APPROACHES TO AI REGULATION AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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The OECD: Digital at Heart

» Intergovernmental organisation with 38 member countries and 6 accession countries

» Committee on Digital Economy Policy since 1982

» Fourth successive "Going Digital" project since 2017

The OECD has served as a main knowledge partner for Digital tracks of the G7 and G20 «
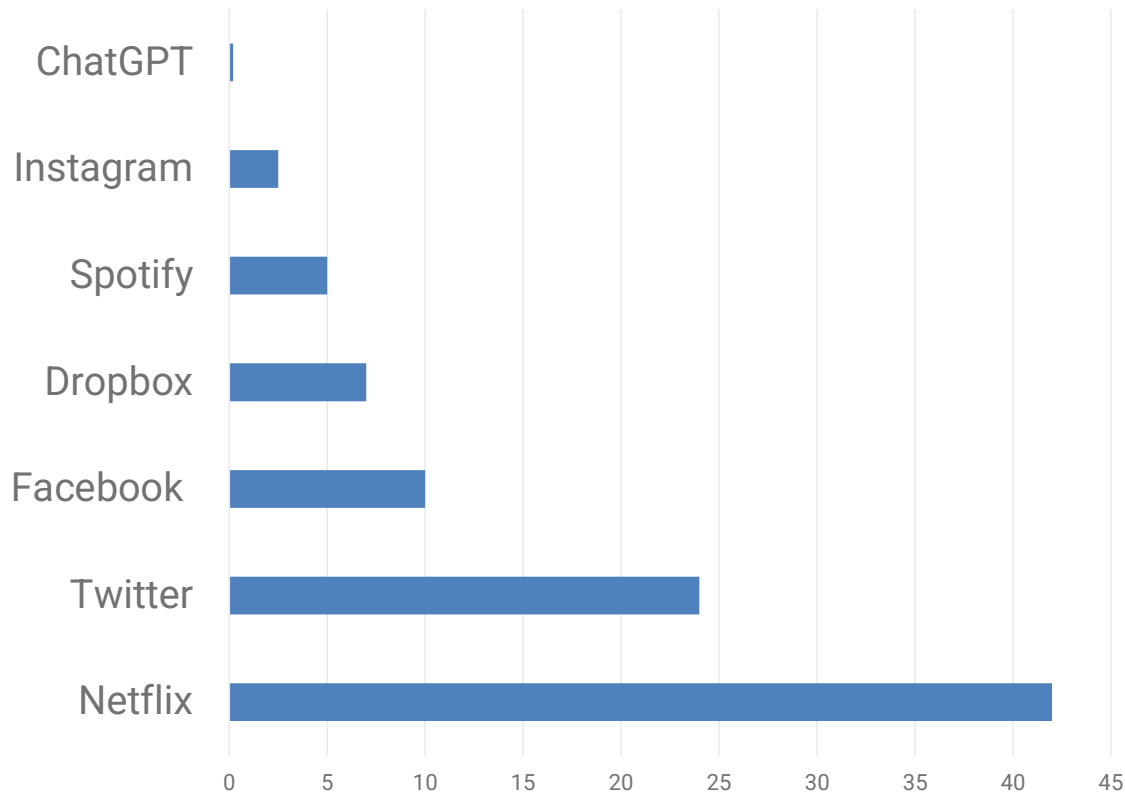
Today's topic: Role of G7 in Global AI Governance «

Rise of public awareness of AI

Months to reach one million users

ChatGPT gained **one million users in five days** after its launch on 30 November 2022.

Source: Statista

Benefits of AI
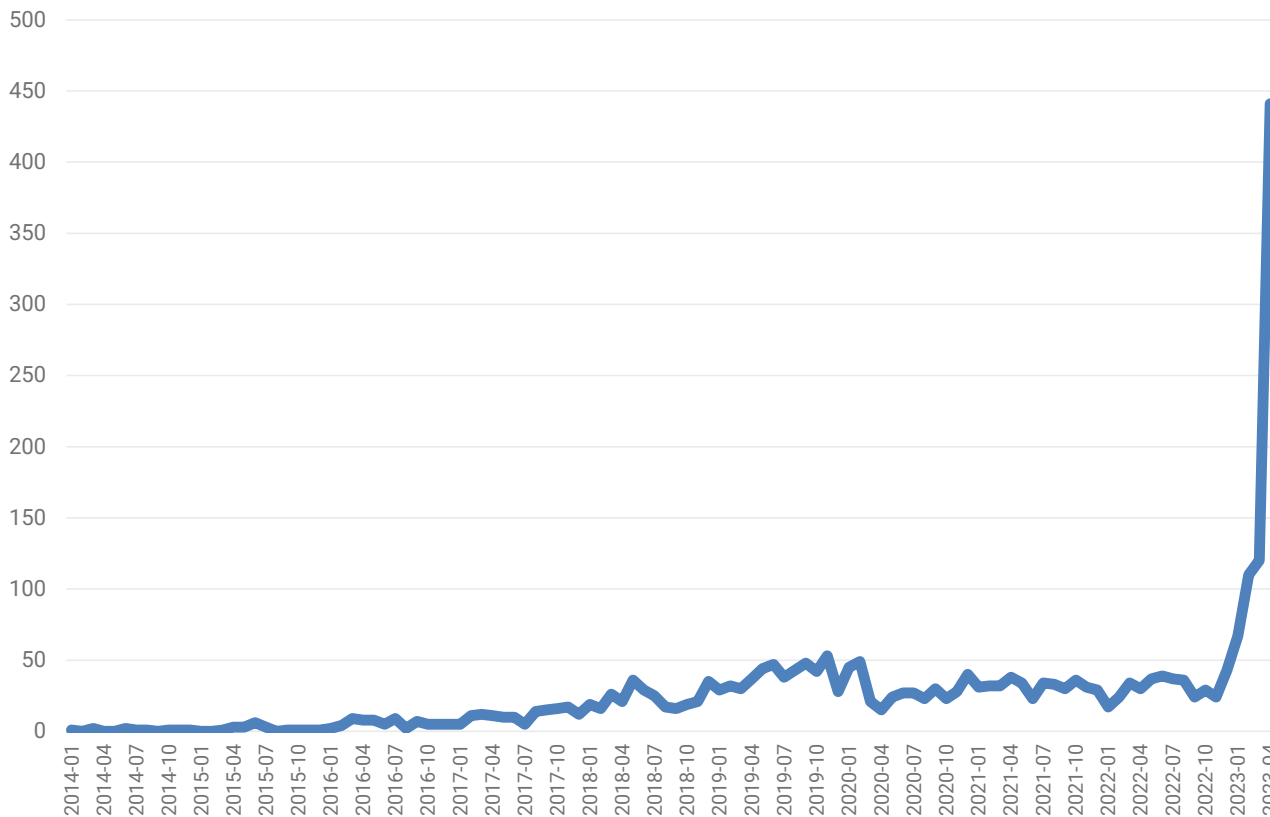
» AI could unlock tremendous opportunities across economies and societies

» Generative AI may enable personalised interactive dialogue systems and personal virtual assistants in public services

» Generative AI can play a key role in safeguarding minority or endangered languages. They can also contribute to other creative activity, by generating new videos, images, and music

AI risks

Number of AI incidents and hazards globally over time as reported by reputable news outlets

An increasing number of AI systems are causing real-world harms and hazards to people, organisations and the environment

Source: AI incidents monitor (forthcoming), using data from Event Registry https://oecd.ai/en/network-of-experts/working-group/10836

Policy Considerations

"AI systems should be **robust**, **secure** and **safe** throughout their **entire life cycle** so that, in **conditions of normal use**, **foreseeable use** or **misuse**, or other **adverse conditions**, they function **appropriately** and do not pose **unreasonable safety risk**."

- 2019 OECD AI Principles

Yet increasingly powerful AI models raise significant policy challenges related to their trustworthy deployment and use
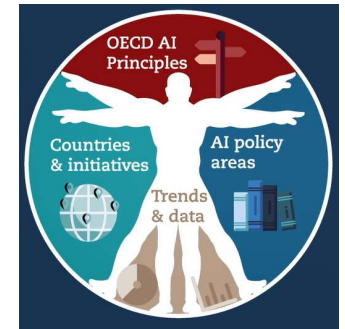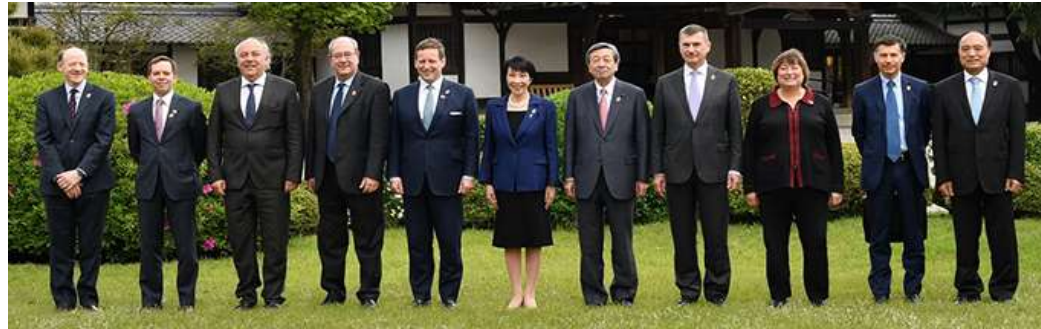
These include risks to human rights, privacy, fairness, robustness, security, and safety

Timeline: Role of G7 in Global AI Governance

G7 Japan ICT Ministerial
Proposal of Discussion toward Formulation of AI Guidelines

2016 ➤ **2018** ➤ **2019** ➤ **2020** ➤ **2021 and beyond**

G7 AI initiative
Initial conception of Global Partnership on AI

OECD AI Principles
G20 AI Principles adopted at 2019 Osaka Summit

Implementation
OECD AI Policy Observatory

Launch of Global Partnership on AI

Shaping Policies
OECD Working Party on AI Governance
OECD AI Classification Framework
OECD Catalogue of Trustworthy AI

How it began: 2016 G7 in Takamatsu

Recognition of AI as an emerging technology that was going to change everything

Started to think about principles for AI

Annex on AI Research Guidelines which fund OECD work

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2016: Proposal of Discussion toward Formulation of AI R&D Guideline

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

Proposed Principles in "AI R&D Guideline"

1. **Principle of Transparency**
   Ensuring the abilities to explain and verify the behaviors of the AI network system

2. **Principle of User Assistance**
   Giving consideration so that the AI network system can assist users and appropriately provide users with opportunities to make choices

3. **Principle of Controllability**
   Ensuring controllability of the AI network system by humans

4. **Principle of Security**
   Ensuring the robustness and dependability of the AI network system

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

6. **Principle of Privacy**
   Giving consideration so that the AI network system will not infringe the privacy of users and third parties

7. **Principle of Ethics**
   Respecting human dignity and individuals' autonomy in conducting research and development of AI to be networked

8. **Principle of Accountability**
   Accomplishing accountability to related stakeholders such as users by researchers/developers of AI to be networked

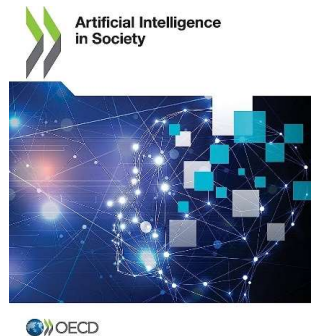# 2017 – 2020: Intelligent Machines, Smart Policies

In 2017, the OECD held the conference "AI: Intelligent Machines, Smart Policies".

Agreement among experts that the rapid development of AI calls for national and international policy frameworks that engage all stakeholders.

The conference set the groundwork for the writing and publishing of the "AI in Society" book in 2019

The conference set the foundation for the establishment of the first AI expert group at the OECD (or AIGO) in 2018, tasked with scoping the OECD AI Principles. The AIGO completed its recommendations in February 2019.

The OECD work on AI continued in 2020 with the launch of the OECD.AI Policy Observatory and the its network of experts on AI – which continue to inform AI policy discussions today on topics like AI risks, AI incidents, compute and AI futures.

2017: G7 Presidency of Italy

"The rapid advancement of A.I. technologies has the potential to bring immense benefits to our economies and societies […]

We also acknowledge that advancing artificial intelligence technologies is not only a matter of overcoming technical challenges. It is also a matter of understanding the broader potential effects of these technologies on society and our economies and of ensuring that we advance these technologies with a human-centric approach in harmony with our laws, our policies and our values. […]

We will play our role to make sure that an open, updated, informed and engaged dialogue with the relevant stakeholders will raise awareness on the need for a human- centric approach to A.I. and will channel efforts towards a socially beneficial A.I. **We look forward to further multistakeholder dialogue and to advancing our understanding of A.I. cooperation, supported by the OECD**."

- Annex 2:G7 Multistakeholder Exchange on Human Centric AI for Our Societies

2019: The OECD Principles

**5 values-based
principles for trustworthy,
human-centric AI**

- Benefit People & Planet
- Human rights, values & fairness
- Transparent & explainable
- Robust, secure & safe
- Accountable

**5 principles
for national policies, for AI
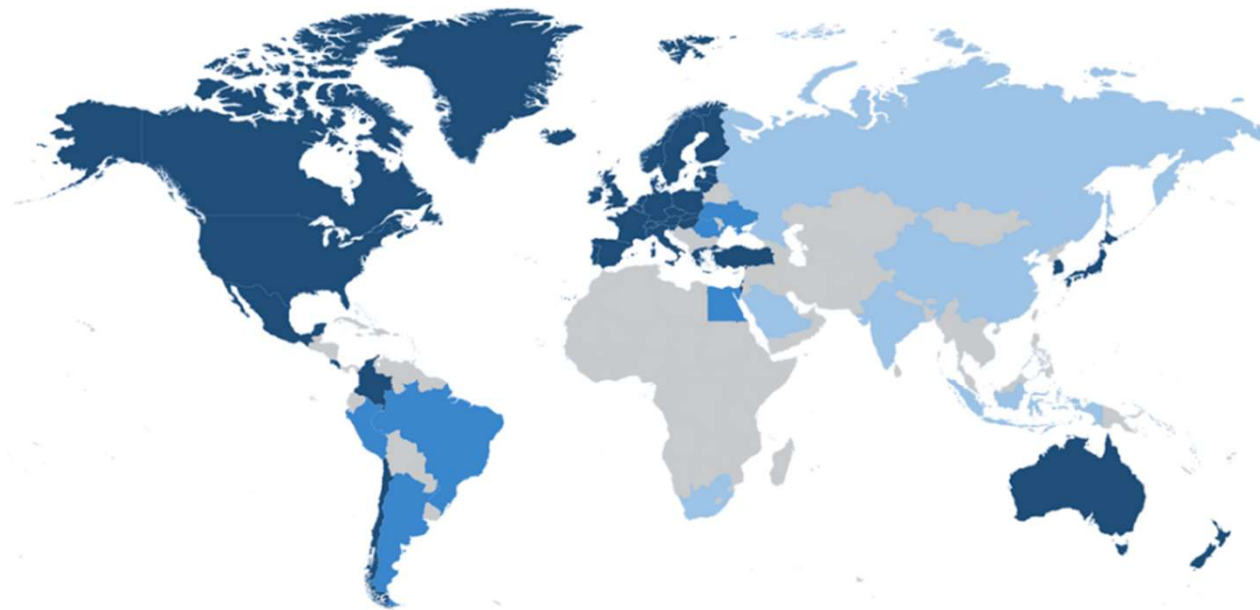ecosystems to benefit societies**

- AI research & development
- Data, compute, technologies
- Policy & regulatory environment
- Jobs & skills, labour transitions
- International cooperation & measurement

Adherents to the AI Principles

Governments that have committed to the AI Principles

OECD members

G20 principles, based on OECD

Adherents

*Singapore is an adherent

2019: Global Partnership on AI (GPAI)

GPAI

» GPAI is dedicated to supporting and guiding the responsible adoption of artificial intelligence (AI).

» Conceived by Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau and French President Emmanuel Macron in the context of their 2018 and 2019 G7 Presidencies and adopted at the G7 Leaders' Summit in August 2019.

» Acknowledged by G7 Leaders in the Biarritz Strategy for an Open, Free and Secure Digital Transformation in August 2019.

» 2020 Launch at the OECD.

» Today, GPAI has 29 members

2021 United Kingdom G7 Presidency & 2023 Global Forum on Technology (GFT)

» In the context of its G7 presidency, the United Kingdom held a Future Technology Forum to "convene like-minded democratic partners to discuss the role of technology in supporting open societies and tackling global challenges… and to facilitate coherency of our emerging technology ecosystems."

» Established in December 2022, the Global Forum on Technology Forum (GFT) hosts in-depth, inclusive and values-driven discussions to foresee and get ahead of the long-term benefits and risks presented by technology.

» The GFT identifies and analyses specific technological developments, including immersive technologies, synthetic biology and quantum computing.

2023: Hiroshima Process

Generative AI was at the centre of G7 Leaders' discussions in Hiroshima. The G7 Leaders in their Communiqué have established a "Hiroshima AI Process", tasking the G7 Digital and Tech Working Group (DTWG) in co-operation with the OECD to discuss generative AI by the end of this year at a Ministerial meeting on generative AI.

The OECD is supporting the G7 in outlining a common vision on generative AI to be made public by the end of the year

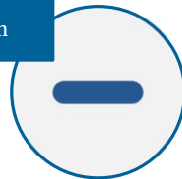The analysis could also feed into a planned review of the OECD AI Principles in 2024.

Conclusion

Pro

The G7 as a global entity of AI governance

- Shifting geopolitics have led to greater unity
- G7 is a TTC + (UK, CAN and JPN = all big AI players)
- G7 architecture connects working level (DTWG to Leaders)
- Has a knowledge partner (OECD) that adds continuity and aids implementation and follow-up
- Connection to OECD allows the 7 to influence the 38 + 6

Con

- A skewed, Western view of the world. Lacks the Global South and China.

The G7 is often underestimated when it comes to global technology governance. Leveraging on the G7 can help foster innovation and trust in AI.

Thank you!

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Access the OECD.AI Policy Observatory: https://oecd.ai/en/