI that contributes to efficiency improvement of new drug development. [Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare]

(iv) Leverage the strengths of Japan's supply chains cultivated in industrial robots and the automobile industry, and strengthen and foster the functions of domestic robot manufacturers and system integrators for multi-purpose robots. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(v) So that Japan can lead the world, strategically and integratively promote research and development and demonstration of physical AI, including social implementation of AI robotics, in both the public and private

[4] Open weight refers to the state where an AI model's "trained weights" are publicly available

sectors. At the same time, strengthen research and development of technologies related to actuators, sensors, and other components that support the social implementation of physical AI, and strengthen supply chains. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vi) Promote research, development, and demonstration toward the introduction of more advanced autonomous driving technologies, and initiatives toward full-scale dissemination. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism]

(vii) Lead the formulation of international criteria and standards for autonomous driving. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(viii) Based on the "Basic Strategic Policy for the Promotion of AI for Science," promote AI for Science initiatives by providing continuous and staged support for research utilizing AI, promoting leading research through international collaboration and other means, integrally advancing compute resources, data infrastructure, distribution infrastructure, experimental infrastructure, and related foundations, and building AI agent-driven pipelines. [Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ix) In fields where Japan has strengths, including manufacturing, infrastructure such as communications, content industry, finance, space, oceans, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, promote AX and create new business models fused with AI. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

Section 3 Leading AI Governance

To realize a virtuous cycle of AI deployment and technological innovation, we will respond agilely to the risks posed by AI as part of governance to ensure the appropriateness of AI, by rotating the PDCA cycle while repeatedly taking on challenges and learning. To date, we have formulated the "Guidelines on Ensuring Appropriateness in Research and Development, and Utilization of Artificial Intelligence-related Technology" (decided by the Artificial Intelligence Strategic Headquarters on December 19, 2025) and prepared various guidelines and related instruments consistent with their purpose. We have also strengthened the functions of the AI Safety Institute (AISI), which is responsible for the technical evaluation of AI models. By organically combining measures based on the AI Act and related measures, we are encouraging business operators and citizens to take voluntary and proactive steps.

With the emergence of agentic AI, the risks posed by AI have become considerably more complex and serious. There are concerns regarding technical risks, such as large-scale failures caused by chains of malfunctions; social risks, such as the blurring of the locus of responsibility and impacts on employment; and national security risks, such as autonomous cyberattacks. Timely and appropriate responses are increasingly required. In particular, cybersecurity threats are materializing in forms such as the discovery of unknown vulnerabilities through autonomous AI-enabled attacks. To respond to these threats and realize "Trustworthy AI," strengthening cyber defense is indispensable.

To realize responsible agile governance, we must continue to review systems and their operation in a more proactive and flexible manner. Given the speed of technological progress and the deepening of risks, “Trustworthy AI” cannot be realized merely through the operation of government systems. It is necessary to aggregate information and knowledge, and for various actors to cooperate in confronting diverse risks. We will build “trust” in the AI ecosystem by taking an integrated approach to “institutional responses,” under which systems and related measures are proactively and continuously reviewed in line with technological progress; “technical responses,” including technical standards that incorporate control functions and related mechanisms into the design of AI models and technical evaluations based on those standards; and “organizational management responses,” under which organizations continuously grasp technological trends and risk incidents and improve literacy across the organization as a whole.

We also need to further strengthen AISI. We will integrally advance the formulation of guidelines to ensure safety and security during AI deployment and development, including agentic AI; the proactive evaluation of high-performance AI from the perspective of deterring events that threaten national security; the collection and sharing of international AI vulnerability information and incident information; and the formulation of international regulations and standards.

Having led the Hiroshima AI Process, an international framework for AI governance, we will work with the world to build safe, secure, and “Trustworthy AI” originating from Japan, which the world now demands.

Amid growing concerns worldwide about the complex and increasingly serious risks that advanced AI poses to the international community, Japan will collaborate with other nations to take the lead in international discussions on the governance of high-performance AI.

We will promote the autonomous construction of AI ecosystems by countries around the world, while applying “Trustworthy AI” that solves Japan’s challenges to the resolution of global challenges as well. We will promote cooperation in areas such as AI models that reflect diverse languages and cultures, human resource development and capacity building, institutional development and governance, and infrastructure development that supports these efforts. We will strengthen cooperation with like-minded countries and Global South countries, and co-create trustworthy AI ecosystems. By emphasizing interoperability among diverse AI models with different developers, uses, design philosophies, and related characteristics, and by leading consideration of the formation of technical standards for that purpose, we will become a hub of global AI innovation.

We will continue to pursue international coordination in building AI governance, including the development and expansion of the Hiroshima AI Process. We will actively engage in discussions on AI governance in multilateral fora such as the United Nations, promote multilateral cooperation, and lead rule-making and international standardization. In order to lead the formation of international coordination and cooperation models toward the co-creation of “Trustworthy AI,” we will work, in cooperation with like-minded countries and others, to create venues where relevant actors from countries and regions can deepen dialogue and collaboration.

[Specific Initiatives]

(1) Realizing responsible agile governance

(i) Continue to appropriately respond to risks, including by operating research and studies under Article 16 of the AI Act in a more agile manner. In addition, in order to respond more effectively to risks that are becoming increasingly complex and serious due to technological progress such as the emergence of high-performance AI, proactively and continuously review systems and related measures, including the AI Act. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) Develop rules for administrative bodies to introduce AI agents, and, in order to protect citizens' rights and ensure transparency and fairness, organize points to note when deploying AI in administrative affairs. Also prepare various guidelines, including legal analysis regarding infringement of rights associated with AI deployment more broadly, encourage voluntary initiatives by business operators and others to ensure appropriateness in AI research, development, and deployment, and promote appropriate deployment and thorough dissemination to stakeholders. [Cabinet Office (◎), Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, relevant ministries and agencies]

(iii) In close cooperation with ministries and agencies, relevant institutions, international frameworks, the private sector, and others, aggregate at the Artificial Intelligence Strategic Headquarters information related to AI, including technological trends, risk incidents, international information, and evaluation knowledge. Based on such information, build a mechanism to encourage ministries and agencies to voluntarily inspect and review AI-related systems, guidelines, and related measures, including the AI Act. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Respond to cyberattacks that maliciously use AI, fraud and other crimes, and various forms of terrorism including CBRNE terrorism, such as by improving capabilities to deal with AI-related cyber incidents. [Cabinet Secretariat, National Police Agency (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications]

(v) Even as the risk of cyberattacks that maliciously use AI increases with the advancement of AI performance, ensure Japan's cybersecurity by, based on the cybersecurity package "Project YATA-Shield," issuing alerts to strengthen measures by critical infrastructure operators and others, implementing leading initiatives in fields such as finance and deploying them to other fields, supporting human resource development, responding in information systems of government agencies and related bodies, and strengthening cybersecurity by advancing vulnerability inspections of critical systems across the Government as a whole by utilizing high-performance AI. Also advance further cooperation with foreign government agencies, AI developers, and others; issue alerts to software vendors regarding early discovery and response to vulnerabilities using high-performance AI; collect information and conduct evaluations by AISI regarding the cybersecurity performance of AI models; advance AI technologies for discovering and correcting vulnerabilities through technological development; and strengthen cyber response capabilities using high-performance AI. [Cabinet Secretariat (◎), Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Financial Services Agency, Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Ministry of Defense]

(vi) To address the potential opportunities and serious risks brought about by high-performance AI, continuously strengthen cyber response capabilities, including by enhancing initiatives that utilize high-performance AI. [Cabinet Secretariat (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(vii) Centered on AISI, establish and strengthen technical evaluation capabilities that enable evaluation of AI models, traceability, technical controls such as guardrails, and information sharing in times of crisis. As the core of this, fundamentally strengthen the functions of AISI. With a whole-of-government effort, expand staffing by promoting recruitment of personnel with technical expertise, and advance the development of structures and other arrangements related to the preparation of AI evaluation environments. Also establish mechanisms by which evaluation results are appropriately connected to systems, guidelines, and improvements in the operations of relevant ministries and agencies. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, relevant ministries and agencies]

(viii) Regarding responses to dis/misinformation and related issues generated by malicious use of generative AI, support the development of technologies to distinguish AI-generated content and AI control functions[5], which also contribute to enhancing Japan's AI evaluation capabilities. [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ix) While taking into account social acceptance of AI, continuously examine and develop a social environment in which young people can engage with AI safely and securely. [Cabinet Office, National Police Agency, Children and Families Agency (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ix) Expand public consultation services so that citizens can receive appropriate advice and other support when they suffer harm related to AI, and take measures to enable business operators to appropriately establish their own complaint-handling systems. [Cabinet Office (◎), Consumer Affairs Agency, relevant ministries and agencies]

(2) International Cooperation Including ASEAN and Other Global South Countries

(i) Actively utilize the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group and diplomatic opportunities, consider the ideal form of AI governance in light of technological trends, and strengthen cooperation with ASEAN and other Global South countries. [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (◎), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ii) Toward the formulation of international standards related to AI, participate in international standardization activities in the AI field at ISO/IEC JTC 1[6]. [Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

[5] Examples of technologies for identifying AI-generated content include digital watermarks applied to content generated using AI and technologies that assist in verifying authenticity after the fact.

[6] JTC 1 refers to the Joint Technical Committee of the ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission).

(iii) Lead the building of AI governance by utilizing international frameworks, including the AISI international network through which Japan promotes exchanges of views with the U.S. CAISI, the UK AISI, and others regarding AI evaluation and AI-related standardization, as well as by promoting the Hiroshima AI Process. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Regarding AI application in the military domain, actively engage in international discussions through balanced discussions that take into account both humanitarian considerations and security perspectives. [Ministry of Foreign Affairs (◎), Ministry of Defense]

(v) Utilize the GPAI Expert Community Tokyo Center and related mechanisms, and through project-based support, back concrete problem-solving regarding AI governance and social implementation. [Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications]

(vi) Aiming for diverse AI ecosystems to develop autonomously in a trustworthy manner in various regions, establish co-creation and cooperation models with Global South countries in cooperation with like-minded countries and others, and support the expansion of the AI industry into overseas markets, including Global South countries. [Cabinet Office, Digital Agency, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vii) To co-create trustworthy AI ecosystems together with the world, hold an AI Summit in Japan at an early date and lead international coordination and cooperation models in AI. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, relevant ministries and agencies]

Section 4 Sustainable Transformation Toward an AI Society

We will advance AX across all organizations—not only in industry and government, but also in semi-public sectors where data linkage and standardization can have significant effects—and make “Trustworthy AI” the driving force of society as a whole.

In government, we will not merely introduce AI; we will take the lead in AX by fundamentally reviewing decision-making and the conduct of operations, and promote continuous transformation toward institutions and social systems premised on AI.

In semi-public sectors such as medical care, education, and disaster management, we will advance AX in coordination with government and realize integrated, user-centered service provision through cross-sectoral data linkage mediated by AI.

In industry, we will position AI as a foundation for growth that enhances productivity, creativity, and execution capabilities across all fields, including mid-sized enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, and local regions. We will advance AX in each industry and create new industrial structures fused with AI. AI enables inclusive growth and will generate new value creation by diverse human resources. In doing so, we must

proactively undertake comprehensive measures, including the promotion of reskilling, based on the impact of AI on ways of working and employment.

As for the human resources responsible for AI deployment and development, we will organize human resource profiles[7], including human resources capable of appropriate AI use, which all citizens should aim to become; AI implementation human resources, who will play a central role in advancing AX; and personnel responsible for research and development and governance. Industry, academia, and government will work together to develop and secure such human resources in both quality and quantity.

To pursue a new society through collaboration between humans and AI, we will fundamentally review institutions and frameworks in society on the premise of agentic AI, so that people can solve various challenges through AI deployment while retaining responsibility[8] for decision-making. We will enhance "people skills and humanness," with human agency[9]—the capacity to fulfill responsibility for judgment—at the core. In doing so, we must advance research on psychological impacts, changes in social structures, and other matters accompanying the spread of AI, including agentic AI, and grasp its impacts on individuals' psychology and daily lives. We will continue to give due consideration to human rights and ethical aspects, prevent disparities and exclusion caused by AI advancements so that no one is left behind in an AI society, and avoid excessive dependence on AI that leads to shallow thinking. In particular, so that young people can engage with AI safely and securely, we will also place importance on tangible experiences through which they use their own bodies to acquire knowledge, abilities, and experience.

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[7] The following five profiles have been identified for professionals responsible for the utilization and development of AI. These will be flexibly revised as necessary, taking into account trends in AI technology, social conditions, and international frameworks regarding AI talent.

Professionals Capable of Appropriate AI Utilization: Individuals who have acquired a minimum level of literacy in basic AI-related knowledge and insights and are capable of utilizing AI appropriately. This is a goal all citizens should strive for.

AI Research and Development Professionals: Researchers, engineers, and other professionals engaged in AI research and development. These are highly specialized professionals with deep understanding and insight into AI who are responsible for basic research and development.

AI Implementation Professionals: Individuals who provide AI solutions tailored to specific on-site needs rather than generic ones, and who are required to understand both the practical realities of industry and government operations and AI itself.

AI Governance Professionals: Professionals who establish and operate rules and mechanisms to ensure the development and utilization of safe, secure, and trustworthy AI. This category also includes professionals who lead the establishment of AI governance based on these principles.

AI Innovation Professionals: Professionals who utilize AI to transform economic and social structures, create added value, and spearhead the resolution of challenges. These are professionals who aim to solve global social issues and achieve economic growth.

[8] The following concepts regarding the nature of human responsibility are currently being discussed:

Human in the loop: A system in which humans are directly involved in the process of AI task execution.

Human on the loop: A system in which humans are responsible for the overall design and monitoring of the process, while the actual task execution is left to the AI.

Human in the lead: A system in which humans control AI as a tool and retain the initiative in decision-making and value creation.

[9] The components of human agency include the ability to set goals, judgment and critical thinking, accountability, non-cognitive skills, and a sense of self-worth, etc.

[Specific Initiatives]

(1) Building industrial structures and employment environments premised on AI

(i) To promote organizational management reform centered on AI, advance visualization of the status of DX and AI deployment initiatives in enterprises, including mid-sized enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as development and securing of human resources. [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (◎)]

(ii) Including presentation of concrete images, create new industries utilizing AI infrastructure in regions and expand employment opportunities. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(iii) Regarding the impact on employment accompanying the advancement of AI, conduct surveys and analyses from the perspectives of both substitutability and complementarity, and continuously implement comprehensive measures based on the results. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Promote domestic location of AI-related industries, including through regulatory sandbox systems and startup support systems. [Cabinet Secretariat, Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(v) Investigate and analyze the development of the “AI economic sphere,” including AI agents conducting transactions with each other, and explore its ideal form. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(2) Examination and Demonstration of Institutions and Frameworks in an AI Society

(i) Toward realizing social implementation of AI in various situations, actively inspect and review existing regulations and systems while listening to the public's opinions. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) While also premising the advancement of agentic AI, continuously examine the allocation of responsibility when risks in AI deployment materialize and infringement of rights or damage occurs. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(iii) While ensuring transparency leading to appropriate protection and utilization of intellectual property, promote compensation return to content holders and related parties, develop consultation frameworks regarding measures against intellectual property rights infringement by generative AI, and advance initiatives such as provision of easy-to-understand information regarding generative AI and intellectual property rights. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(iv) Regarding intellectual property rights over products and services generated through AI deployment, examine the appropriate state. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, relevant ministries and agencies]

(3) Developing and securing human resources for the AI era

(i) Conduct surveys and analyses of human resource needs based on the industrial structure of the AI era. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(ii) Promote the development and securing of AI research and development human resources, AI implementation human resources, and AI governance human resources, including through cooperation with other countries. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(iii) Support industry-academia-government networks and communities relating to AI deployment and research and development, and through holding contests that compete in problem-solving ability and related skills, develop AI implementation human resources and promote on-the-ground-led AI implementation. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology]

(iv) Regarding skills relating to AI, support AI reskilling initiatives for individual employees and workers. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(v) In response to the advancement of AI, aiming at the creation of Advanced Essential Workers[10] who support the foundation of society, implement reskilling support according to occupation and job content. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry]

(vi) Through demonstration research specialized for the education field toward promoting safe, secure, and proactive AI deployment in school education, and through enhancement of training opportunities for teachers and staff, work to fundamentally improve information literacy at the primary and secondary education stages, and support all citizens so that they can become human resources capable of appropriate AI use. [Cabinet Office (◎), Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology]

(4) Raising people skills and humanness in the AI era

(i) Based on structural transformation toward a society premised on AI, examine the ideal form of the “Human-Centered AI Society Principles,” and continuously explore the appropriate division of roles between humans and AI, including how people should engage with AI and what judgments people should be responsible for. In doing

[10] essential workers who earn higher wages than currently available through the use of digital technology, etc.

so, rather than depending on AI and entrusting thinking and judgment to it, promote the development of an environment that cultivates “people skills and humanness” centered on human agency, and enables people to demonstrate value as human beings. [Cabinet Office (◎), relevant ministries and agencies]

(ii) To foster human resources who can solve problems together with AI while enhancing uniquely human strengths that constitute human agency, promote education appropriate for the AI era, including liberal arts education. At the same time, develop educational environments, including offline learning, to prevent the decline of abilities that should be acquired due to dependence on AI. [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (◎)]

(iii) As the very nature of working styles changes significantly with the advancement of AI, examine directions for working styles appropriate for the AI era, in which human agency and plurality are demonstrated. [Cabinet Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (◎)]

Chapter 4 Matters Necessary for the Government to Comprehensively and Systematically Advance Measures for Promoting Research and Development, and Utilization of AI-related Technology

Section 1 Implementation Structure and Follow-up for the AI Basic Plan

To make the AI Basic Plan practical and realize the measures included, it is important to prepare the promotion foundation, share progress information appropriately, and strengthen or enhance adjustments and coordination as needed.

Centering on the Artificial Intelligence Strategic Headquarters—headed by the Prime Minister and comprising all Cabinet members—and the Council for the Promotion of Artificial Intelligence Strategy—comprising relevant ministries and agencies—the Government will work in close coordination.

The Headquarters will grasp the implementation status of the AI Basic Plan and conduct follow-up. We will set appropriate benchmarks and conduct monitoring to realize Japan's vision stated in the AI Basic Plan.

We will hear expert opinions as needed through the Expert Panel on AI Strategy and establish dedicated forums for individual reviews.

Section 2 Revisions to the AI Basic Plan

Given the characteristics of AI, its trends, and social conditions – such as the extremely rapid technological progress and expansion of use - we will review and revise this Plan as needed, in principle annually. In doing so, the opinions of experts and other stakeholders will be appropriately heard through the Expert Panel on AI Strategy, and, we will actively reflect the latest technological trends into the AI Basic Plan through strong industry–academia–government collaboration.

Section 3 Coordination with Other Plans

We will coordinate and integrate measures under this Plan with other related national plans—such as the Basic Plan for Science, Technology and Innovation (under Article 12, paragraph (1) of the Basic Act on Science, Technology and Innovation (Act No. 130 of 1995)) and the Priority Plan for the Formation of a Digital Society (under Article 39, paragraph (1) of the Basic Act on the Formation of a Digital Society (Act No. 35 of 2021)).