The Application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its IP Law Aspects in Japan

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The first well-known definition of AI was in 1955: “every aspect of learning or any other feature of intelligence can in principle be so precisely described that a machine can be made to simulate it.” - John McCarthy, Professor, Dartmouth College
Waseda University completed the WABOT-1, the world's first full-scale intelligent humanoid robot in 1972.

- Grip and transport objects with its hands, using tactile sensors; measure distances and directions to objects using external receptors, artificial eyes and ears; and converse with people speaking Japanese.

http://www.ntticc.or.jp
Androidol U which has learned how to talk on her own by accumulating data from comments posted by Internet users

http://www.robotictrends.com
1997 - an IBM computer called Deep Blue defeated world chess champion Garry Kasparov
2016 - AlphaGo an AI computer program created by Google DeepMind beat a human professional Go player
AI Generated Works

“The Day A Computer Writes a Novel” or 「コンピューターが小説を書く日」

Source: https://www.nextrembrandt.com
Progress of AI

- Extremely fast progress of AI – can the law keep up?
- Issue: should copyrights be granted to AI?
- Broken down further, if a AI is used only as a tool, should the copyright be granted to the owner of the AI?
- OR if the owner sets the parameters but the output of the AI is unpredictable or autonomous, should the copyright be granted to the owner or AI?
Recent discussions in Japan


- Intellectual Property Strategic Program 2016 (May 9, 2016) issued by Intellectual Property Strategy Headquarters Cabinet Office

Are AI Created Works protected under the Current Copyright Law?
Summary of Copyright Law

Under the current Copyright Law of Japan:
1. Non-formality principle – Copyright is automatically effective and protected at the time of creating a work
2. Rights owner (Author) - A person who creates a “work” owns the rights
3. “Work” - A production in which thoughts or sentiments are expressed in a creative way and which falls within the literary, scientific, artistic or musical domain.
4. Protection period – from creation to 50 years after the author's death (cf. 70 years - TPP)
AI Created Works not protected under Copyright Law

- Instruction
- Create
- “Thoughts or sentiments”? “Creative”?

(i) Intent to Create
(ii) Creative Contribution

Use as a tool

Reference: 2016 Report
Issues and Measures
Issues

Should AI Created Works be protected?

Who should obtain rights to the AI Created Works?

What types of protections should be given?

Who should be liable for AI Created Works?

Data for learning can be used for AI learning?

Reference: 2016 Report
Should AI Created Works be protected under Copyright Law?

- **Protected**
  - AI Works Creators
  - Al
  - Patent/Trademark/ other rights
- **Not protected**
  - General principles
Issues

- Copyright
- Data Provider

Copyright or Patent

AI Created Work

Patent?

Dispute?

AI Administrator

Users

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Data for learning can be used for AI learning?

Reference: 2016 Report
“Use as a tool”: Example

Some Examples..
1. User’s instruction
2. User’s selection of AI created works
3. User’s input of charts

Reference: p.36 Chart 11 of 2017 Report
Key takeaways

1. AI Created Works: Monitor future discussions given the current legal status of AI Created Works

2. Rights and liability – A mutually agreed upon agreement for AI Created Works
Thank you for your attention.

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