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2023 G20 New Delhi Summit Interim Compliance Report

11 September 2023 to 19 May 2024

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17 September 2024

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7. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence

“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		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia			+1
South Africa			+1
Türkiye			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.90 (95%)	

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.¹²⁶⁰ 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

¹²⁶⁰ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 December 2018. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://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.¹²⁶¹ 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.¹²⁶² 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.¹²⁶³ 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.¹²⁶⁴

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.¹²⁶⁵ The benefits of digital transformation were spread unevenly across and within countries, industries, and firms, with MSMEs and larger companies in developing countries lagging.¹²⁶⁶ 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.¹²⁶⁷

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.¹²⁶⁸ G20 leaders noted that to achieve this, various considerations including responsible AI development, deployment and use, human rights, transparency and explainability,

¹²⁶¹ G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 June 2019. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-osaka-leaders-declaration.html>

¹²⁶² G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-trade.html>

¹²⁶³ Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 21 November 2020. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-leaders-declaration-1121.html>

¹²⁶⁴ Ministerial Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 January 2022. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2020/2020-g20-digital-0722.html>

¹²⁶⁵ G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

¹²⁶⁶ 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. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210805-digital.html>

¹²⁶⁷ G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 31 October 2021. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/211031-declaration.html>

¹²⁶⁸ G20 New Delhi Leader’s Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 4 February 2024. <http://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.”¹²⁶⁹

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.¹²⁷⁰ 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.”¹²⁷¹ 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.¹²⁷²

“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.¹²⁷³

“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.¹²⁷⁴

¹²⁶⁹ G20 New Delhi Leader’s Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 September 2023. Access Date: 31 January 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2023/230909-declaration.html>

¹²⁷⁰ 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

¹²⁷¹ 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>

¹²⁷² 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>

¹²⁷³ 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>

¹²⁷⁴ 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.¹²⁷⁵ 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.¹²⁷⁶ 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.¹²⁷⁷

“Further” is defined as to help forward.¹²⁷⁸ 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.”¹²⁷⁹ 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.

¹²⁷⁵ G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2019. Access Date: 3 February 2024. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2019/2019-g20-trade.html>

¹²⁷⁶ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 1 February 2024. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹²⁷⁷ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 1 February 2024. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

¹²⁷⁸ Further, Merriam-Webster. Access Date: 1 February 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/promote>

¹²⁷⁹ 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: 0

Argentina has partially 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.¹²⁸⁰

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.¹²⁸¹

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.¹²⁸²

¹²⁸⁰ 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>

¹²⁸¹ 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>

¹²⁸² 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>

Argentina has partially 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 by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/265. Argentina did not advance strong action towards furthering discussion on AI international governance. 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 0.

Analyst: Vivek 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.¹²⁸³ 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.¹²⁸⁴

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 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.”¹²⁸⁵

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

¹²⁸³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹²⁸⁴ 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>

¹²⁸⁵ 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>

the intelligence business sector. The program developed a list of recommendations for intelligence communities to adopt AI in a quick, safe, and effective manner.¹²⁸⁶

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.”¹²⁸⁷

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.¹²⁸⁸

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.¹²⁸⁹

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 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.”¹²⁹⁰

On 2 May 2024, Australia became a member of the Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group, launched at a side event preceding the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in Paris.¹²⁹¹ The Hiroshima AI Process

¹²⁸⁶ 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/>

¹²⁸⁷ 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>

¹²⁸⁸ 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>

¹²⁸⁹ 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>

¹²⁹⁰ 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>

¹²⁹¹ Supporters, Hiroshima AI Process (Tokyo) 2 May 2024. Access Date: 5 September. 2024

<https://www.soumu.go.jp/hiroshimaaiprocess/en/supporters.html>

framework is a voluntary set of principles that provide guidance for how all AI actors can benefit from AI by developing, deploying and using it in a safe and responsible manner. It consists of guiding principles for all AI actors, guiding principles for developers of AI systems and code of conduct for developers of AI systems.

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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.

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.”¹²⁹²

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.¹²⁹³ 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.¹²⁹⁴

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

¹²⁹² 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>

¹²⁹³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹²⁹⁴ 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>

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.¹²⁹⁵

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.”¹²⁹⁶

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.¹²⁹⁷

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.¹²⁹⁸

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.”¹²⁹⁹

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

¹²⁹⁵ 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>

¹²⁹⁶ “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>

¹²⁹⁷ 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>

¹²⁹⁸ 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>

¹²⁹⁹ VI Conferência Ministerial do Fórum para a Cooperação Económica e Comercial entre a China e os Países de Língua Portuguesa (Macau) Plano de Acção 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>

cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/265. Brazil also took strong action to further 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.

Analyst: Mohammad Mahdi Khanbabaie

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).¹³⁰⁰ 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.¹³⁰¹

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.¹³⁰² 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.¹³⁰³

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

¹³⁰⁰ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹³⁰¹ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁰² AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁰³ 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>

protection, while also striving to implement accountability measures for enhanced market access and safe commercialization.¹³⁰⁴

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.¹³⁰⁵

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.¹³⁰⁶

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.¹³⁰⁷

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.¹³⁰⁸

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.¹³⁰⁹

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

¹³⁰⁴ 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/>

¹³⁰⁵ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹³⁰⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹³⁰⁷ 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>

¹³⁰⁸ 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>

¹³⁰⁹ 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>

Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.¹³¹⁰

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.¹³¹¹

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.”¹³¹²

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.¹³¹³

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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 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.

¹³¹⁰ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹³¹¹ 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>

¹³¹² The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

¹³¹³ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

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 areas, including AI, and that they should jointly advance mutually beneficial cooperation.¹³¹⁴ President Xi and President Biden agreed to establish bilateral government talks on AI.¹³¹⁵

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.¹³¹⁶ 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.”¹³¹⁷

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.¹³¹⁸ 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.¹³¹⁹

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

¹³¹⁴ 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

¹³¹⁵ 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

¹³¹⁶ 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

¹³¹⁷ 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

¹³¹⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³¹⁹ 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>

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.”¹³²⁰

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations (UN) 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.¹³²¹

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.¹³²²

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.”¹³²³

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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.

¹³²⁰ 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

¹³²¹ 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>

¹³²² 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/>

¹³²³ 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

Analysts: Mohammad Mahdi Khanbabaie 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).¹³²⁴ 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.¹³²⁵

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.¹³²⁶

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.¹³²⁷

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.¹³²⁸ 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

¹³²⁴ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹³²⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³²⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³²⁷ 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>

¹³²⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.¹³²⁹

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.¹³³⁰

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.¹³³¹

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.¹³³²

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.¹³³³

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.¹³³⁴

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

¹³²⁹ 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>

¹³³⁰ 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/>

¹³³¹ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹³³² G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹³³³ 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.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/human-rights/75th-anniversary-of-the-universal-declaration-of-human-rights/>

¹³³⁴ 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+french+republic+to+india+25++26+january+2024>

“structuring a coherent and concrete diplomatic initiative aimed at establishing global AI governance.”¹³³⁵

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.¹³³⁶

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.¹³³⁷

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.”¹³³⁸

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

¹³³⁵ 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>

¹³³⁶ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹³³⁷ 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>

¹³³⁸ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

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.¹³³⁹

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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, 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

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.¹³⁴⁰

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).¹³⁴¹ 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.¹³⁴²

In addition, G7 leaders instructed ministers to accelerate development of the Hiroshima AI Process Comprehensive Policy Framework (the Comprehensive Policy Framework) and called on

¹³³⁹ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers' Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹³⁴⁰ 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>

¹³⁴¹ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹³⁴² G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

organizations developing advanced AI systems to commit to the application of the Code of Conduct.¹³⁴³

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.¹³⁴⁴

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.¹³⁴⁵ 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 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.¹³⁴⁶

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.¹³⁴⁷

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.¹³⁴⁸

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.

¹³⁴³ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁴⁴ 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>

¹³⁴⁵ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁴⁶ 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>

¹³⁴⁷ 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>

¹³⁴⁸ 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>

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.¹³⁴⁹

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.¹³⁵⁰

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.¹³⁵¹

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, 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.¹³⁵²

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.¹³⁵³

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.¹³⁵⁴

¹³⁴⁹ 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/>

¹³⁵⁰ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹³⁵¹ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹³⁵² 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>

¹³⁵³ 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>

¹³⁵⁴ 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>

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.¹³⁵⁵

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.¹³⁵⁶

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations (UN) 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.¹³⁵⁷

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.¹³⁵⁸ 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.¹³⁵⁹ 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.¹³⁶⁰

On 13 April 2024, Minister Wissing 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

¹³⁵⁵ 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>

¹³⁵⁶ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹³⁵⁷ 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>

¹³⁵⁸ 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>

¹³⁵⁹ 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

¹³⁶⁰ 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>

“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.”¹³⁶¹

On 19 April 2024, Minister for Foreign Affairs Annalena Baerbock 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.¹³⁶²

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 resolution A/RES/78/265 and 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. 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.¹³⁶³ 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.¹³⁶⁴

¹³⁶¹ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

¹³⁶² G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹³⁶³ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁶⁴ 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>

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.¹³⁶⁵

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.¹³⁶⁶

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.¹³⁶⁷

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.¹³⁶⁸

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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

¹³⁶⁵ 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/

¹³⁶⁶ 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+french+republic+to+india+25++26+january+2024>

¹³⁶⁷ 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

¹³⁶⁸ 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>

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.¹³⁶⁹ At the summit, Indonesia 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.¹³⁷⁰

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.¹³⁷¹

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.¹³⁷²

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.¹³⁷³

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,

¹³⁶⁹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁷⁰ 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>

¹³⁷¹ 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>

¹³⁷² 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>

¹³⁷³ 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

and equitably across countries, and (3) ensuring collective risk mitigation associated with the misuse of AI.¹³⁷⁴

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.¹³⁷⁵

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 resolution A/RES/78/265 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.

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.¹³⁷⁶

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).¹³⁷⁷ In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International

¹³⁷⁴ 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>

¹³⁷⁵ 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>

¹³⁷⁶ 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>

¹³⁷⁷ G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communiqué.html>

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.¹³⁷⁸

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.¹³⁷⁹

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.¹³⁸⁰

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.¹³⁸¹ At the summit, Italy 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.¹³⁸²

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.¹³⁸³

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,

¹³⁷⁸ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁷⁹ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁸⁰ 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>

¹³⁸¹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁸² 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>

¹³⁸³ 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.¹³⁸⁴

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.¹³⁸⁵

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.¹³⁸⁶

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations (UN) 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 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.¹³⁸⁷

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.”¹³⁸⁸

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

¹³⁸⁴ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹³⁸⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹³⁸⁶ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹³⁸⁷ 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>

¹³⁸⁸ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

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 2024.¹³⁸⁹

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.¹³⁹⁰

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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. 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: Jubyoung 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.

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.¹³⁹¹

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).¹³⁹² In the statement, G7 leaders welcomed two documents developed through the Hiroshima AI Process: the Hiroshima Process International

¹³⁸⁹ 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>

¹³⁹⁰ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹³⁹¹ IGF 2023, United Nations (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 6 April 2024. <https://www.intgovforum.org/en/dashboard/igf-2023>

¹³⁹² G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

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.¹³⁹³

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.¹³⁹⁴

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.¹³⁹⁵ 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.¹³⁹⁶

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.¹³⁹⁷

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.¹³⁹⁸

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

¹³⁹³ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁹⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹³⁹⁵ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹³⁹⁶ 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>

¹³⁹⁷ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹³⁹⁸ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

Process Comprehensive Policy Framework by following the Work Plan, including the implementation of the Principles and Code of Conduct.¹³⁹⁹

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations (UN) 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.¹⁴⁰⁰

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.”¹⁴⁰¹ 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.¹⁴⁰²

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 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.”¹⁴⁰³

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

¹³⁹⁹ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹⁴⁰⁰ 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>

¹⁴⁰¹ 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/>

¹⁴⁰² 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/>

¹⁴⁰³ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

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.¹⁴⁰⁴

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 (EU) 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.¹⁴⁰⁵

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 cooperation by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/265. 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 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: Jubyoung 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.”¹⁴⁰⁶

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

¹⁴⁰⁴ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers' Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹⁴⁰⁵ 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

¹⁴⁰⁶ 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>

countries. The bill will serve as the basis for revising existing laws and regulations, as well as guide policy adjustment across relevant ministries.¹⁴⁰⁷

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.¹⁴⁰⁸ 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.¹⁴⁰⁹

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 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.”¹⁴¹⁰

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.¹⁴¹¹

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.¹⁴¹²

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

¹⁴⁰⁷ 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=>

¹⁴⁰⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹⁴⁰⁹ 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>

¹⁴¹⁰ 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>

¹⁴¹¹ 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/>

¹⁴¹² 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>

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.¹⁴¹³

On 26 March 2024, Minister of Science Information and Communication Technology Jong-Ho Lee and the European Union (EU) 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.¹⁴¹⁴

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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 Vandespyster

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially 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.¹⁴¹⁵

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

¹⁴¹³ 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>

¹⁴¹⁴ 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>

¹⁴¹⁵ 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>

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.¹⁴¹⁶

Mexico has partially 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 by agreeing to UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/78/265. 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 0.

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 intersectoral cooperation with more than 30 friendly countries by 2030 as part of Russia's updated national AI strategy.¹⁴¹⁷

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.¹⁴¹⁸

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

¹⁴¹⁶ 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>

¹⁴¹⁷ 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/>

¹⁴¹⁸ 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-prinyal-uchastie-v-konferentsii-puteshestvie-v-mir-iskusstvennogo-intellekta/>

collaboration would be included on the agenda of the BRICS meetings during Russia's chairmanship in 2024.¹⁴¹⁹

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.¹⁴²⁰

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.¹⁴²¹

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.¹⁴²²

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.¹⁴²³

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.¹⁴²⁴

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

¹⁴¹⁹ 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>

¹⁴²⁰ 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/

¹⁴²¹ 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#pnun=0001202402150063>

¹⁴²² 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>

¹⁴²³ 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-byi-podpisan-memorandum-o-sotrudnichestve-rossii-s-iranom-po-issledovaniyu-voprosov-etiki/?pageStart=23>

¹⁴²⁴ 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

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.¹⁴²⁵

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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.¹⁴²⁶ 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 in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.¹⁴²⁷

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

¹⁴²⁵ 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>

¹⁴²⁶ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹⁴²⁷ 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>

support, increase ethical awareness, and develop governance policies for AI.¹⁴²⁸ The Digital Cooperation organization, founded by Saudi Arabia, brings together fifteen member states.¹⁴²⁹

On 31 January 2024, the Saudi Data and Artificial Intelligence Authority organized and hosted AI workshops with the Arab League and Gulf Cooperation Council.¹⁴³⁰ The workshops aimed to bolster ethical practices related to AI, regulate the technology, and contribute to sustainable regional development.¹⁴³¹

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.¹⁴³²

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 resolution A/RES/78/265 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: Vivek Sapru

¹⁴²⁸ بالرياض المملكة تطلق مبادرة الذكاء الاصطناعي التوليدي لجميع أعضاء منظمة التعاون الرقمي تحت، المعلومات وزارة icaire مظلة مركز
الاتصالات وتقنية (Riyadh) 31 January 2024. Translation Provided by Google Translate. 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%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85%D9%8A-%D8%AA%D8%AD%D8%AA-%D9%85%D8%B8%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%B2>

¹⁴²⁹ Governance, Digital Cooperation Organization (Riyadh) n.d. Access Date: 17 May 2024.
<https://dco.org/governance/>

¹⁴³⁰ 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>

¹⁴³¹ 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.

¹⁴³² 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>

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.

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.¹⁴³³

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.¹⁴³⁴

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.¹⁴³⁵

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.¹⁴³⁶ 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."¹⁴³⁷

¹⁴³³ 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%E2%80%99s-council-skills-01-mar-2024>

¹⁴³⁴ Minister Sindisiwe Chikunga media briefing providing updates on aviation sector, South African Government (Cape Town) 5 March 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.gov.za/news/media-statements/minister-sindisiwe-chikunga-media-briefing-providing-updates-aviation-sector>

¹⁴³⁵ 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>

¹⁴³⁶ 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

¹⁴³⁷ 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

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, the minister emphasized the need for a human-centred approach, multilateral discussions, an international governance framework, and institutional mechanisms for AI.¹⁴³⁸

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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 responsible development of frontier AI around the world.¹⁴³⁹ 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.¹⁴⁴⁰

On 4 March 2024, Director General for International Agreements and the EU Affairs at the Ministry of Trade Hüsnü 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

¹⁴³⁸ 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>

¹⁴³⁹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹⁴⁴⁰ 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>

to strengthen collaboration on trustworthy AI and hold technical workshops on standards and best practices for AI.¹⁴⁴¹

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.¹⁴⁴²

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 resolution A/RES/78/265. 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.

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).¹⁴⁴³ 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.¹⁴⁴⁴

¹⁴⁴¹ 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/>

¹⁴⁴² 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>

¹⁴⁴³ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communiqué.html>

¹⁴⁴⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

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.¹⁴⁴⁵

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.¹⁴⁴⁶ The United Kingdom dedicated GBP38 million to the program.¹⁴⁴⁷

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.¹⁴⁴⁸ 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 policies in their respective countries, collaborating as appropriate. Signing countries also resolved to continue their cooperation and to broaden it to further countries.¹⁴⁴⁹

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.¹⁴⁵⁰

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,

¹⁴⁴⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹⁴⁴⁶ 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>

¹⁴⁴⁷ 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>

¹⁴⁴⁸ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹⁴⁴⁹ 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>

¹⁴⁵⁰ 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>

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.¹⁴⁵¹

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.¹⁴⁵²

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.¹⁴⁵³

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.¹⁴⁵⁴

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.¹⁴⁵⁵

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.¹⁴⁵⁶

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.¹⁴⁵⁷

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

¹⁴⁵¹ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹⁴⁵² G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹⁴⁵³ 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>

¹⁴⁵⁴ International expertise to drive International AI Safety Report, Department for Science, Innovation & Technology (London) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 19 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/international-expertise-to-drive-international-ai-safety-report>

¹⁴⁵⁵ Deliberate, inclusive AI policies to empower women in Africa, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Artificial Intelligence Policy Observatory (Paris) 8 March 2024. Access Date: 18 March 2024. <https://oecd.ai/en/work/empowering-women-africa>

¹⁴⁵⁶ 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. Access Date: 12 May 2024. <https://oecd.ai/en/work/oecd-au-ai-dialogue>

¹⁴⁵⁷ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

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.”¹⁴⁵⁸

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.¹⁴⁵⁹

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.”¹⁴⁶⁰

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.”¹⁴⁶¹

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

¹⁴⁵⁸ 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>

¹⁴⁵⁹ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁰ 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>

¹⁴⁶¹ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

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.¹⁴⁶²

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 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.”¹⁴⁶³

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 resolution A/RES/78/265 and 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 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.¹⁴⁶⁴

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

¹⁴⁶² G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹⁴⁶³ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁴ 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>

Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI).¹⁴⁶⁵ 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.¹⁴⁶⁶

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.¹⁴⁶⁷

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.¹⁴⁶⁸

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.¹⁴⁶⁹

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.¹⁴⁷⁰ 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

¹⁴⁶⁵ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹⁴⁶⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹⁴⁶⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹⁴⁶⁸ 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>

¹⁴⁶⁹ 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/>

¹⁴⁷⁰ 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.¹⁴⁷¹

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.¹⁴⁷²

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.¹⁴⁷³

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.¹⁴⁷⁴

On 30 January 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, Trade Representative Katherine Tai, European Union (EU) 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.¹⁴⁷⁵

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

¹⁴⁷¹ 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>

¹⁴⁷² G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹⁴⁷³ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

¹⁴⁷⁴ 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/>

¹⁴⁷⁵ 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

infringements. Secretary Raimondo also highlighted the continued partnership between the AI Safety Institute and ‘K’s AI Safety Institute.¹⁴⁷⁶

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 collaboration on trustworthy AI and hold technical workshops on standards and best practices for AI.¹⁴⁷⁷

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.¹⁴⁷⁸

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.¹⁴⁷⁹

On 21 March 2024, the United Nations (UN) 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.¹⁴⁸⁰

¹⁴⁷⁶ 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>

¹⁴⁷⁷ 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/>

¹⁴⁷⁸ 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>

¹⁴⁷⁹ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹⁴⁸⁰ 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>

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.¹⁴⁸¹

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.¹⁴⁸²

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.”¹⁴⁸³ 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.¹⁴⁸⁴

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 innovation and the need for appropriate guardrails as [they] advance [their] collective efforts to promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI in the transportation sector.”¹⁴⁸⁵

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

¹⁴⁸¹ 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/>

¹⁴⁸² 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/>

¹⁴⁸³ 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/>

¹⁴⁸⁴ 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/>

¹⁴⁸⁵ The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

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.¹⁴⁸⁶

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 resolution A/RES/78/265 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. 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, 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).¹⁴⁸⁷ 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.¹⁴⁸⁸

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.¹⁴⁸⁹

¹⁴⁸⁶ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

¹⁴⁸⁷ G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹⁴⁸⁸ G7 Leaders’ Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

¹⁴⁸⁹ G7 Leaders’ Statement on the Hiroshima AI Process, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 October 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231030-ai.html>

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.¹⁴⁹⁰

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.¹⁴⁹¹ At the summit, the European Union 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.¹⁴⁹²

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.¹⁴⁹³

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.¹⁴⁹⁴

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.¹⁴⁹⁵

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

¹⁴⁹⁰ 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>

¹⁴⁹¹ AI Safety Summit, UK Government (London) n.d. Access Date: 5 April 2024. <https://www.aisafetysummit.gov.uk/>

¹⁴⁹² 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>

¹⁴⁹³ 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

¹⁴⁹⁴ G7 Hiroshima AI Process: G7 Digital & Tech Ministers' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2023-statement-2.html>

¹⁴⁹⁵ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

International Guiding Principles of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the G7's Code of Conduct for AI developers, towards cooperative international AI governance.¹⁴⁹⁶

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.¹⁴⁹⁷

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.¹⁴⁹⁸

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.¹⁴⁹⁹

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.¹⁵⁰⁰

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

¹⁴⁹⁶ 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

¹⁴⁹⁷ 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>

¹⁴⁹⁸ 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>

¹⁴⁹⁹ G7 Industry, Technology and Digital Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 15 March 2024. Access Date: 4 April 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/ict/2024-declaration.html>

¹⁵⁰⁰ 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>

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.¹⁵⁰¹

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.”¹⁵⁰²

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.¹⁵⁰³

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.¹⁵⁰⁴

On 30 April 2024, Commissioner Breton, Japanese Minister for Digital Transformation Taro Kono, Japanese Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications Takeaki Matsumoto and Japanese

¹⁵⁰¹ 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/>

¹⁵⁰² The Future of Mobility: Ensuring Global Connectivity in an Uncertain World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 April 2024. Access Date: 2 May 2024. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/transport/240413-transport.html>

¹⁵⁰³ 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>

¹⁵⁰⁴ G7 Italy 2024 Foreign Ministers’ Statements on Addressing Global Challenges, Fostering Partnerships, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 April 2024. Access Date: 11 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/g7-italy-2024-foreign-ministers-statement-on-addressing-global-challenges-fostering-partnerships/>

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.¹⁵⁰⁵

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. 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, organizing bilateral and multilateral dialogues. 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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¹⁵⁰⁵ 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