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2023 G20 New Delhi Summit Final Compliance Report

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“To unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits and mitigate risks, we will work together to promote international cooperation and further discussions on international governance for AI.”

New Delhi G20 Leaders' Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Türkiye			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

Background

The G20's human-centred approach to artificial intelligence (AI) started at the 2019 Osaka Summit with the endorsement of the G20 AI Principles for the responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI. During subsequent summits, G20 leaders and digital economy ministers took steps to advance innovation and human-centred AI guided by the principles, while also addressing gaps in the uneven distribution of AI capabilities. Throughout the evolution of this topic within the G20, international cooperation and governance have been key means of furthering the realized benefits, equitable outcomes, and understanding of the risks presented by AI.

At the 2018 Buenos Aires Summit, G20 leaders anticipated that developing technologies would have the potential to transform the future of work, deliver greater economic opportunity and promote higher living standards.²⁰¹⁹ They predicted that new developments would create new challenges for people, governments and businesses, and noted that appropriate policy responses and international cooperation would be required to ensure that benefits from technological advancement would be inclusively shared. G20 leaders committed to support individuals during times of technological

²⁰¹⁹ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 December 2018. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>

transition, address distributional challenges, and harness advancing technologies to strengthen growth and productivity.

At the 2019 Osaka Summit, G20 leaders recognized the growing potential for AI to advance the SDGs and build sustainable and inclusive societies.²⁰²⁰ G20 leaders also acknowledged potential transition-related societal challenges and reaffirmed the need for the responsible development and use of AI. In order to “foster public trust and confidence in AI technologies and fully realize their potential,” they committed to taking a human-centred approach to AI guided by the non-binding G20 AI Principles.

The G20 AI Principles include inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being; human-centered values and fairness; transparency and explainability; robustness, security and safety; and accountability.²⁰²¹ G20 digital economy ministers also acknowledged the guidance for policy makers aimed at “maximizing and sharing the benefits from AI, while minimizing the risks and concerns, with special attention to international cooperation and inclusion of developing countries and underrepresented populations” that were presented alongside the principles.

At the 2020 Riyadh Summit, G20 leaders committed to continue promoting multi-stakeholder discussions to advance innovation and a human-centered approach to AI.²⁰²² They acknowledged the Examples of National Policies to Advance the G20 AI Principles, which contains national strategies and policy approaches to advance the G20 AI Principles, including investment in research, human capacity, innovation and trustworthiness. G20 digital economy ministers also emphasized the need for multi-stakeholder discussions and sharing of experiences on AI and attended the G20 AI Dialogue in 2020 on trustworthy AI in pandemic response.²⁰²³

At the 2021 Rome Summit, G20 leaders committed to advance the implementation of the G20 AI Principles while considering the needs of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups to encourage competition and innovation as well as diversity and inclusion.²⁰²⁴ The benefits of digital transformation were spread unevenly across and within countries, industries, and firms, with MSMEs and larger companies in developing countries lagging.²⁰²⁵ Recognizing the need to strengthen MSMEs AI capabilities, G20 leaders welcomed the G20 Policy Examples on How to Enhance the Adoption of AI by MSMEs and Start-Ups and highlighted the importance of international cooperation through knowledge sharing and mutual learning to promote MSMEs inclusion.²⁰²⁶

At the 2023 New Delhi Summit, G20 leaders stated their ambition to leverage AI for the public good by solving challenges in a responsible, inclusive and human-centric manner while protecting people’s rights and safety.²⁰²⁷ G20 leaders noted that to achieve this, various considerations including responsible AI development, deployment and use, human rights, transparency and explainability,

²⁰²⁰ G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

²⁰²¹ G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-trade.html>

²⁰²² Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 November 2020. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-leaders-declaration-1121.html>

²⁰²³ Ministerial Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 January 2022. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-digital-0722.html>

²⁰²⁴ G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

²⁰²⁵ Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers: Leveraging Digitalisation for a Resilient, Strong, Sustainable and Inclusive Recovery, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 August 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210805-digital.html>

²⁰²⁶ G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

²⁰²⁷ G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html>

fairness, accountability, regulation, safety, human oversight, ethics, biases, privacy, and data protection would have to be addressed. G20 leaders committed “to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits and mitigate risks [by working] together to promote international cooperation and further discussions on international governance for AI.” They also reaffirmed their commitment to the G20 AI Principles and to endeavour to share information on approaches to using AI; committed to pursue a pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach that maximizes the benefits and considers the risk associated with using AI; and committed to promote responsible AI for achieving the SDGs.

Commitment Features

At the 2023 New Delhi Summit, G20 leaders committed “to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits and mitigate risks [by working] together to promote international cooperation and further discussions on international governance for AI.”²⁰²⁸

Definitions and Concepts

The commitment can be interpreted as having one main target, which is to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits and mitigate risks. Compliance action can be broken down into two components: promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Both components must be fulfilled for the G20 member to receive full compliance.

“AI” refers to artificial intelligence and is defined as the study of computations that make it possible to perceive, reason, and act.²⁰²⁹ AI is applied to build AI systems, which are “machine-based system[s] that for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.”²⁰³⁰ This definition was updated in 2023 to reflect the current scientific consensus given recent technological developments, including generative AI, and may continue to change over time.²⁰³¹

“Unlock the full potential of AI” is understood to mean realizing and maximizing the potential benefits of AI, which include improving the welfare and well-being of people, contributing to positive sustainable global economic activity, increasing innovation and productivity, and helping respond to key global challenges.²⁰³²

“Equitably share [AI-related] benefits” is understood to mean broadly and fairly sharing the improvements in welfare and well-being, contributions to positive sustainable economic activity, increases in innovation and productivity, and other benefits that AI may enable.²⁰³³

²⁰²⁸ G20 New Delhi Leader’s Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 31 January 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html>

²⁰²⁹ Scoping the OECD AI principles: Deliberations of the Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence at the OECD (AIGO), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 1 February 2024. https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/science-and-technology/scoping-the-oecd-ai-principles_d62f618a-en#page1

²⁰³⁰ Updates to the OECD’s definition of an AI system explained, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 29 November 2023. Access Date: 1 February 2024. <https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/ai-system-definition-update>

²⁰³¹ Updates to the OECD’s definition of an AI system explained, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 29 November 2023. Access Date: 1 February 2024. <https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/ai-system-definition-update>

²⁰³² Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 7 November 2023. Access Date: 3 February 2024.

<https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0449>

²⁰³³ Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 7 November 2023. Access Date: 3 February 2024.

<https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0449>

“Mitigate risks” is understood to mean reducing the severity or probability of potential losses.²⁰³⁴ Risks related to AI systems include privacy-, digital security-, safety- and bias-risks. AI may also present societal challenges such as transitions in the labour market, ethical issues and new digital divides.

“Promote” means to support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area, to contribute to growth or prosperity of, and to help bring into being.²⁰³⁵ It does not have to be a new initiative.

“Cooperation” is defined as the action or process of working together to the same end so “international cooperation” is understood to mean the action or process of two or more countries working together to the same end.²⁰³⁶

“Further” is defined as to help forward.²⁰³⁷ It is synonymous with “promote.”

“International governance” is “the output of a non-hierarchical network of interlocking international (mostly, but not exclusively, governmental) institutions which regulate the behaviour of states and other international actors in different issue areas of world politics.”²⁰³⁸ States and other intergovernmental institutions are both the addressees and the makers of norms and rules.

General Interpretive Guidelines

Compliance action to promote international cooperation should be first order actions aimed at unlocking the full potential of AI, equitably sharing its benefits and mitigating risks. Actions can include, but are not limited to, verbal reference affirmation and assigned follow-up. For example, using internationally comparable metrics to measure AI research, development and deployment, and gathering the evidence base to assess progress on AI innovation for an international stocktaking initiative are actions that would satisfy this component. International compliance action can include, but is not limited to, international information sharing, international legalization, participation in an international organization, and international financial support. For example, working in the OECD or in other global and regional fora to share AI knowledge and support solutions in the digital economy is a largely international action that would satisfy this component.

Compliance action to further discussions on international governance for AI are a subset of the compliance actions to promote international cooperation as working on international governance is inherently cooperative. As a result, actions will count towards this component if it is directed specifically towards the development or assessment of norms, rules, standards, or some other form of output that will regulate AI-related behavior from states and other international actors. For example, pursuing an international pro-innovation regulatory or governance approach to maximize benefits while taking into accounts the risks associated with the use of AI would satisfy both this component and the previous component on promoting international cooperation.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G20 members that took actions to promote international cooperation and further discussions on international governance for AI.

²⁰³⁴ G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-trade.html>

²⁰³⁵ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 1 February 2024.

https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

²⁰³⁶ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 1 February 2024.

https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

²⁰³⁷ Further, Merriam-Webster. Access Date: 1 February 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/promote>

²⁰³⁸ Global Governance and the United Nations System, United Nations University Press (Tokyo) 2021. Access Date: 1 February 2024. <https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:2414/pdf9789280810752.pdf>

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G20 members that took actions to promote international cooperation but not to promote further discussions on international governance for AI.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G20 member did not take actions to promote international cooperation, including to further discussions on international governance for AI.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G20 member has not taken actions to promote international cooperation, including to further discussions on international governance for AI.
0	The G20 member has taken action to promote international cooperation but not to promote further discussions on international governance for AI.
+1	The G20 member has taken action to promote international cooperation and to promote further discussions on international governance for AI.

*Compliance Director: Clara Lee
Lead Analyst: Eugenia Lapania*

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 20 September 2023, Argentina and the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission of the Organization of American States, organized the third Seminar on Web Accessibility and Artificial Intelligence to discuss the usage of AI and other technologies for “the full and universal participation of all, in an interconnected and digitally accessible world.” The AI panel, which included government representatives from Argentina and Colombia, discussed the potential of AI to create more inclusive experience for people with disabilities as well as the challenges and risks posed by AI and the need to agree on regulatory measures.²⁰³⁹

On 11-12 October 2023, Argentina held the first Regional Conference on Artificial Intelligence and digital sovereignty. The event was a collaboration between various Argentine ministries and organizations and aimed to carry out a comprehensive analysis of digital technologies in South America, as well as the regulatory guidelines for regional regulation of AI and digital platforms.²⁰⁴⁰

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally

²⁰³⁹ Se realizó el tercer Seminario de Accesibilidad Web e Inteligencia Artificial, Jefatura de Gabinete de Ministros (Buenos Aires) 20 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 April 2024.

<https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/se-realizo-el-tercer-seminario-de-accesibilidad-web-e-inteligencia-artificial>

²⁰⁴⁰ Conferencia Regional: Inteligencia Artificial y Soberanía Digital (Buenos Aires) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/conferencia-regional-inteligencia-artificial-y-soberania-digital>

interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²⁰⁴¹

On 2 May 2024, Argentina became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²⁰⁴²

On 17 May 2024, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²⁰⁴³

On 13 June 2024, the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina collaborated with the Parliamentary Track of the UN Internet Governance Forum to host the Regional Summit of Parliamentarians on Artificial Intelligence and the Latin American Agenda in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The summit explored concrete steps towards consolidating a common regional position on AI, creating appropriate regulatory frameworks, and promoting responsible innovation through a series of panel discussions.²⁰⁴⁴ Parliamentarians taking part in the summit exchanged best practices on AI legislation and cooperated to produce the “Working Document from the Regional Summit of Parliamentarians.” They recognized “the benefits of AI technologies and their potential” as well as the risk of biased decision-making and discrimination. They also called for a human-centric approach to AI governance by providing an enabling environment for ethical and positive use across borders and affirmed the importance of interoperability to enable effective international exchange and cooperation.²⁰⁴⁵

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²⁰⁴⁶

²⁰⁴¹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²⁰⁴² Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²⁰⁴³ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²⁰⁴⁴ Regional Summit of Parliamentarians on Artificial Intelligence and the Latin American Agenda, Secretariat of the Internet Governance Forum (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/content/regional-summit-of-parliamentarians-on-artificial-intelligence-and-the-latin-american>

²⁰⁴⁵ Working Document from the Regional Summit of Parliamentarians on Artificial Intelligence and the Latin American Agenda, Internet Governance Forum (Geneva) 14 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

https://intgovforum.org/en/filedepot_download/324/27812

²⁰⁴⁶ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²⁰⁴⁷

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²⁰⁴⁸

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Argentina took strong action to promote international cooperation and international AI governance by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions as well as drafting and signing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law. Argentina’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Virek Sapru

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 2 November 2023, Australia attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²⁰⁴⁹ At the summit, Australia and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²⁰⁵⁰

On 3 November 2023, Australia joined the Declaration on Responsible Military Use of Artificial Intelligence and Autonomy. The US initiative creates measures to protect how AI is utilized by national militaries and calls for military usage of AI to align with obligations under humanitarian and international law by employing appropriate safeguards and adequate training for officials and other

²⁰⁴⁷ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.
<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²⁰⁴⁸ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²⁰⁴⁹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²⁰⁵⁰ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

members of the military. Australian Deputy Prime Minister Richard Marles, stated that “Australia recognizes the importance of ensuring AI technologies are developed and used responsibly in a civilian and military context [and] will continue to engage actively in the international agenda towards the responsible research, development, deployment and application of AI.”²⁰⁵¹

On 29 November 2023, Australia and the US launched a joint program known as the “Artificial Intelligence, Human-Machine Teaming, and the Future of Intelligence Analysis” with multiple workshops in Canberra, Australia. The project encouraged collaboration on intelligence approaches and focused on discovering opportunities for AI to improve intelligence analysis and further develop the intelligence business sector. The program developed a list of recommendations for intelligence communities to adopt AI in a quick, safe, and effective manner.²⁰⁵²

On 17 January 2024, Australia published an interim response to its safe and responsible AI consultation that was held in 2023. The response was developed through consultations that sought input from stakeholders including the public, advocacy groups, academic, industry, legal firms, and government agencies. The response acknowledged that AI systems and applications are supporting wellbeing, economic growth, and life quality while also highlighting concerns how regulatory frameworks do not fully address the risks of AI. Australia published policy implications that upheld four key principles, including “collaborating internationally to support safe development and deployment of AI.”²⁰⁵³

On 12 March 2024, the Australian Embassy to Korea jointly organized a symposium on the ethical use of AI to accelerate cooperation on the ethical use of artificial intelligence with the embassies of Canada, Singapore, and the United States, and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.²⁰⁵⁴

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²⁰⁵⁵

On 11 April 2024, Head of International, Trade and National Security, of the Department of Industry, Science, and Resources Carolyn Patterson and Director for Core Policy, Delivery and European Region at the Department for Business and Trade Gaynor Jeffery led the inaugural UK-Australia Strategic Innovation Dialogue on 8-9 April 2024. The dialogue aimed to support trade in innovative goods and

²⁰⁵¹ Australia joins declaration on safe and responsible artificial intelligence in the military, Minister for Defense (Canberra) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.minister.defence.gov.au/media-releases/2023-11-03/australia-joins-declaration-safe-and-responsible-artificial-intelligence-military>

²⁰⁵² SCSP and ASPI Launch a New Project on Artificial Intelligence, Human-Machine Teaming, and the Future of Intelligence Analysis, Special Competitive Studies Project (Arlington) 4 December 2023. Access date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.scsp.ai/2023/12/scsp-and-aspi-launch-a-new-project-on-artificial-intelligence-human-machine-teaming-and-the-future-of-intelligence-analysis/>

²⁰⁵³ The Australian Government’s interim response to safe and responsible AI consultation, Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 17 January 2024. Access Date: 21 March 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/news/australian-governments-interim-response-safe-and-responsible-ai-consultation>

²⁰⁵⁴ Canadian Embassy in Seoul hosts symposium to promote AI ethics across Indo-Pacific region, AJU Press (Seoul) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.ajupress.com/view/20240312155629846>

²⁰⁵⁵ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

technologies and standards and interoperability of emerging technologies, specifically AI, was a priority area for the discussion. Both countries “reaffirm[ed] the importance of working together toward safe and responsible AI, including in key international forums, to develop the international standards necessary to secure consumer trust and industry confidence in emerging sectors.”²⁰⁵⁶

On 2 May 2024, Australia became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²⁰⁵⁷

On 17 May 2024, the European Union drafted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention) with participation of all observer states and a significant number of non-member states, including Australia. The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²⁰⁵⁸

On 21 May 2024, Australia signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including establishing a global network of AI Safety Institutes and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²⁰⁵⁹

On 12 June 2024, representatives from Australia and the EU met virtually for their second Digital Dialogue to “promote an inclusive digital transformation and foster innovation.” During the dialogue, the partners exchanged information on AI governance including experience in developing and implementing the EU’s AI Act.²⁰⁶⁰

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international

²⁰⁵⁶ Joint Statement on the UK-Australia Strategic Innovation Dialogue, Australian Government: Department of Industry, Science and Resources (London) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024.
<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/joint-statement-uk-australia-strategic-innovation-dialogue>

²⁰⁵⁷ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.
<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²⁰⁵⁸ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²⁰⁵⁹ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.
<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²⁰⁶⁰ The EU and Australia accelerate their digital cooperation, European Commission (Brussels) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/eu-and-australia-accelerate-their-digital-cooperation>

cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²⁰⁶¹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²⁰⁶²

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²⁰⁶³

On 23 September 2024, Australia signed the Freedom Online Coalition Joint Statement on Responsible Government Practices for AI Technologies.²⁰⁶⁴ This statement calls on governments to develop, use, and procure AI responsibly, including by respecting international obligations and commitments, assessing impacts of AI systems, conducting ongoing monitoring, ensuring adequate human training and assessment, communicating and responding to the public, and providing effective access to remedy.

Australia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Australia took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. Australia also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI through spearheading bilateral and multilateral AI forums. Australia’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Irene Hwang

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

²⁰⁶¹ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²⁰⁶² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²⁰⁶³ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²⁰⁶⁴ Joint Statement on Responsible Government Practices for AI Technologies, Freedom Online Coalition (the Hague) 23 September 2024. Access Date: 11 Novemer 2024. <https://freedomonlinecoalition.com/joint-statement-on-responsible-government-practices-for-ai-technologies/>

On 16 September 2023, at the G77 and China summit, President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva highlighted the importance of including developing countries in the process of developing rules for the “Fourth Industrial Revolution.” President Lula da Silva said, “Advances such as network computing, artificial intelligence, cutting-edge biotechnology and digitalization bring possibilities that, just a few decades ago, we could not even imagine. The idea of establishing a scientific panel for artificial intelligence is welcome, but it is necessary to ensure the participation of experts from the developing world.”²⁰⁶⁵

On 2 November 2023, Brazil attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²⁰⁶⁶ At the summit, Brazil and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²⁰⁶⁷

On 22 February 2024, President Lula met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, who was in Rio de Janeiro for G20 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting. They discussed issues on the bilateral agenda, the debates that occurred in the G20, and global issues. The president reaffirmed the importance of a new global governance to deal with issues such as AI.²⁰⁶⁸

On 6 March 2024, President Lula welcomed President of Spain Pedro Sánchez during an official visit to Brazil. Speaking on the promotion of labour rights in the context of new technologies, President Lula da Silva said, “We agree on the urgency of promoting a comprehensive debate around the governance of artificial intelligence, in order to minimize risks and distribute benefits equally to all countries.”²⁰⁶⁹

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally

²⁰⁶⁵ Presidente condena embargo a Cuba e reivindica inserção de países em desenvolvimento na Quarta Revolução Industrial, Planalto (Brasília) 16 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 April 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2023/09/presidente-condena-embargo-a-cuba-e-reivindica-insercao-de-paises-em-desenvolvimento-na-quarta-revolucao-industrial>

²⁰⁶⁶ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²⁰⁶⁷ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²⁰⁶⁸ President Lula receives Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, Planalto (Brasília) 22 February 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/en/latest-news/2024/02/president-lula-receives-russian-foreign-minister-sergey-lavrov>

²⁰⁶⁹ “Podemos comprovar a afinidade entre nossos governos”, diz Lula sobre visita do presidente da Espanha, Planalto (Brasília) 7 March 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 April 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2024/03/201cpudemos-comprovar-a-afinidade-entre-nossos-governos201d-diz-lula-sobre-visita-do-presidente-da-espanha>

interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²⁰⁷⁰

On 17 April 2024, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation Luciano Santos chaired a G20 side event on “Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Social Equity and Sustainable Development,” to address the Digital Economy Working Group’s focus on “Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development and Reduction of Inequality.” The event discussed challenges arising from the uneven global distribution of AI assets and infrastructure and potential solutions.²⁰⁷¹

On 22 April 2024, ministers responsible for trade and commerce from China and Portuguese-speaking countries, including Brazil, met during the sixth Ministerial Conference of the Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries in Macau to discuss economic and commercial cooperation. In a published action plan, ministers “agreed to support the strengthening of cooperation between participating countries interested in the fields of artificial intelligence... to promote the digital transformation of trade and investment.”²⁰⁷²

On 4 May 2024, President da Silva and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida released a joint statement where they affirmed their commitment to cooperation on AI governance.²⁰⁷³

On 6 June 2024, Vice President Geraldo Alckmin and Chinese Vice President Han Zheng met in Beijing for the Seventh Plenary Session of the High-Level Sino-Brazilian Commission on Consultation and Cooperation (COSBAN). Parties agreed that COSBAN was an opportunity to accelerate cooperation in artificial intelligence.²⁰⁷⁴

On 12 June 2024, the Brazilian National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) held a conference titled “Navigating Data Protection in the G20 Digital Economy Agenda” as a side event to the G20 Digital Economy Working Group’s 3rd meeting. According to ANPD Vice-President Arthur Sabbat, the working group could “ensure that the digital economy continues to grow in a sustainable way, benefiting all citizens and promoting a more informed and protected society.” The event focused on the protection of personal data across the working group four priority areas for the year, including AI. Representatives from Brazil spoke at the Experimental Regulation and Data Governance panel and endorsed “collective regulatory sandboxes” as integral to responsible AI innovation.²⁰⁷⁵

On 14 June 2024, President da Silva participated in the 2024 G7 Summit and spoke at the G7 working session on AI, energy, Africa and the Mediterranean. President Lula underscored ensuring an inclusive

²⁰⁷⁰ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²⁰⁷¹ Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Social Equity and Sustainable Development, G20 Brasil 2024 (Brasília) 27 March 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.g20.org/en/calendar/side-events/harnessing-artificial-intelligence-for-social-equity-and-sustainable-development>

²⁰⁷² VI Conferência Ministerial do Fórum para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial entre a China e os Países de Língua Portuguesa (Macau) Plano de Ação para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial (2024-2027), Secretariado Permanente do Fórum para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial entre a China e os Países de Língua Portuguesa (Macau) 25 April 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 9 May 2024. <https://www.forumchinapl.org.mo/pt/meeting/view/7952>

²⁰⁷³ Joint Statement on Further Strengthening the Brazil-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, Prime Minister’s Office of Japan (Brasilia) 4 May 2024. Access Date: 17 July 2024. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/content/000147987.pdf>

²⁰⁷⁴ Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Session of the High-Level Sino-Brazilian Commission on Consultation and Cooperation (COSBAN), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brasília) 7 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 June 2024. <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/embaixada-pequim/VII-COSBAN-Minutes>

²⁰⁷⁵ ANPD holds side-event to the 3rd G20 Digital Economy Working Group Meeting, National Data Protection Authority (Brasília) 14 June 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

<https://www.gov.br/anpd/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/anpd-holds-parallel-event-to-the-3rd-g20-digital-economy-working-group-meeting>

digital revolution, citing Brazil as “interested in a safe, transparent and liberating AI—that respects human rights, protects personal data and promotes the integrity of information; that improves the capabilities of States to adopt public policies for the environment and contributes to the energy transition.” He highlighted the importance of AI as a development tool for the Global South and for peace and advocated for international governance of AI.²⁰⁷⁶

On 12 June 2024, Brazilian parliamentarians attended a conference about “Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments” held by the Chamber of Deputies of Chile in Valparaíso, Chile. Attendees held critical discussions regarding potential ethics violations, privacy concerns, and biases that AI could introduce to parliamentary operations and sought “to contribute significantly to the ongoing discussions governance, ethics, and implementation strategies within democratic institutions.” Brazil’s parliamentarians delivered and contributed to presentations regarding AI’s impact on lawmaking; AI’s possible positive and negative effects on public trust in legislative processes; future deployment of AI technologies in parliaments; creating “legislative predictive artificial intelligence suite[s] for parliaments”; and key risks and challenges for implementing AI within parliaments.²⁰⁷⁷

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²⁰⁷⁸

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²⁰⁷⁹

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²⁰⁸⁰

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Brazil took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions. Brazil also took strong action to further

²⁰⁷⁶ At G7, Lula defends global AI governance, super-rich taxation, Presidency of the Republic (Brasília) 17 June 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/en/latest-news/2024/06/at-g7-lula-defends-global-ai-governance-super-rich-taxation-1>

²⁰⁷⁷ Artificial Intelligence in Parliaments: Shaping the Future of Legislative Power: Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Modern Parliaments, Chamber of Deputies of Chile (Valparaíso) n.d. Access Date: 7 August 2024. https://www.camara.cl/conferenciaia/img/docs/PROGRAMME_EN.pdf

²⁰⁷⁸ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²⁰⁷⁹ GG20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²⁰⁸⁰ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

discussions on international governance for AI by organizing events under its G20 presidency and holding bilateral and multilateral dialogues. Brazil's actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Mohammad Mahdi Khanbabaei and Jennifer Thompson Vandespyker

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²⁰⁸¹ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²⁰⁸²

On 2 November 2023, Canada attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²⁰⁸³ At the summit, Canada and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety recognizing the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighting that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²⁰⁸⁴

On 24 November 2023, following the EU-Canada Summit, the European Union and Canada issued a joint statement emphasizing their enduring partnership in advancing responsible AI development. Both pledged to collaborate on global AI governance based on risk assessment and human rights protection, while also striving to implement accountability measures for enhanced market access and safe commercialization.²⁰⁸⁵

²⁰⁸¹ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²⁰⁸² G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²⁰⁸³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²⁰⁸⁴ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²⁰⁸⁵ EU-Canada Summit 2023 - Joint Statement, European Council (Brussels) 24 November 2023. Access Date: 6 April 2024 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/11/24/canada-european-union-summit-2023-joint-statement/>

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD's Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, 2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²⁰⁸⁶

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²⁰⁸⁷

On 31 January 2024, the UK and Canada formalized their cooperation on AI compute through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU outlines four key areas for collaboration: 1) facilitating access to AI computing capacity, 2) promoting sustainability in compute infrastructure, 3) fostering collaborative AI research projects, and 4) advancing AI talent development.²⁰⁸⁸

On 1 February 2024, Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne and EU Commissioner for Internal Market, Thierry Breton, convened to commence the implementation of the Canada-EU Digital Partnership established during the Canada–European Union Summit 2023. They released a joint statement affirming the partnership's role in addressing digital transformation challenges across various sectors, including AI, and plans to establish communication channels and information exchange mechanisms, with a focus on AI governance and international standards.²⁰⁸⁹

On 12 March 2024, the Canadian Embassy to Korea hosted a symposium on the ethical use of AI to accelerate cooperation on the ethical use of artificial intelligence. The event was jointly organized with the embassies of Australia, Singapore, and the United States, and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.²⁰⁹⁰

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²⁰⁹¹

²⁰⁸⁶ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²⁰⁸⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²⁰⁸⁸ UK-Canada cooperation in AI compute: memorandum of understanding, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (London) 31 January 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-canada-cooperation-in-ai-compute-memorandum-of-understanding>

²⁰⁸⁹ Canada and EU boost their strategic digital partnership to address new challenges, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2024/02/canada-and-eu-boost-their-strategic-digital-partnership-to-address-new-challenges.html>

²⁰⁹⁰ Canadian Embassy in Seoul hosts symposium to promote AI ethics across Indo-Pacific region, AJU Press (Seoul) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.ajupress.com/view/20240312155629846>

²⁰⁹¹ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²⁰⁹²

On 13 April 2024, Minister of Transport Pablo Rodriguez and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²⁰⁹³

On 19 April 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²⁰⁹⁴

On 2 May 2024, Canada became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²⁰⁹⁵

On 17 May 2024, Canada, Argentina, Australia, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within

²⁰⁹² Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²⁰⁹³ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²⁰⁹⁴ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²⁰⁹⁵ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²⁰⁹⁶

On 21 May 2024, Canada signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²⁰⁹⁷

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²⁰⁹⁸

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²⁰⁹⁹

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building

²⁰⁹⁶ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²⁰⁹⁷ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²⁰⁹⁸ <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html/>

²⁰⁹⁹ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.
<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²¹⁰⁰

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²¹⁰¹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²¹⁰²

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²¹⁰³

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Canada took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. Canada also took strong action to further discussions on international governance by signing organizing an AI symposium and participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process as well as an associated reporting framework and establishing communication channels and information exchange mechanisms. Canada’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Gayatri Varma

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 15 November 2023, President Xi Jinping met with US President Joe Biden to discuss US-China relations. President Xi noted that China and the US have broad common interests in a wide range of

²¹⁰⁰ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²¹⁰¹ G7 Technology Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forlì) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²¹⁰² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²¹⁰³ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

areas, including AI, and that they should jointly advance mutually beneficial cooperation.²¹⁰⁴ President Xi and President Biden agreed to establish bilateral government talks on AI.²¹⁰⁵

On 18 October 2023, President Xi delivered a keynote speech at the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. President Xi said that China is “ready to increase exchanges and dialogue with other countries and jointly promote the sound, orderly and secure AI development in the world” and introduced the Global Initiative for Artificial Intelligence Governance.²¹⁰⁶ The initiative calls on countries to “enhance information exchange and technological cooperation on the governance of AI” and to “work together to prevent risks, and develop AI governance frameworks, norms and standards based on broad consensus, so as to make AI technologies more secure, reliable, controllable, and equitable.”²¹⁰⁷

On 2 November 2023, China attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²¹⁰⁸ At the summit, China and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²¹⁰⁹

On 7 December 2023, President Xi met with President of the European Council Charles Michel and President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen at the 24th China-EU Summit. President Xi said that China and the EU “should conduct dialogue and cooperation on artificial intelligence... to contribute to the well-being of humanity and rise to global challenges.”²¹¹⁰

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while

²¹⁰⁴ Xi, Biden talk on strategic issues critical to China-U.S. relations, world, State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 16 November 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202311/16/content_WS6555c84ec6d0868f4e8e14ba.html

²¹⁰⁵ Xi, Biden agree to establish China-U.S. gov't talks on AI, State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 16 November 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202311/16/content_WS65556305c6d0868f4e8e145a.html

²¹⁰⁶ Full text of Xi Jinping's keynote speech at 3rd Belt and Road Forum for Int'l Cooperation, State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202310/18/content_WS652fc328c6d0868f4e8e064e.html

²¹⁰⁷ Global AI Governance Initiative, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 20 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

https://www.mfa.gov.cn/eng/wjdt_665385/2649_665393/202310/t20231020_11164834.html

²¹⁰⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²¹⁰⁹ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²¹¹⁰ Xi urges enhanced political mutual trust, dialogue, cooperation with EU, State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 7 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202312/07/content_WS6571880ac6d0868f4e8e1f78.html

preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²¹¹¹

On 2 April 2024, President Xi Jinping and United States President Joe Biden reviewed and encouraged progress on key issues discussed at the 2023 Woodside summit, including talks to address AI-related risks.²¹¹²

On 3 April 2024, the Cyberspace Administration of China and the Fujian provincial government held the China-Africa Internet Development and Cooperation Forum in Xiamen. Representatives from China and Africa recognized the need to strengthen China-Africa cooperation on AI, calling for stronger dialogue and communication to conduct exchanges on AI policy, technology, industry, application, governance, and best practices. In addition, representatives called for stronger collaboration between China and Africa with multilateral frameworks such as the UN, to enhance the representation of developing countries and support the establishment of an international AI governing institution. Representative also called for the promotion of collaborative technological research, development, transfer, and support for the development of digital infrastructure, the AI industry, and AI capacity building in Africa. Lastly, representatives highlighted the importance of supporting increased cyber and data security through the creation of “auditable, monitorable, traceable and trustworthy AI technologies.” These efforts aim to “jointly build a closer China-Africa community with a shared future in cyberspace and [to] pursue common development and shared prosperity [for] China and Africa.”²¹¹³

On 8 May 2024, President Xi and Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic met in Belgrade, Serbia to “build a community with a shared future,” strengthening their preexisting strategic partnership. Serbia and China expressed desires to strengthen their bilateral cooperation on AI through “people-to-people and cultural exchanges.” As such, China agreed to support 50 Serbian scientists embarking on scientific research exchanges to China over the next three years “to ensure humanity properly develops and utilizes AI.”²¹¹⁴

On 14 May 2024, China and the United States held their first intergovernmental dialogue on AI in Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives discussed their views on AI’s risk, AI governance, and promoting socioeconomic development related to AI. China expressed that it “adheres to the concept of putting people first and ensuring that the technology is beneficial, safe and fair” and that it “supports strengthening the global governance of AI, advocates the role of the United Nations as the main channel, and stands ready to strengthen communication and coordination with the international community... to form a global framework and standards for AI governance with broad consensus.”²¹¹⁵

²¹¹¹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²¹¹² Readout of President Joe Biden’s Call with President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China, The White House (Washington D.C.) 2 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/02/readout-of-president-joe-bidens-call-with-president-xi-jinping-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china/>

²¹¹³ Chair’s Statement on China-Africa Cooperation on AI, Cyberspace Administration of China (Beijing) 3 April 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. https://www.cac.gov.cn/2024-04/03/c_1713731793842754.htm

²¹¹⁴ China, Serbia decide to build community with shared future, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Belgrade) 9 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/09/content_WS663ba8abc6d0868f4e8e6de8.html

²¹¹⁵ China, U.S. hold first meeting of inter-governmental dialogue on AI, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 16 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/16/content_WS664579edc6d0868f4e8e7268.html

On 16 May 2024, President Xi and Russian President Vladamir Putin issued a joint statement on deepening partnership and strategic interactions, including on AI. They expressed support for “global efforts for the healthy development of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity” and confirmed their readiness to counter AI-related threats on the internet. The two countries’ leaders agreed to establish a regular consultation mechanism to bolster cooperation in the development of AI technology, to coordinate approaches to AI regulation at international platforms, and to support each other in hosting specialized AI conferences.²¹¹⁶

On 27 May 2024, Premier of the State Council Li QiangPresident of the Republic of Korea Yoon Suk Yeol, and Prime Minister of Japan Kishida Fumiosigned a joint declaration expressing their desire to resume the Trilateral Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting and the Trilateral ICT Ministers’ Meeting to cooperate on AI development and deployment. Additionally, leaders noted the importance of addressing AI’s impacts on people’s daily lives, pointing to multilateral communication through fora such as the AI Seoul Summit as imperative to “ensuring safe, secure, trustworthy, innovative, inclusive, and responsible AI.”²¹¹⁷

On 30 May 2024, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the 10th ministerial conference of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum. On AI, President Xi pledged to build joint laboratories and to strengthen cooperation with Arab states on AI to “make [AI] empower the real economy and to promote a broad-based global governance system on AI.” More specifically, China and attending Arab nations agreed to build ten joint laboratories, including AI research labs.²¹¹⁸

On 6 June 2024, Vice President Han Zheng and Brazilian Vice President Geraldo Alckmin met in Beijing for the Seventh Plenary Session of the High-Level Sino-Brazilian Commission on Consultation and Cooperation (COSBAN). Parties agreed that COSBAN was an opportunity to accelerate cooperation in artificial intelligence.²¹¹⁹

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology

²¹¹⁶ Совместное заявление Российской Федерации и Китайской Народной Республики об углублении отношений всеобъемлющего партнерства и стратегического взаимодействия, вступающих в новую эпоху, в контексте 75-летия установления дипломатических отношений между двумя странами, President of Russia (Moscow) 16 May 2024. Translation provided Google Translate. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <http://kremlin.ru/supplement/6132>

²¹¹⁷ Full Text: Joint Declaration of the 9th ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Summit, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Seoul) 28 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/28/content_WS6655237bc6d0868f4e8e78c8.html

²¹¹⁸ Full text: President Xi’s keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the 10th ministerial conference of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 30 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/30/content_WS66581116c6d0868f4e8e7a3e.html

²¹¹⁹ Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Session of the High-Level Sino-Brazilian Commission on Consultation and Cooperation (COSBAN), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Brasília) 7 June 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 June 2024. <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/embaixada-pequim/VII-COSBAN-Minutes>

transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²¹²⁰ The resolution was proposed by China.²¹²¹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²¹²²

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²¹²³

China has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. China took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions A/RES/78/265 and A/RES/78/311 which China proposed. China also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by holding bilateral talks and organizing multilateral forums. China’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, particularly with African countries, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, China receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Mohammad Mahdi Khanbabaei and Jennifer Thompson Vandespyker

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²¹²⁴ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy

²¹²⁰ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²¹²¹ UNGA adopts China-proposed resolution to enhance int'l cooperation on AI capacity-building, State Council of the People's Republic of China (Beijing) 2 July 2024. Access Date: 11 August 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202407/02/content_WS668394a7c6d0868f4e8e8c58.html

²¹²² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²¹²³ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²¹²⁴ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²¹²⁵

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²¹²⁶

On 30 October 2023, Germany agreed with France and Italy to enhance their cooperation on AI, aiming to strengthen their industrial collaboration in strategic areas for the European Union. The agreement emphasized promoting a shared vision of AI, advocating for innovation-friendly regulation, and fostering a competitive European AI industry.²¹²⁷

On 2 November 2023, France attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²¹²⁸ At the summit, France and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²¹²⁹

On 18 November 2023, France, Germany, and Italy agreed to propose AI regulation principles for the EU AI Act, supporting mandatory self-regulation for AI foundation models through codes of conduct. The proposal included creating “model cards” for AI transparency and suggested an AI governance body. This agreement highlighted a collaborative European approach to AI regulation.²¹³⁰

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD’s Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI,

²¹²⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²¹²⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²¹²⁷ Italy, Germany and France agree on strengthening their cooperation on Artificial Intelligence, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Rome) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/italy-germany-and-france-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence>

²¹²⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²¹²⁹ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²¹³⁰ Exclusive: Germany, France and Italy reach agreement on future AI regulation, Reuters (Berlin) 20 November 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/germany-france-italy-reach-agreement-future-ai-regulation-2023-11-18/>

2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²¹³¹

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²¹³²

On 10 December 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna and Minister for Justice Eric Dupond-Moretti organized an event to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The event brought together representatives from France, EU, and international organizations and included a roundtable discussion on new frontiers for rights, including challenges posed by information technology, digital technology, and AI.²¹³³

On 26 January 2024, President Emmanuel Macron and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi held discussions during President Macron's second state visit to India. The two leaders underlined the need for effective multistakeholder collaboration to ensure the development of a safe, trustworthy AI for the benefit of the public and innovation.²¹³⁴

On 29 February 2024, French Minister for Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau and United Kingdom (UK) Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology Michelle Donelan announced a collaboration between France's National Institute for Research in Digital Science and the UK AI Safety Institute to jointly support the development of safe AI technology.²¹³⁵

On 13 March 2024, the French AI Commission submitted a report to President Macron containing 25 recommendations for public authorities to make France take a major player in the AI technological revolution. Within the 25 recommendations, seven were highlighted as priorities "if France wants to lead a dynamic of collective appropriation and deployment of the full potential of AI," including "structuring a coherent and concrete diplomatic initiative aimed at establishing global AI governance."²¹³⁶

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI

²¹³¹ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²¹³² G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²¹³³ 75th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) n.d. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.diplamatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/75th-anniversary-of-the-universal-declaration-of-human-rights/>

²¹³⁴ India - France Joint Statement on the State Visit of H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of French Republic, to India (25 - 26 January 2024), Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 26 January 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/37534/india++france+joint+statement+on+the+state+visit+of+he+mr+emmanuel+macron+president+of+france+republic+to+india+25++26+january+2024>

²¹³⁵ UK and France to deepen research and AI links following Horizon Association, Innovation and Technology (London) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-to-deepen-research-and-ai-links-following-horizon-association>

²¹³⁶ 25 recommandations pour l'IA en France, Service d'Information du Gouvernement (Paris) 13 March 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: <https://www.info.gouv.fr/actualite/25-recommandations-pour-lia-en-france>

Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²¹³⁷

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On 13 April 2024, Minister Delegate for Transport Patrice Vergiete and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²¹³⁹

On 19 April 2024, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Stéphane Séjourné and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²¹⁴⁰

On 2 May 2024, France became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²¹⁴¹

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²¹³⁷ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

²¹³⁸ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²¹³⁹ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²¹⁴⁰ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²¹⁴¹ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²¹⁴²

On 21 May 2024, France signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²¹⁴³

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²¹⁴⁴

On 8 June 2024, President Macron and United States President Joe Biden held discussions where both sides “recogniz[ed] the importance of promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in line with a risk-based, human-centric and innovation-friendly approach.” They reaffirmed their commitment to collaborate in the G7 to advance the Code of Conduct, including on a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability.²¹⁴⁵

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies”

²¹⁴² Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²¹⁴³ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²¹⁴⁴ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

²¹⁴⁵ French-American Roadmap, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/06/08/french-american-roadmap/>

and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²¹⁴⁶

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²¹⁴⁷

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²¹⁴⁸

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²¹⁴⁹

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²¹⁵⁰

France has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. France took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. France also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and collaborating holding bilateral dialogues. France’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kristine Yang

²¹⁴⁶ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²¹⁴⁷ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²¹⁴⁸ G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²¹⁴⁹ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²¹⁵⁰ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 19 September 2023, at the 78th United Nations General Assembly, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz emphasized AI's potential benefits and risks, highlighting the need for international regulations on generative AI to prevent misuse and address inequality. Chancellor Scholz's speech underscored Germany's active participation in the Global Digital Compact, aimed at fostering international cooperation.²¹⁵¹

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²¹⁵² In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²¹⁵³

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On 30 October 2023, Germany agreed with France and Italy to enhance their cooperation on AI, aiming to strengthen their industrial collaboration in strategic areas for the European Union. The agreement emphasized promoting a shared vision of AI, advocating for innovation-friendly regulation, and fostering a competitive European AI industry.²¹⁵⁵

On 2 November 2023, Germany attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²¹⁵⁶ At the summit, Germany and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing

²¹⁵¹ Speech by Federal Chancellor Olaf Scholz at the 78th General Debate of the United Nations General Assembly New York, Tuesday, 19 September 2023, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations (New York). <https://new-york-un.diplo.de/un-en/-/2618622>

²¹⁵² G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²¹⁵³ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²¹⁵⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²¹⁵⁵ Italy, Germany and France agree on strengthening their cooperation on Artificial Intelligence, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Rome) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/italy-germany-and-france-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence>

²¹⁵⁶ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²¹⁵⁷

On 7 November 2023, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research presented a new AI Action Plan that contained policies and projects aimed at expanding the scope of European and international research collaborations in AI, promoting international cooperation, especially in the youth sector, to forge networks at an early stage, and actively shape the European and international dialogue on AI.²¹⁵⁸

On 8 November 2023, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research announced the European Laboratory for Learning and Intelligent Systems (ELLIS), as a new platform for networking among young AI researchers in Europe and internationally. This effort is a key part of Germany's AI strategy, emphasizing European cooperation in AI research.²¹⁵⁹

On 18 November 2023, France, Germany, and Italy agreed to propose AI regulation principles for the EU AI Act, supporting mandatory self-regulation for AI foundation models through codes of conduct. The proposal included creating "model cards" for AI transparency and suggested an AI governance body. This agreement highlighted a collaborative European approach to AI regulation.²¹⁶⁰

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD's Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, 2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²¹⁶¹

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²¹⁶²

On 18-19 December 2023, the German Federal Foreign Office hosted a workshop on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights at ESMT Berlin. The event featured discussions on digital cooperation,

²¹⁵⁷ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²¹⁵⁸ BMBF-Aktionsplan „Künstliche Intelligenz“, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung (Berlin) 7 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 March 2023.

<https://www.bmbf.de/bmbf/de/forschung/digitale-wirtschaft-und-gesellschaft/kuenstliche-intelligenz/ki-aktionsplan.html>

²¹⁵⁹ German Federal Ministry of Education and Research establishes ELLIS as a European and international networking platform for young AI researchers, European Laboratory for Learning and Intelligent Systems 8 November 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://ellis.eu/news/bmbf-establishes-ellis-as-a-european-and-international-networking-platform-for-young-ai-researchers>

²¹⁶⁰ Exclusive: Germany, France and Italy reach agreement on future AI regulation, Reuters (Berlin) 20 November 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/germany-france-italy-reach-agreement-future-ai-regulation-2023-11-18/>

²¹⁶¹ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²¹⁶² G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

Internet Governance, and making AI principles actionable towards achieving the SDGs and strengthening human rights. Participants included policymakers, Foreign Service officials from multilateral organizations, and members from the German and European tech and academic community.²¹⁶³

In January 2024, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research held a workshop in Brussels to outline a sovereign AI research policy for Europe and efforts to promote young international AI talents. Participants included German Federal Minister of Education and Research Bettina Stark-Watzinger, French Minister for Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau, Undersecretary of State at the Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education Andrzej Szeptycki, and representatives from the EU and European AI research institutions.²¹⁶⁴

On February 7, 2024, the German government announced a comprehensive strategy focusing on international digital policy. The strategy underscores the importance of promoting human-centred and innovation-friendly rules for the digital space by supporting the development of norms, principles, and standards, particularly for new digital technologies such as AI.²¹⁶⁵

On 12 March 2024, Germany and the United Kingdom announced a partnership to enhance science and research links, focusing on areas such as AI, quantum technology, and clean tech. This agreement includes plans for symposia to link early-career scholars from both countries.²¹⁶⁶

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²¹⁶⁷

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally

²¹⁶³ Workshop on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, European School of Management and Technology (Berlin) 20 December 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://esmt.berlin/faculty-research/dsi/ai-workshop-2023>

²¹⁶⁴ ELLIS Board Members discuss the future of AI in Europe at a workshop organized by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) in Brussels, European Laboratory for Learning and Intelligent Systems 5 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://ellis.eu/news/ellis-board-members-discuss-the-future-of-ai-in-europe-at-a-workshop-organized-by-the-german-federal-ministry-of-education-and-research-bmbf-in-brussels>

²¹⁶⁵ Cabinet adopts the Strategy for International Digital Policy of the Federal Government, Federal Ministry for Digital and Transport (Berlin) 7 February 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024.

<https://bmdv.bund.de/SharedDocs/EN/PressRelease/2024/004-wissing-protect-the-internet.html>

²¹⁶⁶ Quantum leap for UK and Germany science and research links, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (London) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/quantum-leap-for-uk-and-germany-science-and-research-links>

²¹⁶⁷ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²¹⁶⁸

On 8 April 2024, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) partnered with the Kenyan government launched a project to develop Kenya's National AI Strategy to drive Kenya's digital transformation and support sustainable development.²¹⁶⁹ Commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, GIZ is a German federal enterprise for international cooperation for sustainable development and international education work.²¹⁷⁰ During the kick-off meeting, stakeholders from various sectors gathered in Nairobi, Kenya to identify gaps and opportunities within Kenya's AI ecosystem, discuss existing AI-related initiatives and partnerships, define priorities for the national strategy, and gather feedback on the strategy development process.²¹⁷¹

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²¹⁶⁸ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²¹⁶⁹ Kenya launches project to develop National AI Strategy in collaboration with German and EU partners, Digital Watch Observatory (Geneva) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://dig.watch/updates/kenya-launches-project-to-develop-national-ai-strategy-in-collaboration-with-german-and-eu-partners>

²¹⁷⁰ Die GIZ im Profil: Nachhaltige Entwicklung für eine lebenswerte Zukunft, GIZ. n.d. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 April 2024. https://www.giz.de/de/ueber_die_giz/1689.html

²¹⁷¹ Kenya launches project to develop National AI Strategy in collaboration with German and EU partners, Digital Watch Observatory (Geneva) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://dig.watch/updates/kenya-launches-project-to-develop-national-ai-strategy-in-collaboration-with-german-and-eu-partners>

²¹⁷² The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²¹⁷³ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²¹⁷⁴ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

On 17 May 2024, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²¹⁷⁵

On 21 May 2024, Germany signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²¹⁷⁶

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²¹⁷⁷

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies”

²¹⁷⁵ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²¹⁷⁶ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²¹⁷⁷ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²¹⁷⁸

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²¹⁷⁹

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²¹⁸⁰

On 12 July 2024, Germany formalized a EUR65,000 contribution to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to support the intergovernmental organization’s upcoming Global Conference on the Role of Artificial Intelligence in advancing the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The conference will bring together scientists, industry, and policymakers to examine the challenges and opportunities posed by AI in chemical disarmament and non-proliferation and “will foster dialogue among experts to ensure [that] AI is used responsibly and [will] contribute positively to global peace and security.”²¹⁸¹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²¹⁸²

On 26 July 2024, Minister Wissing visited Slovenia to strengthen cooperation in digital and transport policy. The minister “is convinced that access to cutting-edge AI research is the key to greater competitiveness and a strong digital European internal market.” He visited the International Research Centre on Artificial Intelligence and held bilateral talks with Slovenian Minister for Digital

²¹⁷⁸ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²¹⁷⁹ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²¹⁸⁰ G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²¹⁸¹ Germany provides €65,000 to support OPCW Conference on role of AI in Chemical Weapons Convention implementation, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague) 12 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. <https://www.opcw.org/media-centre/news/2024/07/germany-provides-eu65000-support-opcw-conference-role-ai-chemical-weapons>

²¹⁸² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

Transformation Emilia Stojmenova Duh to discuss the implementation of the AI Act and German AI initiatives.²¹⁸³

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²¹⁸⁴

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Germany took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention, signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex and Ministerial Statement as well as supporting the development of Kenya's National AI Strategy. Germany also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and by funding a conference on AI risk mitigation. Germany's actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Gabriel Marquez

India: +1

India has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 2 November 2023, India attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²¹⁸⁵ At the summit, India and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²¹⁸⁶

On 12 December 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) in New Delhi. Prime Minister Modi reasserted the necessity of working together to create a global framework for the ethical use of AI.²¹⁸⁷

²¹⁸³ Kooperation bei KI mit Slowenien, Bundesministerium für Digitales und Verkehr (Ljubljana). 26 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. <https://bmdv.bund.de/SharedDocs/DE/Artikel/K/kooperation-bei-ki-mit-slowenien.html>

²¹⁸⁴ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²¹⁸⁵ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²¹⁸⁶ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²¹⁸⁷ PM inaugurates annual Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) Summit, Prime Minister of India (New Delhi) 12 December 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024. https://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/pm-inaugurates-annual-global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence-gpai-summit/

On 26 January 2024, Prime Minister Modi and French President Emmanuel Macron held discussions during President Macron's second state visit to India. The two leaders underlined the need for effective multistakeholder collaboration to ensure the development of a safe, trustworthy AI for the benefit of the public and innovation.²¹⁸⁸

On 13 February 2024, Prime Minister Modi and the United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan held discussions in Abu Dhabi. The two leaders reiterated their continued commitment to cooperate in education and research on AI, advanced technologies, and sustainable energy.²¹⁸⁹

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled "Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development," aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²¹⁹⁰

On 22 March 2024, India and Bhutan released a joint statement following a state visit from Prime Minister Narendra Modi to Bhutan. They committed "to harness technologies for rapid economic growth and promoting the well-being of the two peoples" through increased engagement in digital sectors including AI.²¹⁹¹

On 2 May 2024, India became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²¹⁹²

On 21 May 2024, India signed the Seoul Ministerial Statement at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance that aims to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk

²¹⁸⁸ India - France Joint Statement on the State Visit of H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of French Republic, to India (25 - 26 January 2024), Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 26 January 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/37534/india++france+joint+statement+on+the+state+visit+of+he+mr+emmanuel+macron+president+of+france+republic+to+india+25++26+january+2024>

²¹⁸⁹ Joint Statement: Visit of Prime Minister to the United Arab Emirates (February 13-14, 2024), Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 14 February 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/37629/Joint_Statement_Visit_of_Prime_Minister_to_the_United_Arab_Emirates__February_1314_2024

²¹⁹⁰ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²¹⁹¹ Joint Statement on the State Visit of Prime Minister of India to Bhutan, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 22 March 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/37740/joint+statement+on+the+state+visit+of+prime+minister+of+india+to+bhutan>

²¹⁹² Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²¹⁹³

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²¹⁹⁴

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²¹⁹⁵

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²¹⁹⁶

India has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. India took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions and the Seoul Ministerial Statement. India also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by holding bilateral and multilateral dialogues. India’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, India receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ethan Satoshi Zingariello

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 2 November 2023, Indonesia attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²¹⁹⁷ At the summit, Indonesia and 27 other

²¹⁹³ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.
<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²¹⁹⁴ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²¹⁹⁵ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.
<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²¹⁹⁶ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²¹⁹⁷ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²¹⁹⁸

On 22 November 2023, Indonesian Communication and Informatics Minister Budi Arie Setiadi and Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Secretary of the China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) He Junke held a bilateral meeting. The meeting aimed to strengthen collaboration in the digital sector. Minister Setiadi encouraged cooperation between the two countries to include the latest technologies, including the application of AI.²¹⁹⁹

On 1 December 2023, Indonesia announced the launch of the SEA-LION Large Language Model (LLM) joint project with Singapore. Most LLMs are in English, creating a barrier in other language markets and concentrating technological advantages in other English-speaking countries. This project aims to collaboratively develop a language model for Indonesian use-cases and spur the development of an AI ecosystem in Southeast Asia.²²⁰⁰

On 2 February 2024, Indonesia published the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Guide on AI Governance and Ethics alongside 10 other countries. This document is meant to be a practical guide for organizations in Southeast Asia designing, developing, and deploying AI technologies. The guide encourages alignment within ASEAN and alignment with international standards and best practices.²²⁰¹

On 18 March 2024, Foreign Minister Retno Marsui spoke at the Third Democracy Summit about three steps that should be taken to ensure that AI would strengthen democracy: (1) promoting a democratic global digital governance, (2) treating AI as a global digital good that can be accessed equally, fairly, and equitably across countries, and (3) ensuring collective risk mitigation associated with the misuse of AI.²²⁰²

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the

²¹⁹⁸ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²¹⁹⁹ Indonesia, China intensify cooperation in digital sector, Antara News (Jakarta), 23 November 2023. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://en.antaranews.com/news/299280/indonesia-china-intensify-cooperation-in-digital-sector>

²²⁰⁰ SEA- LION Large Language Model (LLM) Project Launching, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia (Singapore) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.kemlu.go.id/singapore/en/news/27333/sea-lion-large-language-model-llm-project-launching>

²²⁰¹ ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Jakarta) 2 February 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024. https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/ASEAN-Guide-on-AI-Governance-and-Ethics_beautified_201223_v2.pdf

²²⁰² Foreign Minister of the Republic of Indonesia: Democracy and Technology must be Forces for Good, KEMLU (Seoul) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://kemlu.go.id/portal/en/read/5813/berita/foreign-minister-of-the-republic-of-indonesia-democracy-and-technology-must-be-forces-for-good>

potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²⁰³

On 21 May 2024, Indonesia signed the Seoul Ministerial Statement at the the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance that aims to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²²⁰⁴

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²⁰⁵

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²⁰⁶

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²⁰⁷

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Indonesia took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions and signing the Seoul Ministerial Statement and launching an international collaboration to develop a language model. Indonesia also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by promoting governance and risk mitigation at an international summit. Indonesia’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

²²⁰³ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²⁰⁴ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²²⁰⁵ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²²⁰⁶ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²⁰⁷ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Irene Hwang

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 9 September 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni held a bilateral meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi to discuss the main themes of the G20 agenda and further bilateral relations. Prime Minister Meloni talked about the need to dedicate growing attention to the international regulation of AI, one of the major themes of the future Italian G7 Presidency and Prime Minister Modi agreed that this was an opportunity for G7 and G20 collaboration.²²⁰⁸

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²²⁰⁹ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²²¹⁰

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²²¹¹

On 30 October 2023, Germany agreed with France and Italy to enhance their cooperation on AI, aiming to strengthen their industrial collaboration in strategic areas for the European Union. The agreement emphasized promoting a shared vision of AI, advocating for innovation-friendly regulation, and fostering a competitive European AI industry.²²¹²

On 2 November 2023, Italy attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²²¹³ At the summit, Italy and 27 other

²²⁰⁸ Vertice G20, incontro bilaterale con il Primo Ministro dell'India Modi, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (Roma) 9 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 April 2024.

<https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/vertice-g20-incontro-bilaterale-con-il-primo-ministro-dell-india-modi/23525>

²²⁰⁹ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²²¹⁰ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²²¹¹ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²²¹² Italy, Germany and France agree on strengthening their cooperation on Artificial Intelligence, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Rome) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024.

<https://www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/italy-germany-and-france-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence-agree-on-strengthening-their-cooperation-on-artificial-intelligence>

²²¹³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²²¹⁴

On 18 November 2023, France, Germany, and Italy agreed to propose AI regulation principles for the EU AI Act, supporting mandatory self-regulation for AI foundation models through codes of conduct. The proposal included creating “model cards” for AI transparency and suggested an AI governance body. This agreement highlighted a collaborative European approach to AI regulation.²²¹⁵

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD’s Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, 2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²²¹⁶

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²²¹⁷

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²²¹⁸

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and

²²¹⁴ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²²¹⁵ Exclusive: Germany, France and Italy reach agreement on future AI regulation, Reuters (Berlin) 20 November 2023. Access Date: 17 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/technology/germany-france-italy-reach-agreement-future-ai-regulation-2023-11-18/>

²²¹⁶ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²²¹⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²²¹⁸ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²¹⁹

On 13 April 2024, Minister of Infrastructure and Transport Matteo Salvini and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²²²⁰

On 15 April 2024, the Italian G7 Presidency collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to organize a series of high-level meetings with African Union (AU) senior officials, African Ambassadors to the AU, the European Union Special Representative to the AU, and stakeholders from the private sector in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Italian G7 Presidency used the meetings to promote AI as a priority for the achievement of the SDGs. The meetings provided a platform to exchange innovative strategies and insights on harnessing AI to accelerate sustainable development in Africa, including perspectives and advice from the AU. The G7 Italian Presidency and United Nations Development Programme intended to continue their collaboration and co-design an AI Hub for Sustainable Development with African leaders in 2024.²²²¹

On 19 April 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²²²²

On 2 May 2024, Italy became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²²²³

On 17 May 2024, Italy, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of

²²¹⁹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²²⁰ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²²²¹ The G7 Presidency Partners with UNDP Africa to Advance AI for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Addis Ababa) 15 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/the-g7-presidency-partners-with-undp-africa-to-advance-ai-for-sustainable-development>

²²²² Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²²²³ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²²²⁴

On 21 May 2024, Italy signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²²²⁵

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²²²⁶

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²²²⁷

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states

²²²⁴ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²²²⁵ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²²²⁶ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

²²²⁷ Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²²⁸

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²²²⁹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²³⁰

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²³¹

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Italy took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. Italy also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by organizing events under its G7 presidency and participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process including an associated reporting framework. Italy’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Juhyung Yun

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

²²²⁸ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²²²⁹ G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²²³⁰ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²³¹ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

On 8-12 October 2023, Japan hosted the 18th annual meeting of the United Nations Internet Governance Forum (IGF 2023), bringing together various stakeholder groups for discussions on digital public policy. The theme for IGF 2023 was “The Internet We Want - Empowering All People” and the programme was developed around eight sub-themes, including AI & Emerging Technologies.²²³²

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²²³³ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²²³⁴

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On 2 November 2023, Japan attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²²³⁶ At the summit, Japan and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²²³⁷

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD’s Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI,

²²³² IGF 2023, United Nations (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/dashboard/igf-2023>

²²³³ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²²³⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²²³⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²²³⁶ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²²³⁷ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²²³⁸

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²²³⁹

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On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²⁴¹

On 10 April 2024, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and United States President Joe Biden released a joint statement where they “committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process and strengthening collaboration between the national AI Safety Institutes.”²²⁴² The leaders also committed to protect against AI risks and harms from synthetic content by authenticating and labeling official government content and to future collaboration on interoperable standards, methods, and evaluations for AI safety.²²⁴³

On 13 April 2024, Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Tetsuo Saito and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the

²²³⁸ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²²³⁹ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²²⁴⁰ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

²²⁴¹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²⁴² United States-Japan Joint Leaders' Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/10/united-states-japan-joint-leaders-statement/>

²²⁴³ FACT SHEET: Japan Official Visit with State Dinner to the United States, The White House (Washington D.C.) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 29 April 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/10/fact-sheet-japan-official-visit-with-state-dinner-to-the-united-states/>

potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²²⁴⁴

On 19 April 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yōko Kamikawa and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²²⁴⁵

On 30 April 2024, Minister for Digital Transformation Taro Kono, Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Takeaki Matsumoto, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Taku Ishii and European Union Commissioner for the Internal Market Thierry Breton chaired the second meeting of the EU-Japan Digital Partnership Council. Japan and the European Union stressed the importance of furthering the Hiroshima AI Process and its outcomes that promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI and announced their intent to accelerate its outreach beyond the G7. In addition, they committed to share updated information on their respective organisations that would support the Code of Conduct. As a first step, they would share information on the AI Pact initiated by the European Commission and the AI Guidelines for Business developed by Japan. Finally, they committed to future collaboration between the Japan’s AI Safety Institute and the EU AI Office.²²⁴⁶

On 2 May 2024, Japan launched the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²²⁴⁷

On 4 May 2024, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula Da Silva released a joint statement where they affirmed their commitment to cooperation on AI governance.²²⁴⁸

On 17 May 2024, Japan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within

²²⁴⁴ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²²⁴⁵ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²²⁴⁶ EU and Japan advance joint work on digital identity, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_2371

²²⁴⁷ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²²⁴⁸ Joint Statement on Further Strengthening the Brazil-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership, Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Brasilia) 4 May 2024. Access Date: 17 July 2024. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/content/000147987.pdf>

signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²²⁴⁹

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On 27 May 2024, Prime Minister Kishida, President of the Republic of Korea Yoon Suk Yeol and Premier of the State Council Li Qiang signed a joint declaration expressing their desire to resume the Trilateral Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting and the Trilateral ICT Ministers’ Meeting to cooperate on AI development and deployment. Additionally, leaders noted the importance of addressing AI’s impacts on people’s daily lives, pointing to multilateral communication through fora such as the AI Seoul Summit as imperative to “ensuring safe, secure, trustworthy, innovative, inclusive, and responsible AI.”²²⁵²

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters

²²⁴⁹ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²²⁵⁰ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²²⁵¹ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

²²⁵² Full Text: Joint Declaration of the 9th ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Summit, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Seoul) 28 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/28/content_WS6655237bc6d0868f4e8e78c8.html

inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²²⁵³

On 26 June 2024, Japan, Korea and the United States adopted a joint declaration for trilateral cooperation in supply chains and high-tech sectors during a meeting of commerce and industry ministers in Washington, D.C. The three countries agreed on the need to enhance cooperation to promote the responsible use of AI by their respective private sectors and to deepen discussions on establishing interoperable standards, methods, and evaluations for AI safety.²²⁵⁴

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²⁵⁵

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²²⁵⁶

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²⁵⁷

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²⁵⁸

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Japan took strong action to promote international

²²⁵³ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²²⁵⁴ Joint Statement: Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2024. Access Date: 5 July 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-statement-japan-republic-korea-united-states-commerce-and>

²²⁵⁵ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²²⁵⁶ G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²²⁵⁷ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²⁵⁸ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. Japan also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and holding bilateral dialogues. Japan's actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Juhyoung Yun

Korea: + 1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 13 September 2023, the Ministry of Science and ICT (MSIT) unveiled the “Nationwide AI Everyday Life Implementation Plan.” The plan allocates KRW909 billion towards implementing and integrating AI in citizens’ everyday lives and across economic sectors. The Ministry also aims to collaborate on AI technological research with top universities in Canada, EU, and US under the plan, opening “gateways for bilateral advancements and knowledge exchange.”²²⁵⁹

On 25 September 2023, MSIT introduced the Digital Bill of Rights. The bill is a charter codifying national-level standards and principles, universal rights of citizens, and responsibilities of different entities regarding a broad range of digital issues, including AI. It states that the international community has a responsibility to establish international digital norms and resolve digital disparities between countries. The bill will serve as the basis for revising existing laws and regulations, as well as guide policy adjustment across relevant ministries.²²⁶⁰

On 2 November 2023, Korea attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²²⁶¹ At the summit, Korea and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²²⁶²

On 4-5 December 2023, Korea and the United Nations held the 22nd Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues. The theme for this conference was “Governance of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Military Domain.” The conference underscored responsible

²²⁵⁹ In the age of digital exploration, South Korea aims to achieve growth surge in hyper-scale AI towards a global model nation, Ministry of Science and ICT (Sejong City) 17 September 2023. Access Date: 6 April 2024.

<https://www.korea.net/Government/Briefing-Room/Press-Releases/view?articleId=7030&type=O>

²²⁶⁰ South Korea presents a new digital order to the world, Ministry of Science and ICT (Sejong) 25 September 2023. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.msit.go.kr/eng/bbs/view.do?sCode=eng&mId=4&mPid=2&pageIndex=&bbsSeqNo=42&nttSeqNo=878&searchOpt=ALL&searchTxt=>

²²⁶¹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²²⁶² The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

technological advancement related to maintaining international peace and security, specifically through the “safe and secure design, development and use of military AI tools and applications.”²²⁶³

On 8 December 2023, National Security Advisor Cho Tae-yong and United States National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan convened for the United States-Republic of Korea Next Generation Critical and Emerging Technologies Dialogue. During the dialogue, Korea and the United States agreed to increase cooperation on international governance frameworks for AI. Korea and the United States also launched the AI Working Group, a bilateral initiative aimed at jointly developing international standards, research, and policy interoperability to foster safe and trustworthy AI.²²⁶⁴

On 12 March 2024, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly organized a symposium on the ethical use of AI to accelerate cooperation on the ethical use of artificial intelligence with the embassies to Korea of Australia, Canada, Singapore, and the United States.²²⁶⁵

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²⁶⁶

On 26 March 2024, Minister of Science Information and Communication Technology Jong-Ho Lee and the European Union Commissioner for the Internal Market Thierry Breton held the second meeting of the EU-Republic of Korea Digital Partnership Council. In a joint statement, they reiterated the importance of ongoing communication established under the partnership for enabling common policy frameworks for AI trustworthiness and innovation, including in the field of generative AI. Breton and Lee indicated that they would strive to exchange information on their positions ahead of the next AI Safety Summit and AI Global Forum to facilitate global governance of AI and promote trustworthy AI globally.²²⁶⁷

²²⁶³ UN, Republic of Korea Host Twenty-Second Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Focusing on Military Artificial Intelligence, United Nations (Geneva) 4 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/dc3865.doc.htm>

²²⁶⁴ JOINT FACT SHEET: Launching the U.S.-ROK Next Generation Critical and Emerging Technologies Dialogue, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/12/08/joint-fact-sheet-launching-the-u-s-rok-next-generation-critical-and-emerging-technologies-dialogue/>

²²⁶⁵ Canadian Embassy in Seoul hosts symposium to promote AI ethics across Indo-Pacific region, AJU Press (Seoul) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.ajupress.com/view/20240312155629846>

²²⁶⁶ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²⁶⁷ Joint Statement of the second meeting of the European Union-Republic of Korea Digital Partnership Council, European Commission (Brussels) 26 March 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/joint-statement-second-meeting-european-union-republic-korea-digital-partnership-council>

On 2 May 2024, Korea became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²²⁶⁸

On 21 May 2024, Korea co-hosted the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity, and signed three outcome documents. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²²⁶⁹

On 22 May 2024, Korea held the AI Global Forum alongside the AI Seoul Summit. The Korean government invited “high-level officials, key industry figures, and academia from various countries” to participate in various high-level roundtables and expert sessions. The forum sought to “present concrete directions for establishing new AI global governance in the future,” citing an “urgent need for an AI governance framework that can manage the risks of AI without undermining innovation and allowing the global community to harness its transformational opportunities.”²²⁷⁰

On 27 May 2024, President Yoon Suk Yeol, Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Premier of the State Council Li Qiang signed a joint declaration expressing their desire to resume the Trilateral Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting and the Trilateral ICT Ministers’ Meeting to cooperate on AI development and deployment. Additionally, leaders noted the importance of addressing AI’s impacts on people’s daily lives, pointing to multilateral communication through fora such as the AI Seoul Summit as imperative to “ensuring safe, secure, trustworthy, innovative, inclusive, and responsible AI.”²²⁷¹

On 26 June 2024, Korea, Japan and the United States adopted a joint declaration for trilateral cooperation in supply chains and high-tech sectors during a meeting of commerce and industry ministers in Washington, D.C. The three countries agreed on the need to enhance cooperation to promote the responsible use of AI by their respective private sectors and to deepen discussions on establishing interoperable standards, methods, and evaluations for AI safety.²²⁷²

²²⁶⁸ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²²⁶⁹ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²²⁷⁰ About AI Global Forum, Ministry of Science and ICT and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Seoul) n.d. Access Date: 6 July 2024. <https://aiseoulsummit.kr/aigf/overview/>

²²⁷¹ Full Text: Joint Declaration of the 9th ROK-Japan-China Trilateral Summit, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Seoul) 28 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024.

https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/28/content_WS6655237bc6d0868f4e8e78c8.html

²²⁷² Joint Statement: Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2024. Access Date: 5 July 2024.

<https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-statement-japan-republic-korea-united-states-commerce-and>

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²⁷³

On 19 July 2024, MSIT established a research collaboration framework on international digital norms with global research institutions from Canada and the UK. “Ensuring safety, trust, and ethics in AI technology,” “responding to fake news using advanced manipulation technologies (Deepfake) based on AI,” and “improving copyright systems related to AI development and utilization are among the key policy tasks of the framework.²²⁷⁴

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²⁷⁵

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²⁷⁶

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Korea took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, co-hosting the AI Seoul Summit and signing its outcome documents. Korea also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by, hosting an international conference, and engaging in bilateral dialogues and information sharing initiatives. Korea’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jennifer Thompson Vandespyker

²²⁷³ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²²⁷⁴ MSIT Establishes Research Collaboration Framework to Lead in International Digital Norms, Ministry of Science and ICT (Seoul) 19 July 2024. Access Date: 1 August 2024.

<https://www.msit.go.kr/eng/bbs/view.do?sCode=eng&mPid=2&mId=4&bbsSeqNo=42&nttSeqNo=1023>

²²⁷⁵ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²⁷⁶ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 29 November 2023, the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (Amexcid), the German Embassy in Mexico, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), and the UNESCO Chair of Diplomacy and Scientific Heritage of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (CUDH-UNAM) jointly organized the Third Scientific Diplomacy Symposium. The symposium programme included keynote conferences, a dialogue table, and workshops, and highlighted how technology advancements could revolutionize learning and working, with a special focus on AI.²²⁷⁷

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²⁷⁸

On 2 May 2024, Mexico became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²²⁷⁹

On 17 May 2024, Mexico, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²²⁸⁰

On 21 May 2024, Mexico signed the Seoul Ministerial Statement at the the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance that aims to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk

²²⁷⁷ Se realiza el Tercer Simposio de Diplomacia Científica México-Alemania, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Ciudad de México) 29 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 April 2024.

<https://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/se-realiza-el-tercer-simposio-de-diplomacia-cientifica-mexico-alemania>

²²⁷⁸ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²⁷⁹ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²²⁸⁰ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²²⁸¹

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²⁸²

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²⁸³

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²⁸⁴

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Mexico took strong action to promote international cooperation and international AI governance by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting and signing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law and signing the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Mexico did not take strong action towards furthering discussions on international AI governance. Mexico’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kristine Yang

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 23 November 2023, Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Chernyshenko addressed the Sberbank International Conference AI Journey, emphasizing Russia’s aspiration to establish extensive

²²⁸¹ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.
<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²²⁸² Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²²⁸³ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.
<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²⁸⁴ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

intersectoral cooperation with more than 30 friendly countries by 2030 as part of Russia's updated national AI strategy.²²⁸⁵

On 24 November 2023, during the Journey to the World of Artificial Intelligence Conference, President Vladimir Putin highlighted Russia's focus on bolstering AI collaborations with partners from friendly countries. With the 2024 BRICS presidency serving as a key platform, President Putin discussed Russia's ambition to share its AI innovations, engage in critical ethical dialogues, and strive for uniform regulatory frameworks.²²⁸⁶

On 17 January 2024, President Putin announced a list of directives on AI, with some aimed at enhancing international collaboration and ethical governance in the field. The Russian government and Ministry of Foreign Affairs were tasked with developing frameworks for cooperation between Russian AI software developers and their counterparts in friendly countries. This includes creating access protocols to Russia's advanced generative AI models. Additionally, they were to ensure that topics such as the development of ethical AI standards, balanced regulation, and scientific and technical collaboration would be included on the agenda of the BRICS meetings during Russia's chairmanship in 2024.²²⁸⁷

On 1 February 2024, Russian and Chinese officials met in Beijing to discuss the military use of AI. They exchanged views on AI's role in defence. They agreed on the importance of coordinating efforts, particularly within the Group of Governmental Experts on Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems.²²⁸⁸

On 15 February 2024, President Putin signed Decree No. 124, updating Russia's AI National Strategy to 2030, with policies focusing on expanding international AI cooperation. This revision emphasizes promoting global values that ensure equitable AI development and usage rights, establishing Russia as a unified, trusted AI technology space leader, and fostering equal international trade and scientific partnerships. It seeks to strengthen Russia's role in influencing global AI policies, standards, and ethical norms while enhancing scientific partnerships and promoting Russian AI innovations and sharing best practices internationally. Significant emphasis is placed on fostering collaboration with BRICS countries. Additionally, the strategy aims for Russia to organize annual forums to discuss the ethical aspects of AI.²²⁸⁹

²²⁸⁵ Дмитрий Чернышенко: Сегодня идёт борьба мировых игроков за первенство в технологической гонке, Artificial Intelligence of the Russian Federation (Москва) 23 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 March 2024. <https://ai.gov.ru/en/mediacenter/dmitriy-chernyshenko-segodnya-idyet-borba-mirovykh-igrokov-za-pervenstvo-v-tehnologicheskoy-gonke/>

²²⁸⁶ Президент принял участие в конференции "Путешествие в мир искусственного интеллекта", Artificial Intelligence of the Russian Federation (Москва) 27 November 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 March 2024. <https://ai.gov.ru/en/mediacenter/prezident-prinjal-uchastie-v-konferentsii-puteshestvie-v-mir-iskusstvennogo-intellekta/>

²²⁸⁷ Перечень поручений по итогам конференции «Путешествие в мир искусственного интеллекта», Президент России (Москва) 17 January 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 March 2024. <http://kremlin.ru/acts/assignments/orders/73282>

²²⁸⁸ On Russian-Chinese consultations regarding the use of AI technologies, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 2 February 2024. Access Date: 15 March 2024.

https://www.mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/news/1929203/

²²⁸⁹ Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 15.02.2024 № 124 "О внесении изменений в Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 10 октября 2019 г. № 490 "О развитии искусственного интеллекта в Российской Федерации" и в Национальную стратегию, утвержденную этим Указом", Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации (Москва) 15 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 March 2024. <http://actual.pravo.gov.ru/content/content.html#pnum=0001202402150063>

On 22 February 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov met with Brazilian President Lula da Silva in Rio de Janeiro during the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting. They discussed issues including the importance of a new global governance to deal with issues such as AI.²²⁹⁰

On 28 February 2024, a Memorandum of Cooperation focusing on AI ethics research was signed for the development of AI and robotics technologies between Iran and Russia. This agreement aims to increase technological and cultural collaboration between both countries, emphasizing the critical role of ethical considerations in AI development.²²⁹¹

On 7 March 2024, during a BRICS Contact Group meeting on Trade and Economic Issues, member countries unanimously agreed to enhance cooperation in the utilisation of AI across various trade and investment sectors. Discussions centred around collaboration through free economic zones and reaffirmed the collective readiness to tackle contemporary challenges.²²⁹²

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²²⁹³

On 16 May 2024, President Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping issued a joint statement on deepening partnership and strategic interactions, including on AI. They expressed support for “global efforts for the healthy development of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity” and confirmed their readiness to counter AI-related threats on the internet. The two countries’ leaders agreed to establish a regular consultation mechanism to bolster cooperation in the development of AI technology, to coordinate approaches to AI regulation at international platforms, and to support each other in hosting specialized AI conferences.²²⁹⁴

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international

²²⁹⁰ President Lula receives Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov, Planalto (Brasília) 22 February 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.gov.br/planalto/en/latest-news/2024/02/president-lula-receives-russian-foreign-minister-sergey-lavrov>

²²⁹¹ В Тегеране был подписан Меморандум о сотрудничестве России с Ираном по исследованию вопросов этики в сфере ИИ, Artificial Intelligence of the Russian Federation (Москва) 29 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 March 2024. <https://ai.gov.ru/mediacenter/v-tegerane-byl-podpisany-memorandum-o-sotrudnichestve-rossii-s-iranom-po-issledovaniyu-voprosov-etiki/?pageStart=23>

²²⁹² BRICS Countries Agreed to Draw Special Attention to Protection of Consumer Rights in E Commerce, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation (Moscow) 7 March 2024. Access Date: 15 March 2024. https://en.economy.gov.ru/material/news/brics_countries_agreed_to_draw_special_attention_to_protection_of_consumer_rights_in_e_commerce.html

²²⁹³ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²²⁹⁴ Совместное заявление Российской Федерации и Китайской Народной Республики об углублении отношений всеобъемлющего партнерства и стратегического взаимодействия, вступающих в новую эпоху, в контексте 75-летия установления дипломатических отношений между двумя странами, President of Russia (Moscow) 16 May 2024. Translation provided Google Translate. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <http://kremlin.ru/supplement/6132>

cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²²⁹⁵

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²²⁹⁶

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²²⁹⁷

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Russia took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions. Russia also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by holding bilateral dialogues and signing an MoC. Russia’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Russia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Gabriel Marquez

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 2 November 2023, Saudi Arabia attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²²⁹⁸ At the summit, Saudi Arabia and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies

²²⁹⁵ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²²⁹⁶ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²²⁹⁷ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²²⁹⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²²⁹⁹

On 31 January 2024, Minister of Communications and Information Technology Abdullah bin Amer Al-Sawaha announced Saudi Arabia's Generative Artificial Intelligence for All program launch for Digital Cooperation Organization members. The program aims to provide research and development support, increase ethical awareness, and develop governance policies for AI.²³⁰⁰ The Digital Cooperation organization, founded by Saudi Arabia, brings together fifteen member states.²³⁰¹

On 31 January 2024, the Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority organized and hosted AI workshops with the Arab League and Gulf Cooperation Council.²³⁰² The workshops aimed to bolster ethical practices related to AI, regulate the technology, and contribute to sustainable regional development.²³⁰³

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²³⁰⁴

On 21 May 2024, Saudi Arabia signed the Seoul Ministerial Statement at the the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance that aims to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based

²²⁹⁹ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²³⁰⁰ بالرياض بالمملكة تطلق مبادرة الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدية للجميع لأعضاء منظمة التعاون الرقمي تحت المعلومات وزارة مركز icaire (Riyadh) 31 January 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 17 May 2024.

[²³⁰¹ Governance, Digital Cooperation Organization \(Riyadh\) n.d. Access Date: 17 May 2024.](https://www.mcit.gov.sa/ar/news/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%85%D9%84%D9%83%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D8%B7%D9%84%D9%82-%D9%85%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B0%D9%83%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%B7%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B9%D9%8A-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%AF%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%84%D8%AC%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%B9-%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B9%D8%B6%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D9%85%D9%86%D8%B8%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%AD%D8%AA-%D9%85%D8%B8%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%B2</p></div><div data-bbox=)

<https://dco.org/governance/>

²³⁰² News, Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority (Riyadh) n.d. Access Date: 17 May 2024.

<https://sdaia.gov.sa/en/MediaCenter/News/Pages/default.aspx?CatID=0>

²³⁰³ SDAIA Conducts Workshops on AI Ethics in Collaboration with AL, GCC, and ICAIRE, Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority (Riyadh) 17 May 2024. Access Date: 17 May 2024.

²³⁰⁴ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²³⁰⁵

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²³⁰⁶

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²³⁰⁷

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²³⁰⁸

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Saudi Arabia took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions and signing the Seoul Ministerial Statement and by spearheading a joint initiative to promote AI research and development and ethical practices. Saudi Arabia took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by organizing multilateral workshops and proposing a governance initiative. Saudi Arabia’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Virek Sapru

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

²³⁰⁵ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²³⁰⁶ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²³⁰⁷ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²³⁰⁸ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

On 1 March 2024, Premier Alan Winde discussed the importance of AI for job creation in South Africa. Premier Winde encouraged the University of Western Cape's Innovation Hub to partner with youth and develop their innovation skills in using AI.²³⁰⁹

On 5 March 2024, Minister of Transport Sindisiwe Chikunga mentioned the usage of AI to streamline the operations and transparency of international airports within South Africa.²³¹⁰

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²³¹¹

On 3 April 2024, Ambassador to China Siyabonga Cyprian Cwele attended the China-Africa Internet Development and Cooperation Forum in Xiamen organized by the Cyberspace Administration of China and the Fujian provincial government.²³¹² Representatives from China and Africa recognized the need to strengthen China-Africa cooperation on AI, calling for stronger dialogue and communication to conduct exchanges on AI policy, technology, industry, application, governance, and best practices. In addition, representatives called for stronger collaboration between China and Africa with multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations, to enhance the representation of developing countries and support the establishment of an international AI governing institution. Representatives also called for the promotion of collaborative technological research, development, transfer, and support for the development of digital infrastructure, the AI industry, and AI capacity building in Africa. Lastly, representatives highlighted the importance of supporting increased cyber and data security through the creation of “auditable, monitorable, traceable and trustworthy AI technologies.” These efforts aim to “jointly build a closer China-Africa community with a shared future in cyberspace and [to] pursue common development and shared prosperity [for] China and Africa.”²³¹³

On 5 April 2024, Minister of Communications and Digital Technologies Mondli Gungubele hosted the AI Government Summit on behalf of South Africa. The intergovernmental forum brought together ambassadors and high commissioners and leaders from across the world. In his keynote address, Minister Gungubele emphasized harnessing AI for societal well-being and called upon African countries to adopt the International Telecommunications Union’s AI for Good principles. As well,

²³⁰⁹ Premier Alan Winde chairs first Premier's Council on Skills, South African Government (Cape Town) 1 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/premier-alan-winde-chairs-first-premier%20%99s-council-skills-01-mar-2024>

²³¹⁰ Minister Sindisiwe Chikunga media briefing providing updates on aviation sector, South African Government (Cape Town) 5 March 2024. Assess Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/minister-sindisiwe-chikunga-media-briefing-providing-updates-aviation-sector>

²³¹¹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²³¹² 2024 China-Africa Internet Development and Cooperation Forum was Held in Xiamen, Cultural Exchange Organization of Presenting China to the World (Beijing) 4 March 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. http://en.chinaapw.com/news_detail.php?id=913

²³¹³ Chair's Statement on China-Africa Cooperation on AI, Cyberspace Administration of China (Beijing) 3 April 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. https://www.cac.gov.cn/2024-04/03/c_1713731793842754.htm

the minister emphasized the need for a human-centred approach, multilateral discussions, an international governance framework, and institutional mechanisms for AI.²³¹⁴

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²³¹⁵

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On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²³¹⁷

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. South Africa took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions. South Africa took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by organizing an intergovernmental conference on AI. South Africa’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, South Africa receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kristine Yang

Türkiye: +1

Türkiye has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 2 November 2023, Türkiye attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and

²³¹⁴ Minister Gungubele’s Keynote Address at the National AI Government Summit 5 April 2024, Communications and Digital Technologies Republic of South Africa (Johannesburg) 5 April 2024. Access Date: 17 May 2024.

<https://www.dcdt.gov.za/minister-s-speeches/496-minister-gungubele-s-keynote-address-at-the-national-ai-government-summit-5-april-2024.html>

²³¹⁵ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²³¹⁶ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²³¹⁷ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²³¹⁸ At the summit, Türkiye and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²³¹⁹

On 4 March 2024, Director General for International Agreements and the EU Affairs at the Ministry of Trade Hünsü Dilemre, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary for Services for Services Neema Singh Guliani and Minister Counselor for Commercial Affairs at the US Embassy Ankara Heather Byrnes led the first in-person meeting of the US-Türkiye Digital Dialogue. Discussions revolved around four main areas, including AI. As a result of the dialogue, Türkiye and the United States agreed to strengthen collaboration on trustworthy AI and hold technical workshops on standards and best practices for AI.²³²⁰

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²³²¹

On 2 May 2024, Türkiye became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.²³²²

On 17 May 2024, Türkiye, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties

²³¹⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²³¹⁹ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²³²⁰ Readout of Meeting of the 2024 U.S.-Türkiye Digital Dialogue, U.S. Embassy and Consulates in Türkiye (Istanbul) 4 March 2023. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://tr.usembassy.gov/readout-of-meeting-of-the-2024-u-s-turkiye-digital-dialogue-2/>

²³²¹ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²³²² Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²³²³

On 21 May 2024, Türkiye signed the Seoul Ministerial Statement at the the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance that aims to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²³²⁴

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²³²⁵

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²³²⁶

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²³²⁷

Türkiye has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. Türkiye took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention and signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. Türkiye also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by holding bilateral dialogues. Türkiye’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, Türkiye receives a score of +1.

²³²³ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²³²⁴ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.
<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²³²⁵ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²³²⁶ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.
<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²³²⁷ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

Analyst: Gayatri Varma

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²³²⁸ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²³²⁹

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²³³⁰

On 1 November 2023, UK Foreign Secretary James Cleverly outlined the United Kingdom's "AI for Development" Program, which seeks to empower the use of AI in Africa. The program focuses on five current goals: 1) improving AI accessibility across African languages, 2) making five African countries influential in international debates, 3) scaling up eight African AI university research labs, 4) helping 10 African countries create AI regulatory frameworks, and (5) bringing down barriers for entry from the private sector for African AI innovators.²³³¹ The United Kingdom dedicated GBP38 million to the program.²³³²

On 2 November 2023, the United Kingdom hosted the first global AI Safety Summit to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world. Attendees included other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups.²³³³ At the summit, the United Kingdom and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based

²³²⁸ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²³²⁹ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²³³⁰ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²³³¹ UK unites with global partners to accelerate development using AI, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 1 November 2023. Assess Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-unites-with-global-partners-to-accelerate-development-using-ai>

²³³² UK unites with global partners to accelerate development using AI, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 1 November 2023. Assess Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-unites-with-global-partners-to-accelerate-development-using-ai>

²³³³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²³³⁴

On 2 November 2023, the United Kingdom launched the AI Safety Institute, reorganising the Frontier AI Taskforce into a permanent group. The institute will test new types of frontier AI before and after they are released to explore a broad range of potential risks and address their potentially harmful capabilities.²³³⁵

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD's Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, 2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²³³⁶

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²³³⁷

On 31 January 2024, the UK and Canada formalized their cooperation on AI compute through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU outlines four key areas for collaboration: 1) facilitating access to AI computing capacity, 2) promoting sustainability in compute infrastructure, 3) fostering collaborative AI research projects, and 4) advancing AI talent development.²³³⁸

On 29 February 2024, Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology Michelle Donelan and French Minister for Higher Education and Research Sylvie Retailleau announced a collaboration between France's National Institute for Research in Digital Science and the UK AI Safety Institute to jointly support the development of safe AI technology.²³³⁹

On 1 February 2024, the UK government revealed the members selected for an Expert Advisory Panel to write an International AI Scientific Report. The report will bring together leading international research on AI safety to inform future AI safety summits.²³⁴⁰

²³³⁴ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²³³⁵ Prime Minister launches new AI Safety Institute, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 2 November 2023. Assess Date: 18 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-launches-new-ai-safety-institute>

²³³⁶ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²³³⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²³³⁸ UK-Canada cooperation in AI compute: memorandum of understanding, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (London) 31 January 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-canada-cooperation-in-ai-compute-memorandum-of-understanding>

²³³⁹ UK and France to deepen research and AI links following Horizon Association, Innovation and Technology (London) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-france-to-deepen-research-and-ai-links-following-horizon-association>

²³⁴⁰ International expertise to drive International AI Safety Report, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 February 2024. Assess Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/international-expertise-to-drive-international-ai-safety-report>

On 6 March 2024, the UK government sponsored the OECD-African Union (AU) AI Governance Dialogue, where members of the AU Commission discussed current gender-related AI risks and potential AI policies that could be used to empower women in Africa.²³⁴¹

On 7 March 2024, Deputy Director of the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office International Technology Department Nicole Gregory helped facilitate the OECD-African Union (AU) AI Governance Dialogue. The dialogue covered how to craft effective governance approaches, build AI capacity, unlock AI's potential benefits, and bridge the gap between applied research and governance.²³⁴²

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²³⁴³

On 18 March 2024, Minister of State in the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office for Development and Africa Andrew Mitchell announced the publication of a new digital development strategy. The publication outlined four areas in which the United Kingdom plans to maximize digital opportunities while mitigating risks by 2030: (1) supporting 20 other countries to improve technology equality, such as by creating regulatory reforms or improving local organisation capacity, (2) supporting 20 other countries to create national digital services, (3) creating regulatory frameworks for responsible AI, and (4) providing digital training for at least 50 million women. Minister Mitchell stated that “a lot of countries are missing out on the opportunities [technology can] provide” and that the United Kingdom’s development strategy will help “promote affordable connectivity [and] harness the potential of AI for development.”²³⁴⁴

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally

²³⁴¹ Deliberate, inclusive AI policies to empower women in Africa, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Artificial Intelligence Policy Observatory (Paris) 8 March 2024. Assess Date: 18 March 2024.

<https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/empowering-women-africa>

²³⁴² Building the foundations for collaboration: The OECD-African Union AI Dialogue, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Artificial Intelligence Policy Observatory (Paris) 12 April 2024. Assess Date: 12 May 2024. <https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/oecd-au-ai-dialogue>

²³⁴³ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

²³⁴⁴ New UK Strategy aims to improve lives through digital technology, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-strategy-aims-to-improve-lives-through-digital-technology>

interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²³⁴⁵

On 2 April 2024, Secretary Donelan and United States (US) Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo formed a partnership on AI safety by signing a Memorandum of Understanding. The UK and US AI Safety Institutes plan to collaborate on AI research, safety testing, and guidance by undergoing information sharing and personnel exchanges, following through on commitments made at the AI Safety Summit.²³⁴⁶

On 11 April 2024, Director for Core Policy, Delivery and European Region at Department for Business and Trade Gaynor Jeffery and Australian Head of International, Trade and National Security, of the Department of Industry, Science, and Resources Carolyn Patterson led the inaugural UK-Australia Strategic Innovation Dialogue on 8-9 April 2024. The dialogue aimed to support trade in innovative goods and technologies and standards and interoperability of emerging technologies, specifically AI, was a priority area for the discussion. Both countries “reaffirm[ed] the importance of working together toward safe and responsible AI, including in key international forums, to develop the international standards necessary to secure consumer trust and industry confidence in emerging sectors.”²³⁴⁷

On 13 April 2024, Secretary of State for Transport Mark Harper and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²³⁴⁸

On 19 April 2024, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs David Cameron and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²³⁴⁹

On 30 April 2024, UK Spokesperson to the UN Mungo Woodifield spoke at the United Nations’ Committee on Information General Debate. In his statement, Spokesperson Woodifield discussed generative AI’s potential risk of amplifying disinformation and stated that countries must collaborate

²³⁴⁵ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²³⁴⁶ UK & United States announce partnership on science of AI safety, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (London) 2 April 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-united-states-announce-partnership-on-science-of-ai-safety>

²³⁴⁷ Joint Statement on the UK-Australia Strategic Innovation Dialogue, Australian Government: Department of Industry, Science and Resources (London) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 1 May 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/joint-statement-uk-australia-strategic-innovation-dialogue>

²³⁴⁸ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²³⁴⁹ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

to mitigate this risk: “Generative artificial intelligence... creates new risks around information manipulation... we will need to cooperate to manage these challenges and it will require an inclusive approach.”²³⁵⁰

On 2 May 2024, the UK became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²³⁵¹

On 17 May 2024, the UK, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²³⁵²

On 21 May 2024, the UK co-hosted the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity, and signed three outcome documents. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²³⁵³

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²³⁵⁴

²³⁵⁰ Technology is rapidly changing how we communicate, and amplifying the spread of mis and disinformation: UK statement at the UN, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/technology-is-rapidly-changing-how-we-communicate-and-amplifying-the-spread-of-mis-and-disinformation-uk-statement-at-the-un>

²³⁵¹ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²³⁵² Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²³⁵³ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²³⁵⁴ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²³⁵⁵

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²³⁵⁶

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²³⁵⁷

On 23 July 2024, the Competition and Markets Authority, European Commission, US Department of Justice and US Federal Trade Commission released a “Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products.” The statement discussed several aspects of fair, open, and competitive markets with respect to AI. They committed to manage risks to competitive markets, as well as other risks that may emerge as AI technology develops, including by sharing an understanding of the issues.²³⁵⁸

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20

²³⁵⁵ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²³⁵⁶ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/h24/197/26/pdf/h2419726.pdf>

²³⁵⁷ G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²³⁵⁸ Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products, Directorate-General for Competition (Brussels) 23 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/79948846-4605-4c3a-94a6-044e344acc33_en?filename=20240723_competition_in_generative_AI_joint_statement_COMP-CMA-DOJ-FTC.pdf

AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²³⁵⁹

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²³⁶⁰

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. The United Kingdom took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions, drafting the Framework convention, signing the Seoul Declaration and Annex and Ministerial Statement as well as by developing strategies to help international partners unlock AI benefits. The United Kingdom also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and holding bilateral dialogues. The United Kingdom's actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kristine Yang

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 5 October 2023, Secretary of Commerce Gina M. Raimondo spoke with UK Secretary of State for Science, Innovation, and Technology Michelle Donelan. Secretary Raimondo expressed support for further cooperation between the US and the UK in promoting responsible AI development and emphasized adhering to the highest international standards of AI development and usage.²³⁶¹

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²³⁶² In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy

²³⁵⁹ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024.

<https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²³⁶⁰ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

²³⁶¹ Readout of Secretary Raimondo's Call with UK Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/10/readout-secretary-raimondos-call-uk-secretary-state-science-innovation>

²³⁶² G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024.

<https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²³⁶³

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²³⁶⁴

On 30 October 2023, President Joe Biden signed Executive Order 14110 on the Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence. The executive order commits to promoting competition in the AI sector, mitigating threats to personal privacy and national security, and expanding bilateral, multilateral, and multi-stakeholder engagements to collaborate on AI and establish international frameworks for managing the benefits and risks of AI.²³⁶⁵

On 1 November 2023, Vice President Kamala Harris released a statement reaffirming the US' intention to continue working with international allies and partners to apply existing international regulations and norms to AI, while also working to create new regulations and norms. Vice President Harris further announced the establishment of the AI Safety Institute inside the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The AI Safety Institute will create guidelines, tools, and benchmarks to limit the risks of AI, while also increasing collaboration with international peer institutions.²³⁶⁶

On 2 November 2023, the United States attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²³⁶⁷ At the summit, the United States and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²³⁶⁸

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²³⁶³ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²³⁶⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²³⁶⁵ FACT SHEET: President Biden Issues Executive Order on Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence, The White House (Washington D.C.) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/30/fact-sheet-president-biden-issues-executive-order-on-safe-secure-and-trustworthy-artificial-intelligence>

²³⁶⁶ Political Declaration on Responsible Military Use of Artificial Intelligence and Autonomy, Bureau of Arms Control, Deterrence, and Stability (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024.

<https://www.state.gov/political-declaration-on-responsible-military-use-of-artificial-intelligence-and-autonomy/>

²³⁶⁷ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

²³⁶⁸ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²³⁶⁹

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²³⁷⁰

On 8 December 2023, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and Korean National Security Advisor Cho Tae-yong convened for the US-Korea Next Generation Critical and Emerging Technologies (CET) Dialogue. During the CET Dialogue, the United States and Korea agreed to increase cooperation on international governance frameworks for AI. The United States and Korea also launched a bilateral initiative named AI Working Group, aimed at jointly developing international standards, research, and interoperability of policies to foster safe and trustworthy AI.²³⁷¹

On 30 January 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, Trade Representative Katherine Tai, European Union Executive Vice President of A Europe Fit for a Digital Age and Commissioner for Competition Margrethe Vestager, EU Commissioner for Trade Valdis Dombrovskis, and EU Commissioner for the Internal Market Thierry Breton met in Washington D.C. for the fifth ministerial-level meeting of the Trade and Technology Council, a partnership focused on promoting democratic values and human rights through cooperative digital innovation and transformation. At this meeting, the European Union and the United States welcomed the International Guiding Principles of Artificial Intelligence and the G7's Code of Conduct for AI developers, towards cooperative international AI governance.²³⁷²

On 20 February 2024, Secretary Raimondo spoke with UK Secretary of State for Science, Innovation, and Technology Michelle Donelan. Secretary Raimondo underscored the importance of continued cooperation between the US and the UK in addressing issues concerning AI and copyright infringements. Secretary Raimondo also highlighted the continued partnership between the AI Safety Institute and 'K's AI Safety Institute.²³⁷³

On 4 March 2024, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Services for Services Neema Singh Guliani, Minister Counselor for Commercial Affairs at the US Embassy Ankara Heather Byrnes and Turkish Director General for International Agreements and the EU Affairs at the Ministry of Trade Hünsü Dilemre led the first in-person meeting of the US-Türkiye Digital Dialogue. Discussions revolved around four main areas, including AI. As a result of the dialogue, Türkiye and the United States agreed to strengthen

²³⁶⁹ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²³⁷⁰ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²³⁷¹ JOINT FACT SHEET: Launching the U.S.-ROK Next Generation Critical and Emerging Technologies Dialogue, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/12/08/joint-fact-sheet-launching-the-u-s-rok-next-generation-critical-and-emerging-technologies-dialogue/>

²³⁷² EU and US take stock of trade and technology cooperation, European Commission (Brussels) 30 January 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_24_575

²³⁷³ Readout of Secretary Raimondo's Meeting with Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology of the United Kingdom Michelle Donelan, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 20 February 2024. Access Date: 20 March 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/02/readout-secretary-raimondos-meeting-secretary-state-science-innovation>

collaboration on trustworthy AI and hold technical workshops on standards and best practices for AI.²³⁷⁴

On 12 March 2024, the US Embassy to Korea jointly organized a symposium on the ethical use of AI to accelerate cooperation on the ethical use of artificial intelligence with the embassies of Australia, Canada, and Singapore and the Korean Ministry of Foreign Affairs.²³⁷⁵

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²³⁷⁶

On 18 March 2024, the United States and the Czech Republic held the first bilateral Cyber Dialogue in Prague, Czech Republic. Both sides committed to continue collaboration on promoting responsible AI innovation and to increase cooperation to address the risks posed by AI in the context of cybersecurity.²³⁷⁷

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations General Assembly adopted A/RES/78/265 by consensus. The resolution, titled “Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development,” aims to leverage the potential of AI systems towards progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. It emphasizes cooperation to equitably share AI benefits with developing countries, including through capacity building, funding, and other forms of assistance. The resolution also encourages members to foster an enabling environment for AI systems while preventing and mitigating AI risks. It calls for international cooperation to understand and address the potential benefits and risks from AI systems and recommends that members deploy internationally interoperable technical tools, standards and practices that would enable users to identify AI-generated or manipulated content.²³⁷⁸

On 2 April 2024, President Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping reviewed and encouraged progress on key issues discussed at the 2023 Woodside summit, including talks to address AI-related risks.²³⁷⁹

On 2 April 2024, Secretary Raimondo and United Kingdom Secretary of State for Science, Innovation and Technology Michelle Donelan formed a partnership on AI safety by signing a Memorandum of Understanding. The UK and US AI Safety Institutes plan to collaborate on AI research, safety testing,

²³⁷⁴ Readout of Meeting of the 2024 U.S.-Türkiye Digital Dialogue, U.S. Embassy and Consulates in Türkiye (Istanbul) 4 March 2023. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://tr.usembassy.gov/readout-of-meeting-of-the-2024-u-s-turkiye-digital-dialogue-2/>

²³⁷⁵ Canadian Embassy in Seoul hosts symposium to promote AI ethics across Indo-Pacific region, AJU Press (Seoul) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.ajupress.com/view/20240312155629846>

²³⁷⁶ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

²³⁷⁷ Joint Statement on the Inaugural United States-Czech Republic Cyber Dialogue, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-the-inaugural-united-states-czech-republic-cyber-dialogue/>

²³⁷⁸ Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development : resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, United Nations Digital Library (New York) 1 April 2024. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4043244?ln=en&v=pdf>

²³⁷⁹ Readout of President Joe Biden’s Call with President Xi Jinping of the People’s Republic of China, The White House (Washington D.C.) 2 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/02/readout-of-president-joe-bidens-call-with-president-xi-jinping-of-the-peoples-republic-of-china/>

and guidance by undergoing information sharing and personnel exchanges, following through on commitments made at the AI Safety Summit.²³⁸⁰

On 5 April 2024, Secretary Blinken, Secretary Raimondo, Trade Representative Tai, Executive Vice-President Vestager, Commissioner Dombrovskis, and Commissioner Breton reaffirmed their “commitment to a risk-based approach to artificial intelligence (AI) and to advancing safe, secure, and trustworthy AI technologies” at the sixth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council (TTC6) in Leuven, Belgium. They noted advancements “on the promise of AI for sustainable development in [their] bilateral relationship through joint research cooperation... to address global challenges for the public good” and announced a new commitment between the European AI Office and US AI Safety Institute to establish a dialogue to deepen collaboration and foster scientific knowledge exchange. In addition, the US and EU published a second edition of the Joint Roadmap on Evaluation and Measurement Tools for Trustworthy AI and Risk Management at TTC6. The roadmap aims to minimize divergence in their respective AI governance and regulatory systems, and to cooperate on interoperable and international standards. The updated version incorporates findings from stakeholder consultations and a further developed list of key AI terms with mutually accepted definitions. The United States and the European Union stated that the cooperation discussed at TTC6 would contribute to progress with the implementation of the roadmap.²³⁸¹

On 10 April 2024, President Joe Biden and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida released a joint statement where they “committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process and strengthening collaboration between the national AI Safety Institutes.”²³⁸² The leaders also committed to protect against AI risks and harms from synthetic content by authenticating and labeling official government content and to future collaboration on interoperable standards, methods, and evaluations for AI safety.²³⁸³

On 11 April 2024, the United States and Costa Rica released a joint statement that outlined a strategic commitment to support the development of digital infrastructure in Costa Rica at the Regional 5G Workshop. They committed to “develop a governance framework for AI that champions democratic values, human rights, and maintains a competitive, innovation-friendly ecosystem, and respects intellectual property rights, including copyrights.”²³⁸⁴

On 13 April 2024, Secretary of State for Transportation Pete Buttigieg and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering

²³⁸⁰ UK & United States announce partnership on science of AI safety, Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (London) 2 April 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-united-states-announce-partnership-on-science-of-ai-safety>

²³⁸¹ U.S-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, The White House (Washington D.C.) 5 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/05/u-s-eu-joint-statement-of-the-trade-and-technology-council-3/>

²³⁸² United States-Japan Joint Leaders’ Statement, The White House (Washington D.C.) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/10/united-states-japan-joint-leaders-statement/>

²³⁸³ FACT SHEET: Japan Official Visit with State Dinner to the United States, The White House (Washington D.C.) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 29 April 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/10/fact-sheet-japan-official-visit-with-state-dinner-to-the-united-states/>

²³⁸⁴ Joint Statement on Enhancing Digital Economy Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-enhancing-digital-economy-cooperation-between-the-united-states-of-america-and-the-republic-of-costa-rica/>

innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²³⁸⁵

On 19 April 2024, Secretary Blinken and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²³⁸⁶

On 19 April 2024, US Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs James O’Brien and Slovenian State Secretary Sanja Štiglic led the fourth United States-Slovenia Strategic Dialogue. They discussed the potential misuse of AI in cybersecurity and “concurred on the need for trustworthy, secure, ethical, and safe AI systems.”²³⁸⁷

On 24 April 2024, Secretary Raimondo and Kenyan Cabinet Secretary of Information, Communication and the Digital Economy Eliud Owalo issued a joint statement during the AmCham Business Summit. They acknowledged the transformative potential of AI and “the importance of harnessing the power of AI for good while mitigating its risks.” Both sides committed to identifying areas of alignment between their AI governance frameworks, including potential engagement with the US AI Safety Institute. They also intend to work together to identify opportunities for participating in AI research and international standards development, as well as how AI could help meet the needs of the Kenyan economy and advance shared priorities in key sectors.²³⁸⁸

On 2 May 2024, the United States became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²³⁸⁹

On 14 May 2024, the United States and China held their first intergovernmental dialogue on AI in Geneva, Switzerland. Representatives discussed their views on AI risk, AI governance, and promoting socioeconomic development related to AI.²³⁹⁰ The United States reiterated the importance of “harnessing the benefits of AI for sustainable development, for developing and developed countries

²³⁸⁵ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²³⁸⁶ Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²³⁸⁷ Joint Statement on the Fourth U.S. – Slovenia Strategic Dialogue, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-the-fourth-u-s-slovenia-strategic-dialogue/>

²³⁸⁸ Joint Statement on Harnessing Artificial Intelligence, Facilitating Data Flows and Empowering Digital Upskilling Between the United States Department of Commerce and the Kenyan Ministry of Information, Communication and the Digital Economy, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 6 Aug 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/04/joint-statement-harnessing-artificial-intelligence-facilitating-data>

²³⁸⁹ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024. <https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²³⁹⁰ China, U.S. hold first meeting of inter-governmental dialogue on AI, State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Beijing) 16 May 2024. Access Date: 29 June 2024. https://english.www.gov.cn/news/202405/16/content_WS664579edc6d0868f4e8e7268.html

alike” and of “ensuring [that] AI systems are safe, secure, and trustworthy in order to realize these benefits.”²³⁹¹

On 17 May 2024, the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, members of the Council of Europe and the European Union adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²³⁹²

On 21 May 2024, the United States signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²³⁹³

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²³⁹⁴

On 8 June 2024, President Biden and French President Emmanuel Macron held discussions where both sides “recogniz[ed] the importance of promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in line with a risk-based, human-centric and innovation-friendly approach.” They reaffirmed their commitment to collaborate in the G7 to advance the Code of Conduct, including on a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability.²³⁹⁵

²³⁹¹ Statement from NSC Spokesperson Adrienne Watson on the U.S.-PRC Talks on AI Risk and Safety, The White House (Washington D.C.) 15 May 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/05/15/statement-from-nsc-spokesperson-adrienne-watson-on-the-u-s-prc-talks-on-ai-risk-and-safety-2/>

²³⁹² Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²³⁹³ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

²³⁹⁴ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

²³⁹⁵ French-American Roadmap, The White House (Washington D.C.) 8 June 2024. Access Date: 25 June 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/06/08/french-american-roadmap/>

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²³⁹⁶

On 26 June 2024, the US, Korea and Japan adopted a joint declaration for trilateral cooperation in supply chains and high-tech sectors during a meeting of commerce and industry ministers in Washington, D.C. The three countries agreed on the need to enhance cooperation to promote the responsible use of AI by their respective private sectors and to deepen discussions on establishing interoperable standards, methods, and evaluations for AI safety.²³⁹⁷

On 1 July 2024, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution A/RES/78/311 “Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence” by consensus. Member states resolved to bridge the gap in AI capabilities between and within countries and to enhance international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries, “with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress toward the achievement of all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.” Increased capacity-building cooperation could take various forms, including policy exchanges, knowledge sharing, technology transfer, and international research cooperation through shared laboratories.²³⁹⁸

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²³⁹⁹

On 23 July 2024, the Department of Justice, Federal Trade Commission, European Commission and the UK Competition and Markets Authority released a “Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products.” The statement discussed several aspects of fair, open, and competitive markets with respect to AI. They committed to manage risks to competitive markets, as

²³⁹⁶ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²³⁹⁷ Joint Statement: Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Commerce and Industry Ministerial Meeting, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2024. Access Date: 5 July 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/06/joint-statement-japan-republic-korea-united-states-commerce-and>

²³⁹⁸ Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of artificial intelligence, United Nations General Assembly (New York) 5 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n24/197/26/pdf/n2419726.pdf>

²³⁹⁹ G7 Science and Technology Ministers' Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

well as other risks that may emerge as AI technology develops, including by sharing an understanding of the issues.²⁴⁰⁰

On 25 July 2024, Secretary Raimondo and Nigerian Minister of Communications, Innovation, and Digital Economy Olatunbosun Tijani issued a joint statement acknowledging the transformative potential of AI and “the importance of harnessing the power of AI for good while mitigating its risks.” Both sides committed to identifying areas of alignment between their AI governance frameworks, including potential engagement with the US AI Safety Institute and the Nigerian Center for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics. They also intend to work together to identify opportunities for participating in AI research and international standards development, as well how AI could help meet the shared needs of their economies and advance shared priorities in key sectors.²⁴⁰¹

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²⁴⁰²

On 1 August 2024, Secretary Blinken and National Security Advisor Sullivan met Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan and Singapore Minister for Digital Development and Information Josephine Teo for the second US-Singapore Critical and Emerging Technology (CET) Dialogue in Singapore. The US and Singapore welcomed the progress that both sides had made in advancing cooperation on AI since the inaugural dialogue held last October. They also announced new plans for AI scientists from both AI Safety Institutes to meet in September 2024 to exchange insights and identify concrete projects on AI testing and evaluation.²⁴⁰³

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²⁴⁰⁴

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. The United States took strong action to promote international cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolutions and by working to develop joint initiatives to create or strengthen internationally comparable metrics to measure benefits, risks or potential of AI with the EU. In addition, the US drafted the Framework convention

²⁴⁰⁰ Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products, Directorate-General for Competition (Brussels) 23 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/79948846-4605-4c3a-94a6-044e344acc33_en?filename=20240723_competition_in_generative_AI_joint_statement_COMP-CMA-DOJ-FTC.pdf

²⁴⁰¹ Joint Statement on Harnessing Artificial Intelligence, Facilitating Data Flows and Empowering Digital Upskilling Between the United States Department of Commerce and the Nigerian Ministry of Communications, Innovation and Digital Economy, US Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 25 July 2024. Access Date: 6 Aug 2024. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2024/07/joint-statement-harnessing-artificial-intelligence-facilitating-data>

²⁴⁰² G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²⁴⁰³ JOINT FACT SHEET: Second U.S.-Singapore Critical and Emerging Technology Dialogue, The White House (Washington D.C.) 1 August 2024. Access Date: 6 August 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/08/01/joint-fact-sheet-second-u-s-singapore-critical-and-emerging-technology-dialogue/>

²⁴⁰⁴ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>

and signed the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. The United States also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and organizing bilateral and multilateral dialogues. The United States' actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Ethan Satoshi Zingariello

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI.

On 30 October 2023, G7 leaders issued a statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, established during the 2023 Hiroshima Summit for discussions on generative AI under the Japanese G7 Presidency and in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).²⁴⁰⁵ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International Guiding Principles for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Guiding Principles) and the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems (the Code of Conduct). In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²⁴⁰⁶

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.²⁴⁰⁷

On 16-17 November 2023, the European Commission and Spanish Ministry of Economic Affairs and Digital Transformation organized and held the 4th European AI Alliance Assembly. The topic for the Assembly was “Leading Trustworthy AI Globally,” and the event brought together policymakers and stakeholders to further the implementation of the European AI Strategy, including the future adoption of the AI Act and updating the Coordinated Plan on AI.²⁴⁰⁸

On 2 November 2023, the European Union attended the first global AI Safety Summit along with other countries, technology companies, researchers, and civil society groups to accelerate action on the safe and responsible development of frontier AI around the world.²⁴⁰⁹ At the summit, the European Union and 27 other countries signed the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety. The declaration

²⁴⁰⁵ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²⁴⁰⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²⁴⁰⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

²⁴⁰⁸ 4th European AI Alliance Assembly: Leading Trustworthy AI Globally, European Commission (Brussels) 15 November 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/events/4th-european-ai-alliance-assembly-leading-trustworthy-ai-globally>

²⁴⁰⁹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing AI risks and highlighted that deepening understanding of the risks and potential actions to address the risks from frontier AI systems was especially urgent. Signing countries agreed to an agenda for addressing frontier AI risk that focused on 1) identifying and building a shared understanding of AI safety risks and 2) building risk-based policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.²⁴¹⁰

On 24 November 2023, the European Union and Canada jointly launched the EU-Canada Digital Partnership at the EU-Canada Summit 2023. The Digital Partnership “reflects a shared vision for a digital economy and society at the service of people” and advances large cooperative goals such as strengthening international cooperation on AI.²⁴¹¹

On 1 December 2023, G7 digital and tech ministers continued discussions on advanced AI systems, specifically focusing on examining opportunities and challenges throughout the AI lifecycle. G7 ministers published and endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework, an international framework aimed at promoting safe, secure, and trustworthy AI worldwide. Elements in the Comprehensive Policy Framework include 1) the OECD’s Report towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, 2) the Guiding Principles, 3) the Code of Conduct, and 4) project-based cooperation on AI. G7 ministers also published the Work Plan to advance the Hiroshima AI Process.²⁴¹²

On 6 December 2023, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to advancing international discussions on inclusive AI governance. They endorsed the Comprehensive Policy Framework as well as the Work Plan and reaffirmed the importance of close cooperation with the OECD and the GPAI.²⁴¹³

On 30-31 January 2024, the European Union and the United States met in Washington, DC for the fifth ministerial-level meeting of the Trade and Technology Council, a partnership focused on promoting democratic values and human rights through cooperative digital innovation and transformation. At this meeting, the European Union and the United States welcomed the International Guiding Principles of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the G7’s Code of Conduct for AI developers, towards cooperative international AI governance.²⁴¹⁴

On 1 February 2024, Commissioner Breton and Canadian Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry François-Philippe Champagne convened to commence the implementation of the Canada-EU Digital Partnership established during the Canada-EU Summit 2023. They released a joint statement affirming the partnership’s role in addressing digital transformation challenges across various sectors, including AI, and plans to establish communication channels and information exchange mechanisms, including on AI governance and international standards.²⁴¹⁵

²⁴¹⁰ The Bletchley Declaration by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, 2 November 2023, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 March 2024.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

²⁴¹¹ EU and Canada launch Digital Partnership to strengthen strategic cooperation, European Commission (Brussels) 24 November 2023. Access Date: 19 March 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_5953

²⁴¹² G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

²⁴¹³ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

²⁴¹⁴ EU-US Trade and Technology Council, European Commission (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 19 March 2024. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/eu-us-trade-and-technology-council_en

²⁴¹⁵ Canada and EU boost their strategic digital partnership to address new challenges, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 6 April 2024.

On 21 February 2024, the Commission Decision Establishing the European AI Office entered into force. The AI Office serves to oversee advancements in AI models, facilitate government interactions with the scientific community, and participate in investigations and testing related to AI, as well as the enforcement of regional and global AI regulations. The Office will fulfill these tasks through contributions to the European Union's larger strategic international AI initiatives, the Commission's policy-making processes, and the acceleration of trustworthy AI's development, administration, and use through public, private, and start-up partnerships.²⁴¹⁶

On 15 March 2024, G7 industry, tech, and digital ministers issued a ministerial declaration. In the declaration, ministers acknowledged the need to promote and support developing countries as key partners in the safe, secure, and trustworthy development, deployment, and use of AI for sustainable development. They shared that under the Italian G7 Presidency, they were gathering ideas and identifying mechanisms, fora, and tools to support multistakeholder collaboration with developing countries, with a focus on Africa. G7 ministers also committed to further advancing the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.²⁴¹⁷

On 26 March 2024, Commissioner Breton and Korean Minister of Science Information and Communication Technology Jong-Ho Lee held the second meeting of the EU-Republic of Korea Digital Partnership Council. In a joint statement, they reiterated the importance of ongoing communication established under the partnership for enabling common policy frameworks for AI trustworthiness and innovation, including in the field of generative AI. Breton and Lee indicated that they would strive to exchange information on their positions ahead of the next AI Safety Summit and AI Global Forum to facilitate global governance of AI and promote trustworthy AI globally.²⁴¹⁸

On 5 April 2024, Executive Vice-President Vestager, Commissioner Dombrovkis, Commissioner Breton, Secretary Blinken, Secretary Raimondo and Trade Representative Tai reaffirmed their “commitment to a risk-based approach to artificial intelligence (AI) and to advancing safe, secure, and trustworthy AI technologies” at the sixth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council (TTC6) in Leuven, Belgium. They noted advancements “on the promise of AI for sustainable development in [their] bilateral relationship through joint research cooperation... to address global challenges for the public good” and announced a new commitment between the European AI Office and US AI Safety Institute to establish a dialogue to deepen collaboration and foster scientific knowledge exchange. In addition, the US and EU published a second edition of the Joint Roadmap on Evaluation and Measurement Tools for Trustworthy AI and Risk Management at TTC6. The roadmap aims to minimize divergence in their respective AI governance and regulatory systems, and to cooperate on interoperable and international standards. The updated version incorporates findings from stakeholder consultations and a further developed list of key AI terms with mutually accepted

<https://www.canada.ca/en/innovation-science-economic-development/news/2024/02/canada-and-eu-boost-their-strategic-digital-partnership-to-address-new-challenges.html>

²⁴¹⁶ Commission Decision Establishing the European Artificial Intelligence Office, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/commission-decision-establishing-european-ai-office>

²⁴¹⁷ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

²⁴¹⁸ Joint Statement of the second meeting of the European Union-Republic of Korea Digital Partnership Council, European Commission (Brussels) 26 March 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/joint-statement-second-meeting-european-union-republic-korea-digital-partnership-council>

definitions. The United States and the European Union stated that the cooperation discussed at TTC6 would contribute to progress with the implementation of the roadmap.²⁴¹⁹

On 13 April 2024, Commissioner for Transport Adina Vălean and the G7 transport ministers released a ministerial declaration following their meeting in Milan, Italy. In the declaration, they highlighted the potential for safe, secure, and trustworthy AI to improve transportation safety, efficiency and equity, planning and operations, predictive infrastructure maintenance, and forecasting of climate hazards and impacts. The ministers also acknowledged the potential risks of increased use of AI in transportation. They committed to “achieving an appropriate balance between fostering innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”²⁴²⁰

On 15 April 2024, Special Representative to the African Union (AU) Javier Niño Pérez attended a series of high-level meetings organized by the Italian G7 Presidency in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Attendees also included AU senior officials, African Ambassadors to the AU, and stakeholders from the private sector. The discussions provided a platform to exchange innovative strategies and insights on harnessing AI to accelerate sustainable development in Africa, including perspectives and advice from the AU.²⁴²¹

On 19 April 2024, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell and the G7 foreign ministers issued a joint statement following their meeting in Capri, Italy. They agreed to continue evaluating the diverse uses of AI to balance benefits and potential risks and acknowledged the importance of advancing efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, including by advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process and fostering interoperability between governance frameworks. They also endorsed the UN General Assembly resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development.” In addition, G7 foreign ministers acknowledged the link between AI and cybersecurity, committing to mitigate AI-related cybersecurity risks and emphasizing the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems.²⁴²²

On 30 April 2024, Commissioner Breton, Japanese Minister for Digital Transformation Taro Kono, Japanese Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Takeaki Matsumoto and Japanese Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Economy Trade and Industry Taku Ishii chaired the second meeting of the EU-Japan Digital Partnership Council. Japan and the European Union stressed the importance of furthering the Hiroshima AI Process and its outcomes that promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI and announced their intent to accelerate its outreach beyond the G7. In addition, they committed to share updated information on their respective organisations that would support the Code of Conduct. As a first step, they would share information on the AI Pact initiated by the European Commission and the AI Guidelines for Business developed by Japan. Finally, they committed to future collaboration between the Japan’s AI Safety Institute and the EU AI Office.²⁴²³

²⁴¹⁹ U.S-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, The White House (Washington D.C.) 5 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2024/04/05/u-s-eu-joint-statement-of-the-trade-and-technology-council-3/>

²⁴²⁰ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

²⁴²¹ The G7 Presidency Partners with UNDP Africa to Advance AI for Sustainable Development, Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (Addis Ababa) 15 April 2024. Access Date: 5 May 2024. <https://www.mimit.gov.it/en/media-tools/news/the-g7-presidency-partners-with-undp-africa-to-advance-ai-for-sustainable-development>

²⁴²² Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué: Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships (Capri) 19 April 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/240419-global-challenges.html>

²⁴²³ EU and Japan advance joint work on digital identity, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, European Commission (Brussels) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_2371

On 2 May 2024, the EU became a member of the AI Process Friends Group, a voluntary set of guiding principles and code of conduct for AI systems, launched at the Meeting of the Council at Ministerial Level of the OECD.²⁴²⁴

On 17 May 2024, the EU, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, the Holy See, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the United States, Uruguay, and members of the Council of Europe adopted the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy, and the Rule of Law (the Framework Convention). The Framework Convention “aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation.” It binds parties within signatory jurisdictions and covers the use of AI systems by public authorities, private actors acting on behalf of public authorities, and private actors.²⁴²⁵

On 21 May 2024, the European Council delivered its final approval of Europe’s Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act), which aims to harmonize AI rules to facilitate safe and trustworthy AI systems innovations, both public and private, throughout the EU single market. The legislation follows a “risk-based” regulation model, which subjects AI systems, including general purpose AI models, to regulation levels proportional to their risk level. Governance bodies such as the AI Office, a scientific panel of independent experts, the AI Board, and an advisory forum for stakeholders will collectively enforce common AI rules across the EU, while also supplying the European Commission with technical expertise for policymaking. Additionally, the Act includes a framework for assigning penalties for AI Act infringements. Public entities must conduct fundamental rights impact assessments prior to high-risk AI systems’ deployment, ensuring transparency regarding AI systems’ development and use and preventing AI Act infringements.²⁴²⁶

On 21 May 2024, the EU signed three outcome documents at the AI Seoul Summit, a forum to advance discussion on AI governance aiming to facilitate AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The documents include: (1) the Seoul Declaration, (2) the Seoul Statement of Intent toward International Cooperation on AI Safety Science (Annex), and (3) the Seoul Ministerial Statement. Signatories to the Seoul Declaration and Annex committed to foster international cooperation and dialogue on AI, including operationalizing the Code of Conduct and promoting common scientific understanding to align their respective policies. Additionally, they committed to “actively include a wide range of international stakeholders in conversations around AI governance.” Signatories to the Seoul Ministerial Statement agreed to collaborative actions for implementing AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. These actions include producing evidence-based reports on AI risk and identifying risk thresholds and defining characteristics of risky AI models and systems, with the goal of developing proposals for further discussion.²⁴²⁷

On 25 May 2024, G7 finance ministers and central bank governors issued a communiqué to discuss multilateral cooperation on sustainable development. G7 ministers and governors committed to exchange experiences to “forge a common G7 view on how to leverage the potential of AI while

²⁴²⁴ Shaping Global AI Governance: Enhancements and Next Steps for the G7 Hiroshima AI Process, Center for Strategic and International Studies (Washington) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 11 November 2024.

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/shaping-global-ai-governance-enhancements-and-next-steps-g7-hiroshima-ai-process>

²⁴²⁵ Explanatory Report to the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 17 May 2024 Access Date: 7 July 2024.

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

²⁴²⁶ Artificial intelligence (AI) act: Council gives final green light, Council of the European Union n.d. (Brussels) 21 May 2024. Access Date: 28 June 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/05/21/artificial-intelligence-ai-act-council-gives-final-green-light-to-the-first-worldwide-rules-on-ai/>

²⁴²⁷ The Seoul Declaration by countries attending the AI Seoul Summit, 21-22 May 2024, Australian Department of Industry, Science and Resources (Canberra) 24 May 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024.

<https://www.industry.gov.au/publications/seoul-declaration-countries-attending-ai-seoul-summit-21-22-may-2024>

closely monitoring and mitigating adverse effects and risks.” They also emphasized equipping their respective institutions to deal with AI’s effects on economies and the financial sector, with a shared focus on “macroeconomic impact and scenarios, measurement challenges, impact on fiscal policy and on financial stability, implications on the required skills of the labour force, and environmental sustainability.”²⁴²⁸

On 29 May 2024, the European Commission unveiled the AI Office, which “aims at enabling the future development, deployment and use of AI in a way that fosters societal and economic benefits and innovation, while mitigating risks.” The AI Office’s main responsibility is ensuring the coherent implementation of the AI Act. To this end, the AI Office will support EU Member States’ AI governance bodies by (1) directly enforcing rules for general AI models; (2) constructing “state-of-the-art codes of practice” for AI; (3) testing and analyzing general-purpose AI models; and (4) applying sanctions, when and where necessary. Additionally, the AI Office will collaborate with Member States through its work with the European Artificial Intelligence Board. The AI Office’s Scientific Panel of independent experts will direct the EU’s partnerships with the scientific community, while the Advisory Forum will act as a dedicated forum for scientific information exchange. The AI Office’s various functions and projects aim to “promote an innovative EU ecosystem for trustworthy AI,” ensuring the coherence of European governance regionally and internationally.²⁴²⁹

On 12 June 2024, representatives from the EU and Australia met virtually for their second Digital Dialogue to “promote an inclusive digital transformation and foster innovation.” During the dialogue, the partners exchanged information on AI governance including experience in developing and implementing the EU’s AI Act.²⁴³⁰

On 14 June 2024, G7 leaders issued a communiqué at the 2024 G7 Summit held in Apulia, Italy. G7 leaders committed to deepen cooperation to “harness the benefits and manage the risks” of AI. They aimed to achieve these goals through greater coordination on governance and regulatory frameworks to enhance interoperability and between their respective AI institutes to develop a shared understanding of risk management and to advance international standards for AI development and deployment. G7 leaders also announced plans to launch the pilot of a reporting framework around the Code of Conduct to measure progress and foster accountability at a future meeting of industry, tech, and digital ministers. Specifically regarding AI and the world of work, G7 leaders committed to “ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work; empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and enhances active labor market policies” and asked labor ministers to develop an action plan to “leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers’ rights, while addressing potential challenges and risks to [their] labor markets.”²⁴³¹

On 11 July 2024, G7 Science and Technology Ministers issued a communiqué noting that continued progress on safe, secure, and trustworthy AI required continued strategic focus on AI research, the exchange of best practices, and collaborative efforts among the G7 members. They encouraged collaboration to facilitate the development of AI applications aimed at pressing global challenges and

²⁴²⁸ G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Communiqué (Stresa) 25 May 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto) Access Date: 27 June 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/240525-finance.html>

²⁴²⁹ Commission establishes AI Office to strengthen EU leadership in safe and trustworthy Artificial Intelligence, European Commission (Brussels) 29 May 2024. Access Date: 26 June 2024.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_2982

²⁴³⁰ The EU and Australia accelerate their digital cooperation, European Commission (Brussels) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 24 June 2024. <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/news/eu-and-australia-accelerate-their-digital-cooperation>

²⁴³¹ Apulia G7 Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 June 2024. Access Date: 4 July 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

acknowledged the importance of making the benefits of AI available to low- and middle-income countries.²⁴³²

On 23 July 2024, the European Commission, UK Competition and Markets Authority, US Department of Justice and US Federal Trade Commission released a “Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products.” The statement discussed several aspects of fair, open, and competitive markets with respect to AI. They committed to manage risks to competitive markets, as well as other risks that may emerge as AI technology develops, including by sharing an understanding of the issues.²⁴³³

On 26 July 2024, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers released a ministerial declaration acknowledging that AI could provide many opportunities to workers, but also could also pose ethical concerns and risks to their rights and well-being. In addition, they noted the risk of exclusion for persons with disabilities. As a result, ministers announced that they would “establish guidelines on the use of safe, secure and trustworthy AI and automation in the workplace, with a focus on preventing algorithmic discrimination and bias.” The guidelines would be developed in accordance with the G20 AI Principles and The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.²⁴³⁴

On 1 August 2024, the AI Act entered into force. The AI Act aims to harmonize AI rules to facilitate safe and trustworthy AI systems innovations, both public and private, throughout the EU single market.²⁴³⁵

On 13 September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote the benefits of AI and govern its risks while promoting international dialogue on the subject.²⁴³⁶

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to unlock the full potential of artificial intelligence (AI), equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks by promoting international cooperation and furthering discussions on international governance for AI. The European Union took strong action to promote international cooperation by working to develop joint initiatives to create or strengthen internationally comparable metrics to measure benefits, risks or potential of AI with the US. In addition, the US drafted the Framework convention and signed the Seoul Declaration and Annex as well as the Ministerial Statement. The European Union also took strong action to further discussions on international governance for AI by participating in G7 efforts to develop global principles and codes through the Hiroshima AI Process, including an associated reporting framework and organizing bilateral and multilateral dialogues. The EU also finalized its AI Act and created an enforcement office to govern AI. The European Union’s actions demonstrated intent to unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate its risks.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

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²⁴³² G7 Science and Technology Ministers’ Meeting Communiqué, G7 Italia (Bologna and Forli) 11 July 2024. G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 17 August 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/science/2024-science.html>

²⁴³³ Joint Statement on Competition in Generative AI Foundation Models and AI Products, Directorate-General for Competition (Brussels) 23 July 2024. Access Date: 5 August 2024. https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/document/download/79948846-4605-4c3a-94a6-044e344acc33_en?filename=20240723_competition_in_generative_AI_joint_statement_COMP-CMA-DOJ-FTC.pdf

²⁴³⁴ G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting (Fortaleza) 26 July 2024. Access Date: 7 August 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240726-labour.html>

²⁴³⁵ European Artificial Intelligence Act comes into force, European Commission (Brussels) 1 August 2024. Access Date: 1 August 2024. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_24_4123

²⁴³⁶ G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/240913-digital-ministerial-declaration.html>