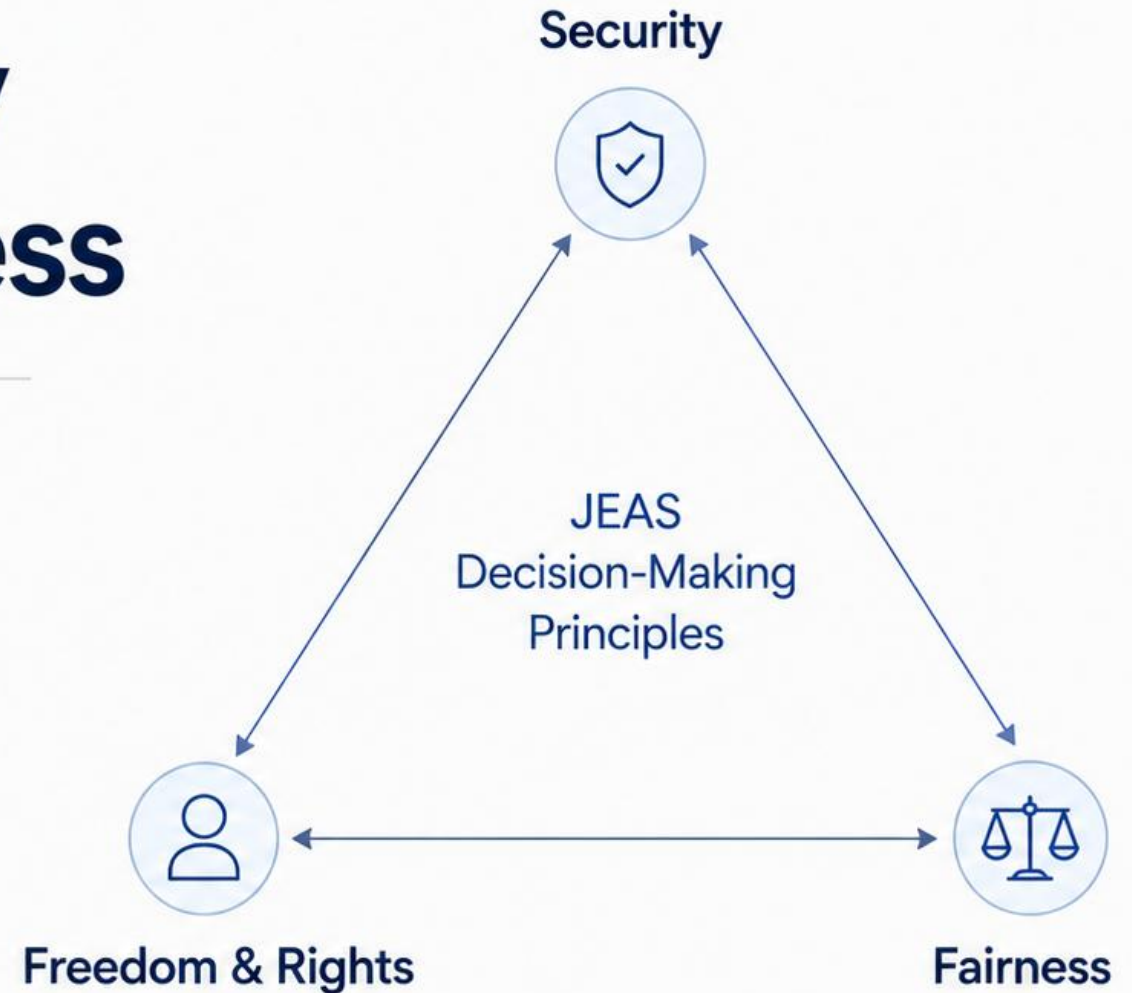


Security Democracy and Justice as Fairness

A future decision-making principle for JEAS —
balancing **security**, **freedom**, and **fairness**

This document is a working draft for organizing
Security Democracy as a future decision-making
principle for JEAS.

 June 17, 2026



Security Technologies Must Balance Public Safety and Freedom



Security technologies contribute to shoplifting prevention, crime deterrence, and stable store operations.



At the same time, careful consideration is needed for privacy, personal information, and human rights.



The question is not: **'Security or freedom?'**



The question is: **'How can we strengthen security while protecting freedom and rights?'**

Use technology within a framework of public trust and fairness.



Security Democracy: Security with Freedom and Rights

In this document, Security Democracy means:



An approach that balances security and crime prevention with freedom, rights, privacy, human rights, and social fairness.



It is not a term for justifying security technologies.



It is a way to build security practices that the public can trust.



Justice as Fairness Provides a Lens for Security Democracy

Rawls's Justice as Fairness can serve as a guiding lens for Security Democracy.

Three perspectives matter:

1. Protect basic liberties
2. Ensure fair opportunity
3. Ensure that people in disadvantaged positions are not left behind

Rawls's Justice as Fairness

1



Basic Liberties

2



Fair Opportunity

3

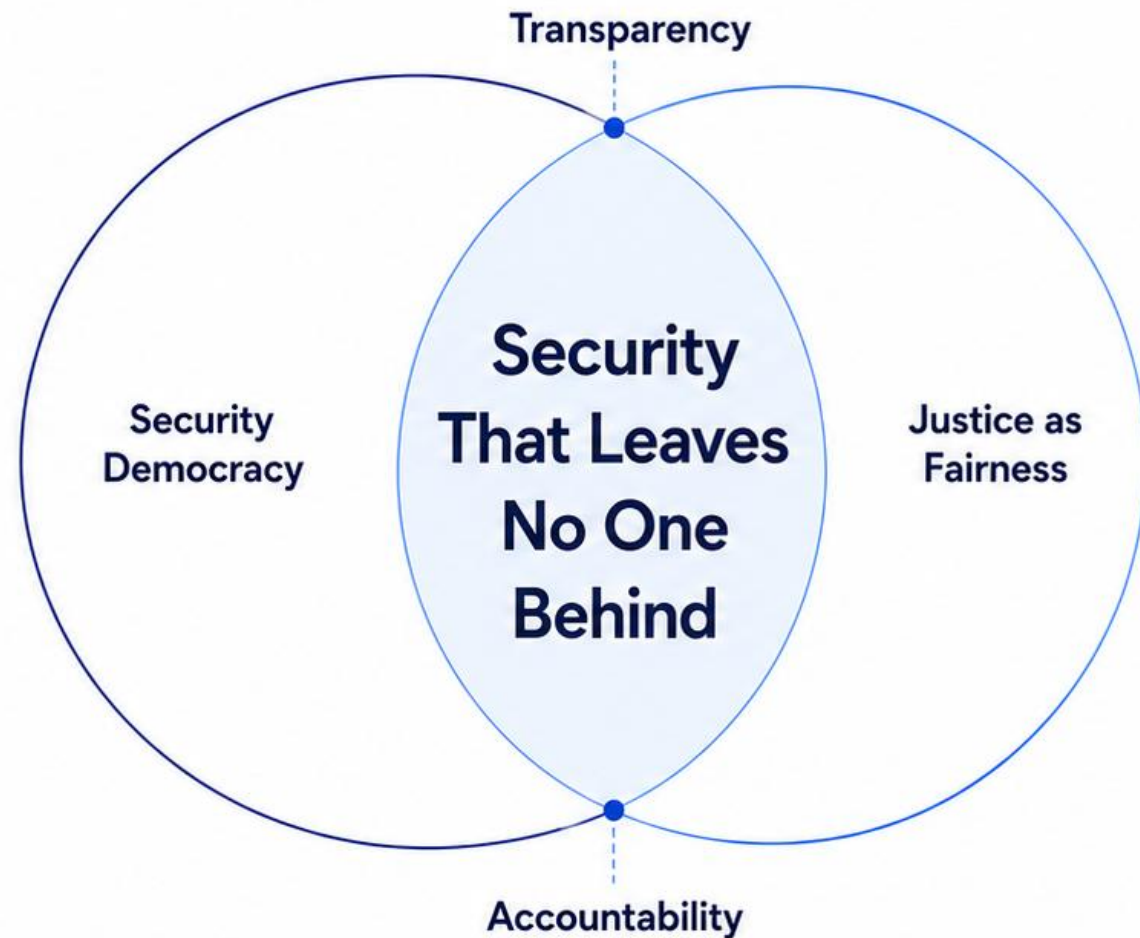


No One Left Behind

Where the Two Meet: Security That Leaves No One Behind

Security Democracy and Justice as Fairness overlap in these ways:

- Protect freedom, not only security.
- Value fair procedures, not just effectiveness.
- Consider those who may be adversely affected, not just the convenience of technology.
- Support public trust through transparency and accountability.



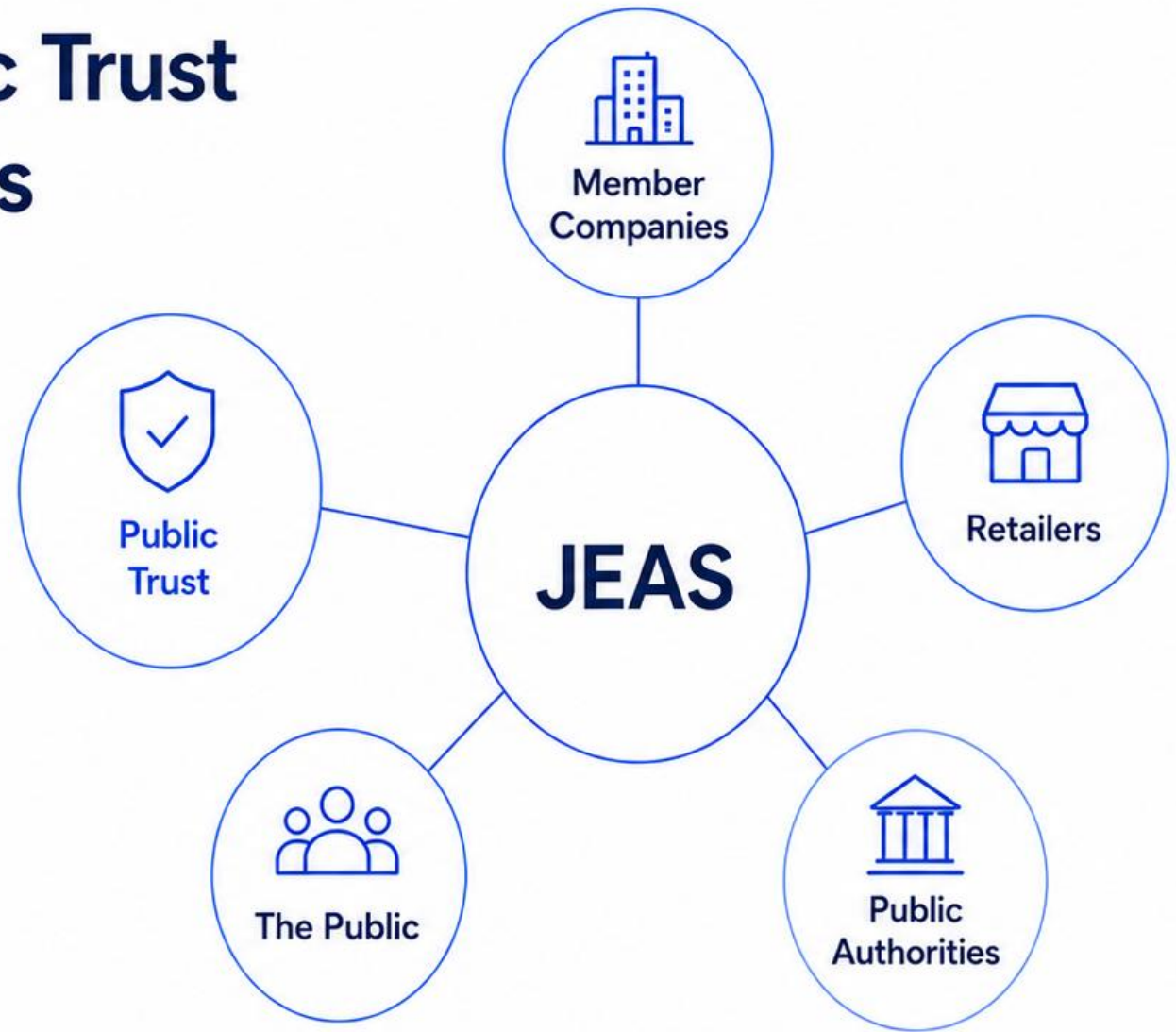
The core overlap is:
Security that leaves no one behind.

JEAS Helps Build Public Trust in Security Technologies

JEAS's role is not simply to promote wider use of security technologies.

Through appropriate use, transparency, accountability, and protection of personal information, JEAS works to create the conditions for security technologies to be trusted by the public.

JEAS is positioned to connect member companies, retailers, public authorities, and the public.



Appropriate Use



Transparency



Accountability



Protection of Personal Information

Connecting Principles to Industry Decision-Making



This document positions Yoshinori Inamoto, as JEAS Chair, as providing leadership that connects Security Democracy with industry decision-making.



The key point is not to present this as an individual philosophy.



It is to clarify the role that links security technologies, personal information protection, and public trust in the industry.



Turning Security Democracy into a Decision-Making Principle

For future JEAS decision-making, ask the following questions:



1



Public Safety — Does it contribute to public safety?

2



Freedom & Rights — Does it avoid excessive restrictions on freedom and rights?

3



Purpose & Governance — Can the purpose of use and the governance be clearly explained?

4



Minimum Necessary Use — Is the use of information limited to what is necessary?

5



Adverse Impact — Is there room to address misidentification and adverse impact?

6



Practical Operation — Can frontline sites and member companies operate it appropriately?



Security Democracy is a way to build security practices that the public can trust.

References and Source Categories

Main source categories used in preparing this document:



JEAS-related materials

Principles, activities, guidelines, white papers, and proposals



Materials on Security Democracy

Concepts, explanations of JEAS decision-making principles, research papers, and related cases



Case examples by member companies

Implementation cases, operational cases, and outcome reports



Rawls's Justice as Fairness

Rawls's original work, Japanese translations, commentaries, related papers, and research materials



Protection of Personal Information and Appropriate Use

Relevant laws and guidelines, Privacy Impact Assessment materials, and reports or guidelines on technology ethics