

**AI
Advisory
Body**

CTU's 2024 2nd International ICT Forecast and Industry Watch
Meeting
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03 April, 2024

Why focus on international governance?

There is, today, no shortage of guides, frameworks, and principles on AI governance.

1. Lack of interoperability in AI governance efforts across jurisdictions
2. Debate over binding rules vs. non-binding nudges in AI governance
3. Balancing access and safety in AI governance
4. Challenges posed by lack of common standards and multiple definitions of AI
5. Rapid acceleration of AI technical advances and usage

Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence

Through the AIAB process:

1. Facilitating a global and inclusive conversation on AI's benefits and ensuring positive outcomes
2. Bringing together diverse efforts into a unified global approach to AI governance



The Global AI Imperative

- **Globally coordinated AI governance** is the only way to **harness AI for humanity**
- To address its **risks and uncertainties** as well as unlock its opportunities
- Critical as AI **becomes more widespread internationally**

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The UN's Response

- To foster a **globally inclusive approach**, the UN Secretary-General convened a multi-stakeholder **High-level Advisory Body on AI** to **undertake analysis and advance recommendations** for the international governance of AI
- Link to **Global Digital Compact process** (September 2024)

A Multi-stakeholder, Networked Approach

- The Body will **engage and consult widely** with existing and emerging initiatives and international organizations
- To **bridge perspectives** across stakeholder groups and networks

Who are the Members of the AI Advisory Body?

- **39 Members**, all experts in relevant domains
 - Across government, industry / private sector, academia, civil society
- Representing **diverse perspectives** on how AI can be governed for the common good
- **33 nationalities** represented
 - From **all 5 UN regional groups**
- **Gender-balanced**



Timeline of AI Advisory Body activities

Key dates and milestones



Interim Report: **Governing AI for Humanity**

Released December 2023








- Highlights the **Global Governance Deficit** in AI
- Discusses **risks & challenges** and **opportunities & enablers** to use AI to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Provides **preliminary recommendations**, rather than proposing any single model for AI governance at this stage
 - With **5 guiding principles** for formation of new AI governance institutions
 - And **7 institutional functions** for AI governance

Available at
www.un.org/ai-advisory-body

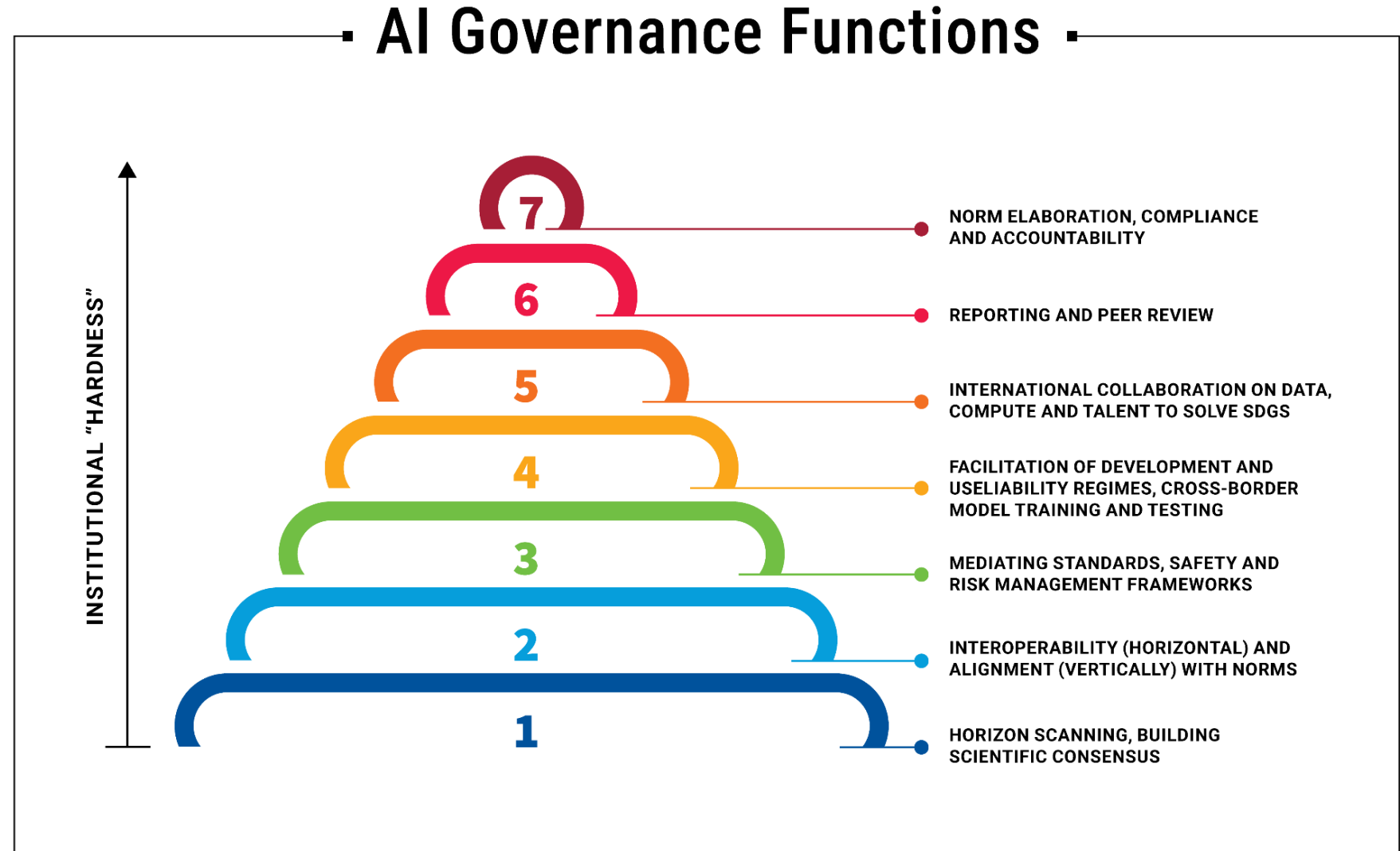
Guiding Principles **proposed in the Interim Report**

To guide formation of new AI governance institutions

-  **1 AI should be governed inclusively, by and for the benefit of all**
-  **2 AI must be governed in the public interest**
-  **3 AI governance should be built in step with data governance and the promotion of data commons**
-  **4 AI governance must be universal, networked and rooted in adaptive multistakeholder collaboration**
-  **5 AI governance should be anchored in the UN Charter, International Human Rights Law, and other agreed international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals**

AI Governance Functions proposed in Interim Report

- The Interim Report proposes that an international governance regime for AI should carry out at least these functions
- Could be carried out by individual institution(s) or a network of institutions



Adoptions and Reports

- United Nations General Assembly 78th Session Agenda 13
 - [Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure, and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development: Adopted]
- Zero-Draft Global Digital Compact
 - Objective 5: Governing emerging technologies, including Artificial Intelligence for Humanity



Resolution



Zero Draft GDC

Global Digital Compact Zero Draft

- 49a
 - Establish an International Scientific Panel on AI to conduct independent multi-disciplinary scientific risk and evidence-based opportunity assessments
 - Issue 6-monthly reports
 - Support common assessment methodologies, AI definitions and taxonomies
 - support inclusive academic partnerships for research and knowledge management on AI.

Global Digital Compact Zero Draft

- 49b
 - Initiate an annual global dialogue on AI governance with expert representatives of civil society, academia, the technical community, private sector, and of government AI safety institutes or other equivalent offices.
 - build shared understandings and interoperability for AI
 - promote standards on non-military AI safety, trust and compatibility
 - share best practices and foster collaborative partnerships.

Global Digital Compact Zero Draft

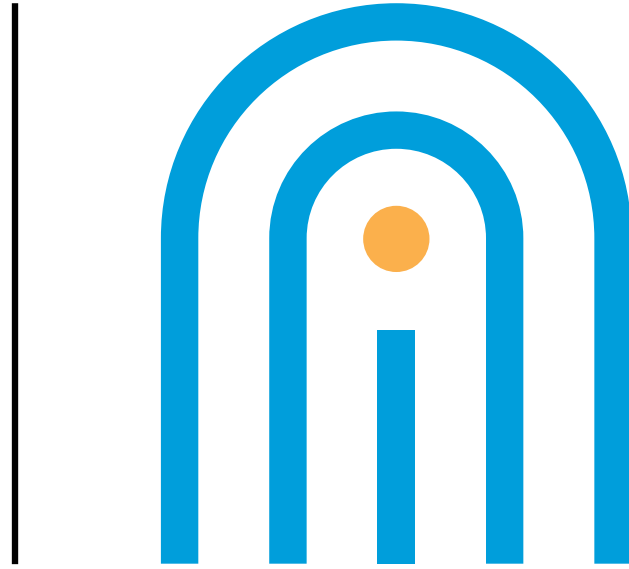
- 49c
 - Call on international and national standard-setting organizations to collaborate to promote the harmonization of AI standards that uphold safety, reliability, environmental sustainability, gender equality and human rights (SDGs 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16 & 17);

Global Digital Compact Zero Draft

- 49d
 - Commit to increased AI capacity-building, leveraging existing efforts such as ITU's AI for Good conference, UNESCO's Readiness Assessment Methodology, WHO's digital health initiatives and other relevant efforts to facilitate access to AI applications for the SDGs. International partnerships on capacity-building and benefits-sharing of AI will:
 - support the development of education and training programmes and AI governance;
 - facilitate AI model training and development and incentives for cross-border data exchange;
 - foster South-South and triangular cooperation around AI compute, data, talent and benchmarks to develop representative quality data sets, local solutions, use cases and entrepreneurial ecosystems (SDGs 4, 9, 10, & 17);
 - Encourage public and private investment on AI for sustainable development through pooled funding arrangements (SDG 17).

Requests

- 50
 - Establish under the Secretary-General a Global Fund for AI and Emerging Technologies for Sustainable Development of 100M USD for target launch 2025
 - Support the development of compute capacity and local datasets to inform the public use of AI at scale
 - Support the development of compute capacity that can apply existing AI models to localized data sets
 - Build and deliver skills-based training in collaboration with technology companies and technical and academic communities
 - Promote and align AI-based solutions for the SDGs



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Thank you