Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence: Terms of Reference

I. OVERVIEW

The Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI) will be an initiative dedicated to artificial intelligence (AI) that will bring together countries that share the values reflected in Section 1: Principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI and Section 2: National policies and international co-operation for trustworthy AI of the OECD Council Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence (hereafter the "OECD Recommendation on AI"), and many of the greatest global AI experts from all relevant areas such as science, industry, civil society, international organizations, and government.

GPAI is a voluntary, multistakeholder initiative grounded in the political will and like-mindedness of its Members and Participants. As a voluntary initiative, membership and participation do not convey any legally binding rights or obligations under domestic or international law.

1. Mission Statement

The mission of GPAI will be to support and guide the responsible adoption of AI that is grounded in human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation, economic growth, and societal benefit, while seeking to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals. GPAI will facilitate international project-oriented collaboration in a multistakeholder manner with the scientific community, industry, civil society, international organizations, and countries, taking into particular account the interests and contributions from emerging and developing countries. It will also monitor and draw on work being done domestically and internationally to identify gaps, maximize coordination and facilitate international collaboration on AI.

Relying on the expertise of stakeholders from a variety of disciplines, GPAI will undertake applied AI projects and provide a mechanism for sharing multidisciplinary analysis, foresight and coordination on the outcomes with the objective of facilitating collaboration and reducing duplication in the area of AI. GPAI will assess – on a comprehensive, objective, open, and transparent basis – the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding AI impacts, encouraging its responsible development and options for adaptation and mitigation of potential challenges. To this end, GPAI will produce practical reports and assessments on applied AI issues, at the request of its Members (countries) and Participants (a broad range of experts from a variety of sectors and disciplines). To do so, GPAI will also establish working groups or other multistakeholder mechanisms to, among other things, share information and best practices, and identify areas for future collaboration between Members. The GPAI will not develop norms, nor will it work on issues of national defence.

GPAI offers unique value in the global AI ecosystem as an initiative dedicated specifically to better understanding AI opportunities and challenges, and one that convenes expertise from a wide range of sectors and a diversity of countries towards applied projects and experimentation. GPAI will include project-based initiatives to facilitate international analysis and understanding of key AI-related priorities. For example, this could include regulatory sandbox experimentation on data interoperability with the objective of facilitating access by AI firms to keystone datasets for training algorithms.

In addition to its own work, GPAI will collaborate closely with organizations and initiatives to build on the work being done domestically and internationally in the area of AI. GPAI will seek to identify gaps, maximize coordination, and facilitate international collaboration.

2. Outputs

In line with the structure described in section III below, GPAI will deliver the following outputs:

- The Multistakeholder Experts Group will identify projects for forward-looking collaboration, which will endeavour to be coherent with OECD AI policy work, and produce an annual report on AI developments. The report will be shared with stakeholders, discussed by the Steering Committee, and approved by the GPAI Council.

- GPAI Working Groups will produce reports and other materials on their findings, including the scientific and technical challenges associated with the development of trustworthy AI at the request of the Steering Committee, the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary, and the GPAI Council. GPAI Working Groups will also contribute to the annual report of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary. This should include potential areas where deepened collaboration with organizations and initiatives could help advance the Mission Statement.

- A disclaimer will be included in all GPAI publications and reports stating clearly that GPAI is a separate entity from the OECD and that, accordingly, the opinions expressed and arguments employed therein do not reflect the views of the OECD or its members.

II. MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION

1. Membership

Membership of GPAI is open to countries and the European Union.

Membership Application Process:

- Those interested in membership should contact the GPAI Secretariat and provide an application that includes a letter of intent that sets out reasons for seeking membership, as well as confirmation that the applicant endorses the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI by adherence thereto or, for applicants which are not adherents to the OECD Recommendation on AI, the principles set out in Annex A.

Upon receipt of an application, the Steering Committee will assess:

- o The applicant's commitment to responsible AI and the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI or the principles set out in Annex A

- o The degree to which the applicant takes a proactive role in advancing responsible AI, grounded in human rights, both on domestic and international

levels, as well as with organizations and initiatives; and

o The level of expertise of AI experts working in the region, across a variety of sectors and disciplines.

Once its assessment is complete, the Steering Committee will provide its recommendation to the GPAI Council, which will decide whether to accept the applicant for membership by a two-thirds majority vote.

2. Participation

Participants: GPAI will include opportunities for participation by a broad range of experts from a variety of sectors, including science, industry, civil society, and organizations and initiatives. Experts are selected as individuals, and do not represent their organization or country.

Participant Application Process:

Participants may be nominated by Members or self-nominated for a term of three years.

Each GPAI Member may nominate two experts. All other experts will be self-nominated, and their application shall follow the same application process as those for Members (as described in the section above).

Observers: GPAI may invite individual guests to attend as Observers, including representatives from international, regional and other organizations focused on AI. OECD Members may collectively observe meetings of the Steering Committee through one "rapporteur", unless otherwise invited by the chair. Other Observers may be invited to observe, for example, meetings of the GPAI Steering Committee or the GPAI Council. Their Observer status will be confirmed by a two-thirds majority vote of the GPAI Council, and may be renewed on an annual basis. Observers will be permitted to attend relevant meetings, and may be invited by the chair to speak.

In its status as permanent observer, the OECD Secretariat may attend all meetings of the GPAI Council, Steering Committee, and other GPAI bodies and may contribute substantively to agenda items.

3. Expectations of Members and Participants

All GPAI Members and Participants commit to the advancement of responsible AI and the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI or the principles set out in Annex A.

Any Member/ Participant may withdraw from GPAI at any time by submitting a letter to the GPAI Secretariat indicating their withdrawal. The GPAI Secretariat will then inform the GPAI Centres of Expertise, the Steering Committee and GPAI Council.

Members: The Steering Committee and GPAI Council may call for a review of whether a Member is acting consistently with the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI or the principles set out in Annex A. The Member under review will be informed in writing when the review process is initiated, and it will be invited to submit information in response for inclusion in a written report. If, upon consideration of this report, as well as any information submitted by the member under review, the GPAI Council agrees by a two-thirds majority vote that the Member has not met its commitments as a GPAI Member, its membership will be terminated. GPAI Members whose membership has been terminated may re-apply for membership. The new application should include information on any steps taken to address concerns outlined in the report supporting its termination, or any other concerns communicated by the GPAI Council.

Participants: Should the GPAI Council decide that a Participant has acted in a manner contrary to the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI or the principles set out in Annex A, they will no longer be invited to participate in GPAI. The Steering Committee may elaborate further details on expectations of Participants.

III. STRUCTURE

A. Transitional GPAI Structure

GPAI's transition period will be in effect until GPAI has been formally established through an announcement by founding Members and until all of the positions of the GPAI governance bodies (GPAI Council, Steering Committee) have been filled. During the transition period, all decisions related to GPAI will be taken by consensus between countries participating in the GPAI Task Force ("the Task Force"), co-chaired by Canada and France. During the transition period, the Task Force will provide substantive guidance and direction to the GPAI Secretariat and GPAI Centres of Expertise; establish Working Groups (as set out in section III.B.5), made up of Task Force Participants and other AI experts; establish the permanent Steering Committee (as set out in section III.B.2); plan the first Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary (as set out in section III.B.4) and GPAI Council meeting (as set out in section III.B.1); and establish GPAI's first year work plan. During the transition period, the Task Force will determine through consensus which countries, organizations, and experts to invite to work on designing GPAI.

B. Permanent GPAI Structure

1. GPAI Council

Purpose: Provides strategic direction to GPAI, and is responsible for all major decisions.

Composition: High-level representatives (Minister or Deputy-Minister equivalent) from GPAI Members.

Selection Process:

> Further procedures are set out in Annex B.

Functioning:

> The Chair of the GPAI Council is elected by a two-thirds majority vote of the Members for a one-year term. The GPAI Council is led by a trio composed of the current year Lead Chair, and the outgoing, and incoming Support Chairs. Decisions will be made by two-thirds majority votes.

> Further procedures are set out in Annex B.

Meetings: Once per year or as otherwise decided by the GPAI Council. Meetings may be held in person or virtually (i.e. by teleconference / videoconference).

Responsibilities:

> Retains the ultimate decision-making authority for GPAI, including on membership and participation;

> Appoints the two additional government representatives (that do not come from the trio members of the GPAI Council) to the Steering Committee;

Appoints the Member-nominated experts to the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary;

Appoints self-nominated experts to the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary by a two-thirds majority vote;

Recommends themes to be addressed by the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary and Working Groups to the Steering Committee;

Discusses and approves Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary reports, and makes recommendations and decisions on future GPAI work, based on, but not limited to these experts' reports;

Approves the GPAI annual budget;

When appropriate, issues public statements or recommendations based on the work of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary and Working Groups; and

As appropriate, engages the OECD Council to discuss areas of mutual interest.

2. Steering Committee

Purpose: Implements the direction provided by the GPAI Council, including the development of work plans and the establishment of Working Groups based on the requests of the GPAI Council and the recommendations of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary, and provides substantive guidance and direction to the GPAI Secretariat and the Centres of Expertise in Montreal and Paris, as needed.

Composition:

Government participants (5 total):

–   3 government representatives, 1 from each of the trio members of the GPAI Council;

–   2 government representatives appointed by the GPAI Council.

Non-government participants (6 total):

–   1 Chair of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary;

–   1 science representative, 1 industry representative, 1 civil society representative; 1 labour/ trade union representative; and 1 international organization representative drawn from the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary.

As set out in section II, Observers can be invited to observe Steering Committee meetings.

Selection Process: Further procedures are set out in Annex B.

Functioning: The Chair of the GPAI Council and the Chair of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary will co-chair the Steering Committee for one-year terms.

Meetings: Three times per year or as determined by the Steering Committee members. Meetings may be held in person or virtually.

Responsibilities:

Makes recommendations to the GPAI Council on membership/ participation;

Determines themes to be addressed by the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary and Working Groups based on recommendations of the GPAI Council;

Develops annual work plans for the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary and Working Groups that are then approved by the GPAI Council;

Oversees the work of the GPAI Secretariat by providing it with substantive guidance and deciding on its programme of work and budget;

Oversees the work of GPAI Centres of Expertise;

Reviews the GPAI annual budget (includes the budgets of the GPAI Secretariat and GPAI Centres of Expertise) and makes recommendations to the GPAI Council; and

Engages the OECD Committee on Digital Economy Policy (at least once annually) on the scope and direction of GPAI projects and OECD work on AI.

3a. GPAI Secretariat

Purpose: Provides administrative assistance to the GPAI Council and Steering Committee.

Structure: As set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the GPAI Secretariat entered into between Canada, France and the OECD [attached at Annex C once finalized], GPAI will be supported by a Secretariat in the OECD and Centres of Expertise in Montreal and Paris.

Responsibilities: As set out in this MoU, the GPAI Secretariat will, subject to the availability of funding:

Plan and support meetings of the GPAI Council and the Steering Committee, and administer the election of the Chair of the GPAI Council as well as of the two government participants elected by the GPAI Council to the Steering Committee;

Provide regular reports and updates to the GPAI Council and the Steering Committee on the policy analysis being done domestically and internationally in the area of AI;

Organise and prepare documents, reports, minutes and other materials for the GPAI Council and Steering Committee as needed;

Provide information management for the GPAI Council and Steering Committee and maintain all official correspondence of GPAI Council and Steering Committee;

Act as the principal point of contact for GPAI Members and GPAI Participants, as well as the general public, on all matters relating to the GPAI Council and Steering Committee;

Promote and maintain cooperation with other multilateral initiatives and organizations, among others;

Facilitate the exchange of information and synergies between GPAI and OECD AI initiatives and Programme of Work, including the OECD AI Policy Observatory*; and

Develop, track, and report on the budget which is funding the GPAI Secretariat.

3b. GPAI Centres of Expertise

Purpose: Provide administrative assistance to GPAI Working Groups and to the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary.

Structure: As set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the GPAI Secretariat entered into between Canada, France and the OECD [attached at Annex C once finalized], GPAI will be supported by a Secretariat in the OECD and Centres of Expertise in Montreal and Paris.

Responsibilities: As set out in this MoU, the GPAI Centres of Expertise in Montreal and Paris will be responsible for:

> Planning and supporting meetings of the GPAI Working Groups and the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary;

> Provide support to facilitate Council decisions on prospective GPAI Members and Participants, particularly with regard to endorsement of the shared values reflected in the OECD Recommendation on AI or the principles set out in Annex A, , as directed by the GPAI Council and Steering Committee;

> Developing engagement plans for further GPAI expansions to support the Steering Committee recommendations to the GPAI Council; and

> Developing, tracking, and reporting on the budget funding the activities of the Centres of Expertise.

4. Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary

Purpose: Brings together international multistakeholder and multidisciplinary expertise to develop annual reports and recommendations based on the results from the applied projects undertaken by the Working Groups.

Composition: Between 100 and 150 experts from science, industry, civil society, trade unions, international organizations, and governments.

> The Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary shall gather multidisciplinary experts that bring perspectives of scientific and technological advances, economic and labour market transformation, respect for human rights and legal challenges from AI, inclusion and gender equality, the collective, society and cultural diversity, geopolitical developments.

> Experts are selected as individuals, and do not represent their organization or country.

> The GPAI Council, Steering Committee, the GPAI Centres of Expertise, and the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary will work to ensure the balance between different stakeholder groups, member-nominated and self-nominated experts, multidisciplinarity, and geographic diversity during membership and participation process (see section II on participation).

Selection Process: The Chair of the Plenary is elected by a majority vote of experts. Further procedures are set out in Annex B.

Meetings: Once per year. Meetings will be held in person.

Responsibilities:

> Develops an annual report on AI developments that is shared with stakeholders, discussed and approved at the GPAI Council;

o   As part of its annual report, the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary will propose Working Group topics for the following year (these may be new or ongoing). The GPAI Council will then make its recommendation to the GPAI Steering Committee on these Working Group topics.

Reviews Working Group reports and submits to the Steering Committee and GPAI Council for discussion and approval.

5. *Working Groups*

Purpose: Provide in-depth expertise on relevant AI issues. This may include consolidating research and analysis on specific topics, and proposing areas for deeper collaboration, to support the advancement of the GPAI work program throughout the year.

Composition: Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary participants.

Functioning:

Working Groups are created by a two-thirds majority decision of the Steering Committee.

Experts interested in participating in a Working Group must submit their candidacy to the relevant Working Group Chair.

Working Group Chairs are either proposed by the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary or self-nominated for two-year terms. Chairs are then selected by the Steering Committee.

As set out in section II, Working Group Chairs may, at their discretion, invite Observers relevant for their competencies to participate in Working Group meetings.

The OECD will be invited to participate in each Working Group to ensure that Chairs are apprised of the OECD's work on AI and to avoid duplication of the OECD's Programme of Work.

Meetings: Defined by each Working Group Chair. Meetings may be held in person or virtually.

Responsibilities:

As directed by the Steering Committee, develop reports on specific topics for the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary to review.

Working Group topics for the first-year work program are as follows (see Appendix III for illustrative mandate scope to be confirmed once the Working Groups are established):

Responsible AI

Data Governance;

Future of Work;

Innovation and Commercialization.

In future years, the Working Group topics will be determined by the GPAI Steering Committee and validated by the GPAI Council based on the recommendations of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary and the GPAI Council.

IV. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

1. Working Methods

Conflicts of interest: Participants shall strive to avoid any actual, apparent or potential conflict of interest. They shall recuse themselves from participating and/ or making any decisions where self-interest is involved. GPAI will establish a committee or other mechanism to address complaints and concerns related to potential conflicts of interest. In situations necessitating immediate action, the GPAI Council and Steering Committee can review the complaint or concerns based on the guidance set out by the Steering Committee (to be defined at a later date).

Confidentiality: The confidentiality of all meetings will be defined by the Chairs of the relevant GPAI body (GPAI Council, GPAI Steering Committee, Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary, Working Groups) according to the topics discussed and in consideration of OECD guidance to Chairs. To safeguard the transparency of GPAI, by default, minutes of the Multistakeholder Expert Group Plenary, Working Group meetings, Steering Committee meetings, and GPAI Council meetings will be published, with remarks that are non-attributable to Participants. Minutes will be made available to all OECD Members.

Compensation: Participants shall not receive any honorarium, fee or other remuneration from GPAI. At a later date, GPAI may identify funds to support participation in face-to-face meetings.

2. Funding

Funding for the GPAI Secretariat hosted at the OECD will be provided by Members principally in the form of voluntary contributions. In-kind contributions from Members and Participants (e.g. loaning or seconding staff) may be accepted by the OECD under its accepted rules, procedures and policies.

Members will fund all of their own travel and accommodation costs for attending GPAI meetings and events such as the GPAI Council and Steering Committee meetings.

3. Modifications to the Terms of Reference

The GPAI Terms of Reference and other key governing documents, are to be reviewed by the Steering Committee, supported by the GPAI Secretariat, and proposed changes are to be submitted for approval at the GPAI Council by a two-thirds majority vote. The first review should take place within three years after the launch of GPAI, and subsequent reviews should take place no later than every five years after that. The intention of the review is to determine whether and how certain aspects of GPAI, such as its governance, future organization and/or expansion, should be modified to ensure it continues to achieve its objectives and core mandate (e.g., evaluating the need for specific Working Groups), and also respond to evolving AI challenges and opportunities.

ANNEX A: PRINCIPLES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The following principles are drawn verbatim from Section 1: Principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI and Section 2 National policies and international co-operation for trustworthy AI of the OECD Recommendation on AI:

Section 1: Principles for responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI

1.1. Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being

Stakeholders should proactively engage in responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI in pursuit of beneficial outcomes for people and the planet, such as augmenting human capabilities and enhancing creativity, advancing inclusion of underrepresented populations, reducing economic, social, gender and other inequalities, and protecting natural environments, thus invigorating inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being.

1.2. Human-centred values and fairness

AI actors should respect the rule of law, human rights and democratic values, throughout the AI system lifecycle. These include freedom, dignity and autonomy, privacy and data protection, non-discrimination and equality, diversity, fairness, social justice, and internationally recognised labour rights.

To this end, AI actors should implement mechanisms and safeguards, such as capacity for human determination, that are appropriate to the context and consistent with the state of art.

1.3. Transparency and explainability

AI Actors should commit to transparency and responsible disclosure regarding AI systems. To this end, they should provide meaningful information, appropriate to the context, and consistent with the state of art:

  to foster a general understanding of AI systems,

  to make stakeholders aware of their interactions with AI systems, including in the workplace,

  to enable those affected by an AI system to understand the outcome, and,

  to enable those adversely affected by an AI system to challenge its outcome based on plain and easy-to-understand information on the factors, and the logic that served as the basis for the prediction, recommendation or decision.

1.4. Robustness, security and safety

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

To this end, AI actors should ensure traceability, including in relation to datasets, processes and decisions made during the AI system lifecycle, to enable analysis of the AI system's outcomes and responses to inquiry, appropriate to the context and consistent with the state of art.

AI actors should, based on their roles, the context, and their ability to act, apply a systematic risk management approach to each phase of the AI system lifecycle on a continuous basis to address risks related to AI systems, including privacy, digital security, safety and bias.

1.5. Accountability

AI actors should be accountable for the proper functioning of AI systems and for the respect of the above principles, based on their roles, the context, and consistent with the state of art.

Section 2: National policies and international co-operation for trustworthy AI

2.1. Investing in AI research and development

Governments should consider long-term public investment, and encourage private investment, in research and development, including interdisciplinary efforts, to spur innovation in trustworthy AI that focus on challenging technical issues and on AI-related social, legal and ethical implications and policy issues.

Governments should also consider public investment and encourage private investment in open datasets that are representative and respect privacy and data protection to support an environment for AI research and development that is free of inappropriate bias and to improve interoperability and use of standards.

2.2. Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI

Governments should foster the development of, and access to, a digital ecosystem for trustworthy AI. Such an ecosystem includes in particular digital technologies and infrastructure, and mechanisms for sharing AI knowledge, as appropriate. In this regard, governments should consider promoting mechanisms, such as data trusts, to support the safe, fair, legal and ethical sharing of data.

2.3. Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI

Governments should promote a policy environment that supports an agile transition from the research and development stage to the deployment and operation stage for trustworthy AI systems. To this effect, they should consider using experimentation to provide a controlled environment in which AI systems can be tested, and scaled-up, as appropriate.

Governments should review and adapt, as appropriate, their policy and regulatory frameworks and assessment mechanisms as they apply to AI systems to encourage innovation and competition for trustworthy AI.

2.4. Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transformation

Governments should work closely with stakeholders to prepare for the transformation of the world of work and of society. They should empower people to effectively use and interact with AI systems across the breadth of applications, including by equipping them with the necessary skills.

Governments should take steps, including through social dialogue, to ensure a fair transition for workers as AI is deployed, such as through training programmes along the working life, support for those affected by displacement, and access to new opportunities in the labour market.

Governments should also work closely with stakeholders to promote the responsible use of AI at work, to enhance the safety of workers and the quality of jobs, to foster entrepreneurship and productivity, and aim to ensure that the benefits from AI are broadly and fairly shared.

2.5. International co-operation for trustworthy AI

Governments, including developing countries and with stakeholders, should actively co-operate to advance these principles and to progress on responsible stewardship of trustworthy AI.

Governments should work together in the OECD and other global and regional fora to foster the sharing of AI knowledge, as appropriate. They should encourage international, cross-sectoral and open multi-stakeholder initiatives to garner long-term expertise on AI.

Governments should promote the development of multi-stakeholder, consensus-driven global technical standards for interoperable and trustworthy AI.

Governments should also encourage the development, and their own use, of internationally comparable metrics to measure AI research, development and deployment, and gather the evidence base to assess progress in the implementation of these principles.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

ANNEX B: GPAI ELECTION PROCEDURES

GPAI Council

As set out in section III.B.1. of the GPAI Terms of Reference, the GPAI Council is composed high-level representatives (Minister or Deputy-Minister equivalent) from GPAI Members, and the GPAI Council is led by of a three-member trio – a current year Lead Chair supported by outgoing and incoming Support Chairs.

To help set up the trio, there will be special elections in which the GPAI Council will elect Chairs for staggered one-year terms as set out in the section on voting process, below.

The GPAI Council elects a new Chair annually from amongst the Members of the GPAI Council. Chairs are elected one year before their Lead Chair term begins (i.e. a Member elected as Chair will serve for one year as incoming Supporting Chair, followed by one year as Lead Chair, and finally one year as outgoing Supporting Chair).

Steering Committee Government Participants

As set out in section III.B.2. of the GPAI Terms of Reference, the 5 government participants on the Steering Committee will include:

3 government representatives, 1 from each of the trio members of the GPAI Council

– Each trio member of the GPAI Council will appoint their government representative to the GPAI Steering Committee (can be the same person as the trio member of the GPAI Council or can be delegated to an appropriate level).

2 government representatives appointed by the GPAI Council

– The two additional government representatives on the Steering Committee will be elected from amongst the Members of the GPAI Council at the same time as the GPAI Council Chair election (can be the same person as on the GPAI Council or can be delegated to an appropriate level).

Voting Process for the Chair of the GPAI Council and the two additional government participants on the Steering Committee

All GPAI Members may put forward their candidacy for the position of Chair of the GPAI Council and the position of Steering Committee government representative by sending a letter of interest to the current GPAI Council Chair no less than one week before the voting period opens.

A list of candidates will be provided to all GPAI Council Members, who will be given no fewer than two weeks to cast their votes.

Voting takes place through a ranked ballot system, in which voters rank candidates by preference on their ballots from most preferred to least preferred.

Voting will take place through secret ballot administered online.

Once the voting period closes, rankings are assigned equivalent points, and points are tallied. First-place votes are allocated to each Member according to their receipt of them. If no Member has a majority, then the Member with the fewest first-place votes is dropped from the list, and their second-place votes are allocated to candidates. This process continues until one candidate has a majority of votes.

The candidate with a majority of votes is elected.

The two candidates with the next-most points are elected as government representatives to the Steering Committee.

Voting Process for Non-Government Participants of the Steering Committee

As set out in section III.B.2. of the GPAI Terms of Reference, the 6 non-government participants on the Steering Committee will include:

1 Chair of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary;

–   As set out in section III.B.4, the Chair of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary is elected by a majority vote of experts.

1 science representative, 1 industry representative, 1 civil society representative; 1 labour/ trade union representative; and 1 international organization representative. All representatives are drawn from the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary.

–   The non-governmental representatives to the Steering Committee will be elected by majority vote by their peers during the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary.

As with GPAI Council Chair elections, voting for non-governmental representatives to the Steering Committee and for Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary Chair will take place through a ranked ballot system, in which voters rank candidates by preference on their ballots from most preferred to least preferred.

All experts of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary may put forward their candidacy for the position of Chair of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary by sending a letter of interest to the Steering Committee no less than one week before the voting period opens.

A list of candidates will be provided to all experts of the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary, who will be given no fewer than two weeks to cast their votes.

A more detailed voting process for non-government participants on the Steering Committee will be elaborated by the Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary at a later date, and approved by the GPAI Council.

ANNEX C: Illustrative Working Group Mandate Scope

As the Working Group mandates are finalised by the co-chairs and members, the GPAI Working Groups will endeavour to draw on, complement and contribute to relevant work underway in other international organisations and fora, including ongoing policy-oriented analysis on AI and relevant topics at the OECD. The scope of the following Working Group mandates is illustrative and will be discussed by the Working Group co-chairs and members.

1. The Responsible AI Working Group will examine avenues to foster and ensure the responsible development, use, and adoption of human-centred AI, with a particular focus on building public awareness and trust, while seeking to address the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The Data Governance Working Group will assess technical approaches to data access and sharing, sovereignty, and protection that could contribute to fairness, transparency, equity, and privacy in an environment that is conducive to AI innovation.

By exploring the state-of-the-art and capabilities of AI in the workplace, the Future of Work Working Group will provide critical technical analysis that contributes to the collective understanding of how AI can be used in the workplace to empower workers and increase productivity, how workers and employers can prepare for the future of work, and how job quality, inclusiveness and health and safety can be preserved.

The Innovation and Commercialization Working Group will study and recommend practical tools and methods that enable private actors and research organisations to drive international collaboration on AI R&D and innovation, to develop research outputs into products and processes, and to transfer these results to industry for commercialisation, with a special focus on SMEs.

In light of the current international context, the GPAI Task Force could potentially invite the Working Groups to undertake work to respond to pandemics, such as COVID-19, or to give specific consideration of pandemic implications. In such a scenario, concerned Working Groups could bring together AI practitioners, healthcare experts, and members of national or international groups, for example, to shape the technological response or to share and develop solutions to pandemics and other global health challenges.