

GPAI Tokyo Innovation Workshop Results Report

Revised on July 28, 2025

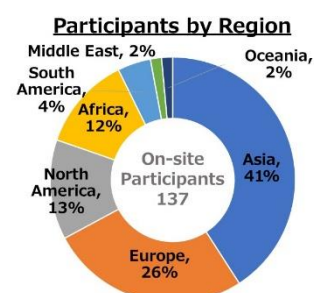
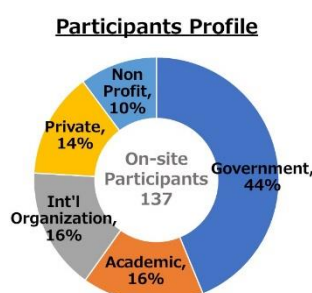
From May 28-29, 2025, the GPAI Tokyo Innovation Workshop was held at Tokyo Nihonbashi Tower, led by the Tokyo Center of the GPAI Expert Community, co-hosted with the Montreal and Paris centers, and supported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The meeting brought together GPAI and OECD experts, government agencies, international organizations, academia, private sector, non-profit organizations, and a wide range of stakeholders from OECD and the three centers, with **over 170 participants from 41 countries**, including GPAI non-member countries (**137 participants from 36 countries attended in person**).

1. Meeting Overview

(1) Participant Information

Regarding participants' regions of residence, Asia (41%) was the most represented, followed by Europe (26%), North America (13%), and Africa (12%). By affiliation, government agencies (44%) comprised the largest group, but there was balanced participation from academia, international organizations, private companies, and non-profit organizations.



(2) Program

a. Opening Ceremony (May 28)

Following the opening declaration by Secretary-General of the Tokyo Center, Yuko Harayama, there were host remarks by President of the NICT, Hideyuki Tokuda, guest remarks by Vice-Minister for Policy Coordination, MIC, Takuo Imagawa, and others. This was followed by a keynote speech by Hiroaki Kitano (Sony Group Chief Technology Fellow) and panel discussions by moderators on four themes.



b. Group Discussions (May 28)

The four themes - "AI Utilization in the Global South and Strengthening of Domestic and Global AI Ecosystems," "Interoperability of International AI Governance Frameworks," "Multilingual and Multicultural AI," and "Open Source AI" - were divided into 12 groups for opinion exchange. Each group



then presented interim reports.

c. Reception (May 28)

On behalf of the Japanese government, State Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications, Masashi Adachi gave guest remarks. Japanese AI-related private companies including AWS Japan, Fujitsu, Kadokawa ASCII Research Labs, KDDI, Konica Minolta, Microsoft Japan, and TOPPAN Digital held exhibitions and presentations.



d. Theme-based Discussions (May 29)

Discussions were held by theme to consolidate opinions, with all participants concluding and final reports by theme being implemented.



e. Wrap-up and Closing Ceremony (May 29)

Titled "The Future actions for GPAI," a panel discussion was held featuring GPAI Co-Chair, Uroš Poluga, the Acting Head of the OECD AI and Emerging Digital Technologies Division, Karine Perset, Head of Digital Development Unit, Council of Europe, Albina Ovcearenco, and Ghana Minister of State Lydia Lamisi Akanvariba (APNIG: African Parliamentary Internet Governance Network Committee).



Subsequently, representatives from the three centers reported the results of group discussions. Furthermore, the three center directors, joined by the Acting Head of Division, OECD, Karine Perset, provided an overall summary of the workshop discussions. Finally, President Hideyuki Tokuda concluded with closing remarks.



(3) Key Points from Group Discussion Results

The results of group discussions are as follows. This content was reported at the GPAI Plenary held on June 10-11 this year. It is expected to be reflected in future GPAI activities and policy recommendations. In particular, efforts toward strengthening international cooperation frameworks and building sustainable AI ecosystems are expected.

a. "AI Utilization in the Global South and Strengthening of Domestic and Global AI Ecosystems" Group

This project proposed the establishment of "AI Living Labs for Impact (laboratories for demonstrating AI that brings social impact)."

As AI technology development has proceeded primarily in developed countries, inequality in AI

usage is expanding, leading to discussions about the need to strengthen AI ecosystems in Global South countries. The result was the proposal to establish "AI Living Labs." Living Labs are expected to collect and share good practices in data, use cases, observation methods, and enable all stakeholders to participate and learn.

b. "Interoperability of International AI Governance Frameworks" Group

As a result of discussions, the development of "Dynamic mapping of AI governance frameworks" and "building interoperability among policy frameworks to promote the use of data and inputs/outputs for AI innovation" were proposed.

Regarding the former, numerous working maps have been developed based on high-level frameworks such as OECD principles, NIST's AI Risk Management Framework (RMF), ISO/IEC standards, EU Codes of Practice, and the Hiroshima AI Process concerning AI governance. However, field practitioners have been troubled by questions such as what are the commonalities and differences among multiple frameworks, and what should be done to avoid conflicts between frameworks. Against this background, cross-mapping detailed activity items and measures included in existing frameworks was proposed to coordinate domestic and international AI policy frameworks. Specifically, it advocated for ontology-based comparison and visualization, while consolidating insights from SMEs, private sector, and policymakers.

The project's deliverables were proposed to go beyond mere mapping to include activities such as tabletop exercises to verify how users can actually utilize frameworks, policy consultation, and capacity building.

Regarding the latter, the purpose was to enhance the interoperability of international policy frameworks to advance data utilization, which is essential for AI development.

Furthermore, mechanisms to facilitate cross-border data sharing and support the localization of AI models were also proposed.

As part of this initiative, the development of voluntary technical standards, governance tools, and contractual terms was suggested, with practical applicability to be verified through testing in an international sandbox environment.

c. "Multilingual and Multicultural AI" Group

As a result of discussions, the establishment of a "Multicultural AI Consortium" was proposed.

Modern mainstream AI systems represented by LLMs exist in languages where larger amounts of data are available, and cannot adequately reflect the world's diverse cultures and values. This means they could lead to cultural expression exclusion and discrimination.

This project proposed the establishment of a "Multicultural AI Consortium" as a framework for incorporating cultural diversity into AI. The proposed consortium would utilize the UN's "Endangered Languages" list to develop datasets for undervalued languages, and aim to develop benchmarks and indices for evaluating cultural safety.

Project partners would include not only international organizations, governments, universities, and research institutions, but also local communities, cultural experts, and traditional knowledge holders. Comprehensive and collaborative efforts are required to ensure AI is developed in ways that protect cultural dignity and respect diversity.

d . "Open Source AI" Group

This project presented on "Making Open Source AI tools more accessible."

While open source AI attracts attention from the perspectives of transparency, collaboration, and innovation, frameworks and tools to ensure safety and responsible use are still under development. To address this challenge, the approach was confirmed to first conduct gap analysis of existing governance tools, and based on the results, build a taxonomy covering the entire AI lifecycle.

Subsequently, plans were made to develop actually usable mechanisms through public consultation, hackathons, and skill development. Stakeholders would include diverse players such as major open source companies including hyperscalers (large-scale data center and AI companies), standardization bodies, alliances, universities, governments, and NGOs.

2. Survey Results

(1) Response Status

A total of 76 responses were received, representing 55% of on-site participants. By theme, "Global South" and "Interoperability" had high number of responses, and in terms of response rate, the "Global South" group exceeded others at 65%.

Theme Name	Total	Responses	Response Rate
Global South	44	26	65%
Interoperability	42	26	62%
Multilingual	28	16	57%
Open Source	18	8	44%

(2) Basic Information

a. Theme Appropriateness and Satisfaction (What)

For the four themes, both the number (86%) and content (72%) were evaluated as appropriate. When asked to describe other themes that should have been addressed, 20 proposals were made. Most of these were themes that Expert Support Centers had worked on in projects (referring to projects under the GPAI 1.0 framework such as Responsible AI, Data Governance, Future of Work, SAFE, etc.), but others included "Deepfake risks and unemployment," "AI and democracy," and "more multifaceted analysis of the Global South (data, infrastructure, talent)."

b. Appropriateness and Satisfaction of Group Discussion Methods and Summarization (How)

For group discussions, satisfaction was high for both methodology (92% "satisfied" and "generally satisfied" combined) and summarization (91% "satisfied" and "somewhat satisfied" combined). Among dissatisfied respondents, multiple responses cited "insufficient discussion time" and "inadequate advance provision of discussion materials."

c. Significance and Outcomes of Participation (Why)

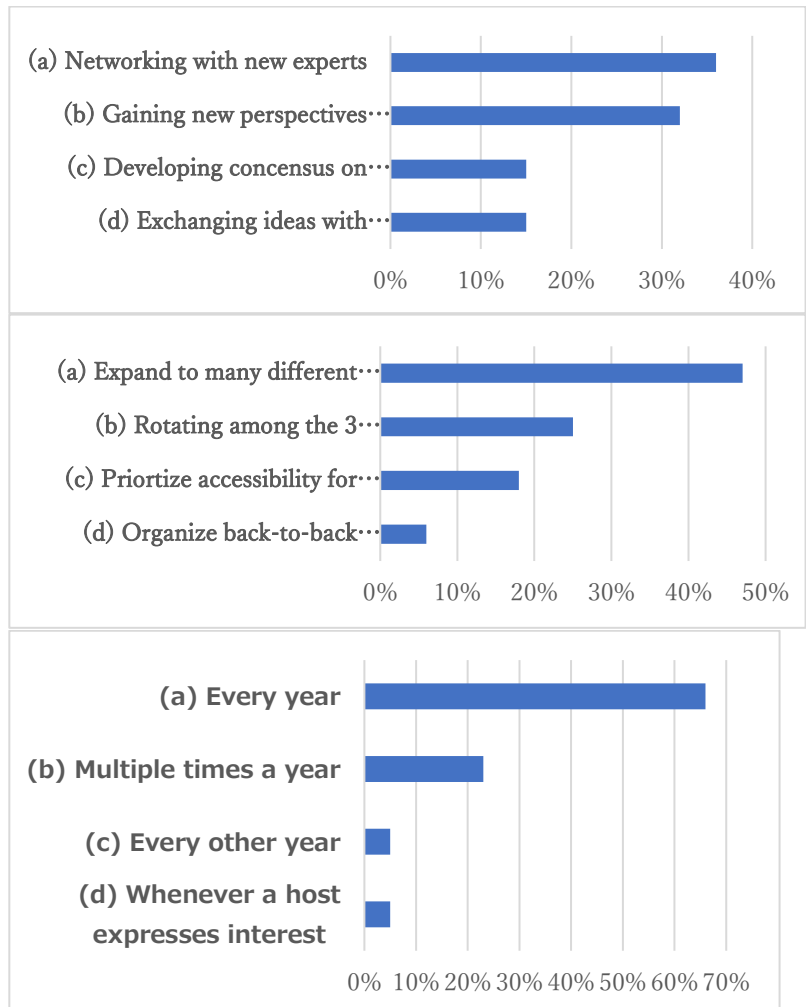
"Networking with unknown experts" (36%) and "discovering new AI challenges and solutions" (32%) comprised the majority.

d. Future Meeting Locations (Where)

"As diverse locations as possible" (47%) comprised about half. "Rotation among 3 centers" (25%) was the next most common.

e. Frequency and Duration (When)

For frequency, "once a year" (66%) comprised nearly 70% of responses. For duration, "2 days is appropriate" (71%) was the most common response.



(3) Participant Opinions

The survey requested free-form descriptions of insights gained from group discussions. The following are excerpts of all the descriptions.

a. "AI Utilization in the Global South and Strengthening of Domestic and Global AI Ecosystems" Group

- Opportunity to learn from a range of experts, sharing different perspectives around the issues discussed.
- My sub-group (Global South 4) had dynamic and respectful discussions in a good atmosphere where participants felt free to challenge each others' premises and assumptions. It was not an "easy" discussions but this is why it felt productive and useful. It gave me insights into some of the details of the unique or amplified challenges in the Global South as it relates to data, talent and compute.
- Global South (or Global Majority) is too diverse to come up with only one project. Some people was more oriented on how to have something which is aligned on the policy of funding of OCDE than to see if the project proposed is impactful and responds to a real need.
- The structural exclusion of minority or marginalized voices from AI training data is something I had been aware of intellectually, but hearing the lived experiences of others made the

implications much more tangible. The workshop left me with a renewed sense of responsibility to think critically about how we can ensure cultural and epistemic diversity in the development of AI---and how we might build more equitable and inclusive systems moving forward.

b. "Interoperability of International AI Governance Frameworks" Group

- During the group discussions, I gained several key insights that have shaped my understanding of the challenges and opportunities surrounding AI governance frameworks. One of the most valuable takeaways was the recognition that although many AI governance frameworks exist globally, there is a significant lack of interoperability, both in terms of structure and underlying principles.
- The importance of not letting large companies set the tone in terms of AI governance, and the importance of ensuring companies don't only go where regulation is less stringent or clearer.
- It has been a fruitful discussion, with several important considerations on the levels of interoperability (principles, standards, regulatory frameworks) and the importance of clear and transparent terminology.
- Probably it would be good to focus better on potential already existing projects and try to advanced as far as possible, possibly trying to get as much engagement as possible from countries and international organisations, including financing.

c. "Multilingual and Multicultural AI" Group

- I learned a lot from the group discussion on the importance of cultural and multilingual data collection and benchmarking efforts in AI.
- Some of the participants expressed the sense of urgency for mitigating the risks (under-representation of minor languages and cultures) in using Gen AI tools.
- New perspectives on which language technologies are already being developed around the world. Many of them were in the discussions which was appreciated.
- I learned more about NICT's NLP (Natural Language Processing) efforts.

d. "Open Source AI" Group

- Open Source AI challenges regarding tooling (safety handling, compliance etc.)
- Open source aspects of ai, existing oecd catalogues of ai tools, different country priorities on open source.
- Need for more in depth conversation and capturing more precise insights from experts.
- I learned a lot about open source and the current challenges, notably in India.

3. Other Reference Information

(1) Official Reporting of Meeting Results

Meeting results were reported by Secretary General, Tokyo center, Yuko Harayama at the GPAI Plenary held on June 10-11. Related information is also posted on OECD.AI (*).

(*) <https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/advancing-human-centric-ai-highlights-from-the-2025-gpai->

associated-innovation-workshop-in-tokyo

(2) GPAI Tokyo Innovation Workshop Website

In addition to this report, materials submitted to the GPAI Plenary and an official photo album ("Tokyo Visual Timeline") are posted. Additionally, more detailed information is posted on the page for GPAI Tokyo Innovation Workshop participants.