

Multistakeholder Expert Group Annual Report

New Delhi 2023



GPAI |

THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

This Multistakeholder Experts Group Plenary Annual Report was developed on the basis of the reports of the GPAI Working Groups. The report reflects the personal opinions of the GPAI Experts involved and does not necessarily reflect the views of the Experts' organisations, GPAI, or GPAI Members. GPAI is a separate entity from the OECD and accordingly, the opinions expressed and arguments employed therein do not reflect the views of the OECD or its Members.

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Executive Summary	1
MEG Chair Welcome	2
Introducing the Multistakeholder Expert Group	5
Multistakeholder Expert Group - Progress Report	6
GPAI Priorities	13
Resilient Society	13
Climate Change	14
Human Rights	15
Global Health	16
Multistakeholder Expert Group - Strategic Planning	17
Forward Look	18
ANNEX	20



Executive Summary

The Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) is a multistakeholder initiative bringing together leading experts from science, industry, civil society, international organizations and government that share values to bridge the gap between theory and practice on AI by supporting cutting-edge research and applied activities on AI-related priorities.

With the aim of promoting international collaboration, minimising duplication, serving as a global reference point for particular AI issues, and ultimately fostering trust in and the adoption of trustworthy AI, GPAI is uniquely placed globally through its unique mechanism for sharing multidisciplinary research among AI practitioners and identifying key issues.

The Multistakeholder Expert Group - which we familiarly call the MEG - is reuniting all four expert working groups working on the themes of responsible AI, data governance, the future of work, and innovation and commercialization. The MEG assesses the scientific, technical, and socio-economic information relevant to understanding advanced AI systems including its impacts whilst encouraging its safe, responsible and ethical deployment.

All activities undertaken by the MEG aims to promote ethical development of AI based on the values of inclusiveness, diversity, creativity, and economic growth while advancing the UN Sustainable Development Goals.



MEG Chair Welcome



Inma Martinez

Chair of GPAI Multistakeholder Expert Group
Co-Chair of GPAI Steering Committee
Technology Innovator and AI Pioneer
Guest Lecturer at Imperial London School of Business, London, United Kingdom
Director of the Master on Artificial Intelligence at Loyola University Spain
Government and Corporate Advisor on Digital Transformation and Artificial Intelligence

Dear GPAI Members and Experts,

The year 2023 has created an enormous divide in the AI landscape. While the expansion of traditional Artificial Intelligence has continued to bring forth extraordinary progress and the promise of transformational rewards across many sectors and social scenarios, the rise of advanced AI has exponentially increased the negative and threatening effect of Artificial Intelligence. Algorithmic inequality, bias, poor inclusiveness of intercultural values, misinformation at super-scale and the continuous degradation of the mental health of young people on social platforms, are exponential challenges that the AI community and governments must solve with approaches that are effective and actionable at international and national levels.

In May this year, the G7 convened the GPAI at the launch of the Hiroshima Process to provide specific advisory and strategic solutions to the advanced AI challenge. When our co-chairs looked at the list of concerns detailed in the communiqué, we noticed that for some of them, the MEG already had ongoing initiatives because since 2022 we had approaches to projects that spotted the rise of Generative models being developed. On 9th October 2023, at the United Nations Internet Governance Forum in Kyoto, GPAI presented how our Experts have responded to all points in the Hiroshima Process list of challenges with innovative solutions and strategic advisory, some of which has also been presented at the United States Congress and the European Commission and been incorporated into Executive Orders and AI directives. The MEG works at all times towards the goal of supporting governments halt the widespread of algorithmic misinformation threatening our democracies, suggesting this year to create detection mechanisms for social media, elaborated protocols on how to create sandboxes and algorithm repositories for responsible AI in public procurement, as well as protecting AI innovation whilst incorporating human-centric and design-led principles. A total of 18 solutions to the ten areas of concern listed are currently in our pipeline. In 2024 we remain committed to deploy further ones and launch many of the ones already started in 2023.

The activities of the MEG in 2023 were impacted by the unexpected release of a generative AI model in the Autumn of 2022. At the request of the GPAI Members from the United States, the chair of the MEG was encouraged to pivot from the linearity of our activities and create a response to what the GPAI members needed - a quick analysis of how Generative AI was going to increase the AI challenges. The MEG chair convened the Expert Support Centres and the co-chairs of the Working Groups in January 2023 and proposed to organise a Townhall. It is important to explain where the idea of the Townhall came to be, and the fact that the MEG was able to react because the new MEG chair had had the opportunity of having a direct relationship with one of the GPAI



Members. It is these opportunities that allow the MEG to better respond to unknown, unknowns, so that we are never caught in the blind. The framework of a Townhall was chosen because the MEG chair and the ESCs wanted to bring down the barriers between Experts and Members for a crucial exchange of concerns and ideas around what is probably the most challenging development of AI at present. A Townhall is what startups organise when challenges must be exposed without hierarchies. Today, major multinationals have adopted the practice of bringing C-level and senior management to the floor of the workforce, and together regain impetus to stay on course and address any predicaments.

The MEG wants to continue organising Townhalls in 2024, and invites the GPAI Members to reach out when specific issues of concern affect their individual nations, continents or economic alliances. The Experts keep a close eye on all AI events emerging, and we would like to have a protocol to bring them to the attention of the Members with ease, and to convene as seamlessly as possible. AI is a living thing, as the MEG chair mentioned in her opening speech at the Townhall, and we must react swiftly and stay alert to any nuances in the marketplace that may come to affect our project roadmaps, because advanced AI is today a competitive attribute both commercially and geopolitically. These aspects, not just the scientific ones, will create tectonic forces in 2024 that GPAI members will have to address in completely new ways.

The MEG Project Leaders have also organised workshops where public participants have been invited to provide input and reactions to our work. It merits to be mentioned the success of the workshops organised by the IP Project Advisory Group of the Innovation & Commercialisation of AI Working Group on *'Exploring Pathways to the Standardization of Licenses for AI Data and Machine Learning Models'* co-organized with the Max Planck Institute for Innovation and Competition in Munich, Germany, and Duke University in the United States. The relevancy of this project - to support the development of an informed and inclusive ecosystem that can advance efforts to develop standard contract terms for responsible and efficient data and AI model sharing to help unlock the promise of AI, and its vision to involve market players to engage in its formulation, is a solid example of the gravitas that our Experts possess and the vision that we have for GPAI MEG to be an effective tool for "real solutions for real problems beyond policy".

As part of the mandate undertaken as chair of the MEG, other initiatives that could not be fulfilled in previous years were finally accomplished. This was the case of the Innovation Workshop, proposed by CEIMIA in previous years. In both entrepreneurial and corporate environments, the transformational effect that innovation methodologies bring to strategy, ideation and risk assessment, are core protocols that allow not just for the invigoration of product development, but also strategic pivoting, and the creation of better adjusted business models that create optimised competitive attributes. Is there room for governments to use innovation methodologies to re-evaluate roadmaps, concerns, assumptions, and the re-calibration of needs? The answer is a resounding "Yes". The Innovation Workshop held in Montreal in late September this year happened because the MEG and the ESCs fought hard for it, grounded in the firm belief that we could demonstrate another way in which the MEG could create asset-value for the GPAI members. We want to establish a protocol to re-evaluate our roadmaps each year by putting them through the sieve of an innovation workshop to which all GPAI Members can send sector specialists, and together with the Experts and invited guests, immerse themselves in the tasks to fine-tune our assumptions and approaches, just like AI scientists do. On this report we would like to share not only all the statistics, value points and Key Performance Indicators that emerged from the Innovation Workshop, so that in 2024 we increase the benefit for all Members, but the philosophy behind it, and the purpose of empowering government representatives to actively learn the tools of



innovation: how it is done, and why it is a dynamic environment extremely well suited for the times that we live in.

At the time of writing this opening letter, I am confirmed one more year as an Member-Nominated Expert and as chair of the MEG by acclamation. I accepted my appointment as Expert in 2021 because, fundamentally, beyond our common mission to relentlessly work for the economic progress, and social welfare that the world needs, there is room for innovative approaches in collaborating at international level for the greater good that all citizens expect from their governments and from the AI scientific community. Neither of these sides of the table have good optics where it comes to AI: citizens blame governments for lateness in reacting to AI's destruction and threat to our human rights, democracy and the welfare of the most vulnerable, and the AI community is blamed for developing something that could put the world on auto-destruction mode. The GPAI is an incredibly powerful platform to prove that we both work for the greater good with concrete and attainable solutions, and we hope to increase this level of awareness in 2024 with a future AI Academy.

I encourage you to read this MEG report as an invitation to know directly from the Experts how we work and how on top of the real issues we are, and hopefully, support our efforts within a collaborative environment between Members and Experts, allowing us to truly deliver to our great potentiality.

See you all at the India GPAI Summit in New Delhi.

Inma Martinez

Chair of GPAI Multistakeholder Expert Group
Co-Chair of GPAI Steering Committee



Introducing the Multistakeholder Expert Group

The Multistakeholder Expert Group (MEG for short) brings together 150 experts around a shared mandate that is grounded in a vision of AI that is human-centred, fair, equitable, inclusive and respectful of human rights and democracy, and that aims at contributing positively to the public good including the sustainable development goals.

It is worth noting that the MEG reunites all four expert working groups working on the themes of responsible AI, data governance, the future of work, and innovation and commercialization to shape GPAI's research agenda and to deliver practical projects including action-oriented recommendations to the GPAI Members.

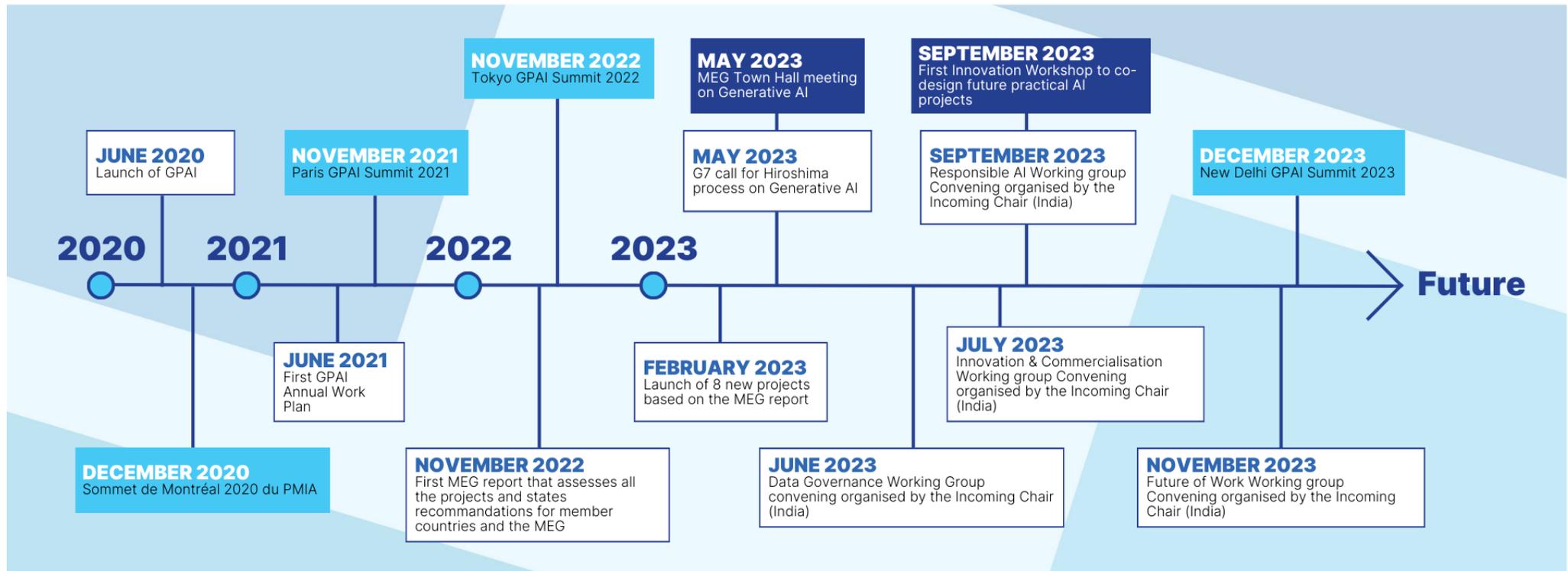
Currently, 33% of MEG Experts are women, a number which we'll work to increase in the future. Most of the MEG Experts (56%) come from the science sector, 21% are from the industry, 8% are from civil society, 7% are from international organisations, 6% are from government institutions and 2% are representatives from trade unions.

The MEG also represents an interesting diversity of countries, although more countries should be represented, especially middle-low-income countries. A better balance should be achieved in the coming months and years as the collaboration of *all stakeholders* is necessary to ensure responsible development, governance, commercialization and the future of artificial intelligence.



Multistakeholder Expert Group - Progress Report

The MEG is pleased to see how far we've come since GPAI's launch back in June 2020 in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic. GPAI Experts have delivered a large breadth of work for the last three years. In 2023 the MEG delivered 18 projects, a set of practical outcomes bridging the gap between theory and practice. Since its first annual Work Plan, the MEG has continuously improved its processes to support stronger connections between Experts and Members. These efforts have paid off since our scope of activities for 2023 has considerably expanded by creating more engaging opportunities with international AI ecosystems. This year we held the first edition of the MEG Townhall meeting on Generative AI for which the MEG has addressed pressing challenges and questions on how to approach responsible governance of advanced AI systems. Following this initiative, the G7 leaders called for GPAI to support the Hiroshima Process to address advanced AI challenges by conducting practical projects. Moving this forward the MEG organised the first edition of the Innovation Workshop where both Experts and Members were brought together in Montreal to co-design future practical projects. We also have been pleased to hold working group convenings - open to the international AI ecosystems - to engage and present the outcomes of the MEG-applied projects. All this hard work taken throughout the last twelve months has delivered a practical agenda now ready for a scaled collaboration.





The 2023 MEG Town Hall

A Platform for Members and Experts Open Exchange

Following the viral launch of OpenAI's ChatGPT-3 on November 30, 2022, it became clear to AI experts, casual connoisseurs of AI, and even the AI unaware public alike just how impactful an interactive generative AI tool could become in both the near and distant future. When GPT-3 launched, it was the first opportunity that the public had the opportunity to interact with ChatGPT directly, ask it questions, and receive comprehensive and collaborative responses.

Noticing the immediate buzz around generative AI as a whole, the MEG was compelled to launch our first MEG Town Hall meeting, which took place on May 15, 2023. The goal was to bring together the Experts in an extraordinary meeting to address pressing issues raised by Members on generative AI.

GPAI Members and Experts alike believe that generative AI affects society in unprecedented ways. The short-term issues erode many of the pillars from which we founded our societies; the way in which we work, how we educate people, share information, develop creative assets, and guarantee the safety of citizens' data has all been challenged by the recent release of generative AI tools to the public.

The MEG suggested that we must democratise the development of AI by providing scientists and AI developers with access to resources in order to complement the current commercialization of generative AI. This recommendation is founded on the rationale that it's in the best interest of the society as a whole that AI is being developed by experts who do have the tools and guidelines required to assess a responsible development and deployment of AI.

Due to the success of the Questions & Answers part that ensued the presentations, the MEG offered to briefly answer further questions post Townhall. For some, inquiries centred around the specific risks associated with generative AI, particularly those not adequately covered by existing regulations. Emphasising gaps in regulatory frameworks, the focus extended beyond mere application to encompass the entire lifecycle and developmental phases of AI systems. Concerns were raised regarding economic regulations to address exclusion, discrimination, and ensure more socially just outcomes.

Risks associated with generative AI were deliberated upon by others, highlighting threats to democratic principles, safety, integrity, and education. The discussion prompted contemplation on whether broader requirements should be established for large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, given their adaptable nature across diverse contexts.

Other Members highlighted the need for agile governance tools to ensure the ethical and safe use of generative AI amidst its rapid growth. Further questioning emphasised the necessity of governing the entire AI ecosystem cohesively, addressing systemic inequalities and suggesting the importance of differentiating content generated by AI systems from human-generated content. Some stressed the need for accountable engagement with AI providers, defining liabilities throughout the AI lifecycle, and promoting open-source rules to protect coders' work.

Questions posed by others centred on defining generative AI and understanding its associated benefits and risks. Concerns were expressed regarding compliance with copyright and personal



data regulations, performance evaluation metrics, ethical usage, transparency, and explainability of generative AI.

Overall, these global inquiries underscore the complexity surrounding generative AI and its multifaceted implications across societal, ethical, and regulatory domains. The need for agile governance, inclusive participation, ethical guidelines, accountability, and collaboration emerges as essential components in navigating the evolving landscape of generative AI.

The discussions reveal a collective call for holistic and adaptive approaches, urging stakeholders to collaborate globally, fostering equitable frameworks, ethical guidelines, and responsible adoption of generative AI to harness its potential while mitigating associated risks. As nations grapple with the challenges posed by this transformative technology, the need for continual dialogue, informed regulation, and ethical guidance remains paramount in ensuring a balanced and beneficial integration of generative AI into our societies.

Hiroshima AI Process

Following up from the GPAI 2023 Town Hall, the G7 met in Hiroshima on May 19-21, 2023, where they agreed on the necessity to address the pressing challenges raised by advanced AI systems. The Hiroshima process for Generative AI was agreed to move forward with the GPAI conducting practical projects that would support the need to tackle the opportunities and challenges of these advanced AI systems.

GPAI's SAFE Project

Furthermore, the lasting impact of the 2023 MEG Town Hall included the proposal of the GPAI Generative AI Workforce (SAFE) project, the first GPAI transversal Working Group project. One of the objectives for the Town Hall was the creation of a dedicated cohort of experts, some of which would be working on generative AI within their own Working Groups, that would ensure that aspects of Generative AI not covered directly by the working groups would be supported, as well as ad hoc consultations from the Members and their particular needs and queries around this type of AI. Furthermore, the emergence and widespread of Generative AI around the world is raising the international co-operation among institutions dedicated to the observation, research and development of AI strategies, policies and tools. The SAFE project will join and collaborate with these efforts in the marketplace and society by establishing working initiatives with the private sector, the startup ecosystem and the innovation labs that dedicate resources to Generative AI and its deployment.

Moreover, the idea of the MEG Town Hall was to further facilitate the open exchange between the growing community of GPAI Members and GPAI's Experts who dedicate their time to working on GPAI's projects. Fostering the GPAI community between the Members and Experts is a top priority, which was further explored in our first Innovation Workshop held in Montreal in September of this year.



Innovation Workshop

Solving advanced AI challenges together

The Members and Experts from GPAI met in Montreal on September 25th and 26th for their first Innovation Workshop to explore their needs and priorities in order to propose collaboratively designed initiatives to be integrated in GPAI's Roadmap. Three tracks were originally proposed for participants to attend and work in teams composed of Members' representatives and Experts :

- Track 1: Generative AI and other disruptive advances in AI (governance)
- Track 2: Generative AI and other disruptive advances in AI (mitigating impacts)
- Track 3: Addressing Climate Change (*this track was cancelled due to the limited number of interested participants*)

Track 1: Generative AI and other disruptive advances in AI: Governance	Track 2: Generative AI and other disruptive advances in AI: Mitigating impacts	Track 3: Addressing Climate Change
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reglementary approach to governance of AI (accountability, risk assessment, audit and standards, interoperability) • Empowering the GPAI "SAFE Project" on Generative AI; • Code of conduct; • Scientific diplomacy, collaborative AI, CERN for AI • Undergraduate students programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to prevent/mitigate the impacts of generative AI (misinformation, value alignment, deep fakes, social impact, inclusion, jobs and society, power balance); • AI and democracy: how to prepare/equip your society for the impacts on democratic institutions and process; • Upskilling the workforce; • AI and education • Technical tools to help mitigate the impacts (ex: detection mechanisms). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible AI strategy for the Environment; • Concrete actions towards green transition; • Efficiency of power generation and distribution; • Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions; • Rapid response to environmental crises; • Digital twins

Innovation workshops aim to accelerate the identification of key trends and challenges from a group of different stakeholders. These events usually last from one to three days to align and prioritise the most strategic opportunities to be addressed. During these workshops participants collect and integrate "out-of-the-box" ideas and solutions. These events are designed and organised to purposefully engage participants, boost their creativity and benefit from the diverse mindset of the crowd. Participants work in teams to tackle complex challenges together. As a result, innovation is accelerated as it recharges the portfolio of ideas, as well as empowers teams to implement the outcomes.

The Double Diamond methodology was applied to organise and execute the GPAI Innovation Workshop. During day 1 the organising team kicked off the workshop by presenting the objectives of the event, explaining the proposed tracks, and sharing the results of the survey which highlighted

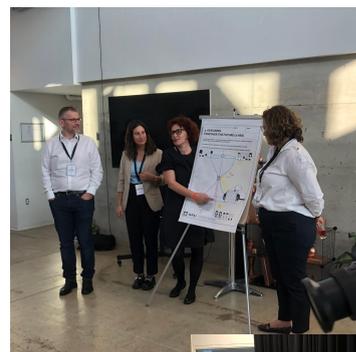
the challenges and priorities of the GPAI Members. Teams proceeded to work collaboratively in each track to align on their challenges, reflect and select the most impactful ones, propose as many solutions as possible to then select the most strategic initiatives to be included in the roadmap. During day 2, teams worked on their roadmaps and the event concluded with the pitches from each of the teams presenting their initiatives.

The results of the GPAI innovation workshop are:

1. 80 participants from 18 countries attended the event;
2. Participants engaged in an open and safe environment to share and align on their challenges;
3. The double diamond approach was applied to ensure both the problems and solutions were explored and understood;
4. A survey was conducted prior to the workshop to discover the challenges and priorities from the GPAI members. The findings were presented during the workshop (and in this report);
5. Teams collaborated to prioritise their challenges, design a future vision and brainstormed the best solutions;
6. Roadmaps were presented by the teams focusing on solving common challenges;
7. In total, 44 initiatives were proposed for the GPAI Roadmap;
8. The five core areas to be addressed by the proposed initiatives were: education, safety, awareness, standards and AI assessment and performance;
9. The workshop had a very good evaluation, obtaining on average a grade of 9 out of 10;
10. Participants expressed their interest to attend more frequently similar co-designing events;

Based on the outcomes of this first Innovation Workshop, we propose five recommendations:

1. Strengthen networking and collaboration between Members and Experts;
2. Invest on education and training solutions and initiatives;
3. Develop materials and tools for self-preparing for future workshops;
4. Explore and assess relevant themes to organise future workshops;
5. Consider more time to organise future Innovation Workshops to achieve more impactful results.





GPAI Academy

An international hub for inclusivity

Building on the outcomes of the innovation workshop, GPAI Experts have developed a proposal for an inclusive project to raise awareness on best practices for safe use and governance of advanced AI systems the “GPAI Academy” project. The objective of this project is to educate society, through all its stakeholders, about AI, on two specific tracks: (a) raise awareness among the general public on artificial intelligence and the conditions for its controlled development, and (b) raise awareness among AI specialists on conditions for deploying AI systems in a safe and trustworthy manner.

Many of the Innovation Workshop's calls for initiatives addressed the need to create content in order to reinforce AI literacy among various categories of public: young people, students, teachers, and workers. However, it makes sense to start by highlighting the best existing content, in consultation with its creators.

In order to fulfil its role of helping countries getting access to resources and tools to seize the full potential of AI in a trustworthy manner, GPAI could take the lead at international level on the creation of pedagogical content (5-minute Youtube videos) that would raise awareness on emerging issues related to AI. A starting point could be the creation of content based on insights from already existing GPAI projects.

In order not to duplicate existing initiatives around the globe, the GPAI Academy project would be conducted in close cooperation with individuals who already actively engage in knowledge sharing. This initiative also seeks to foster collaboration among these individuals, urging them to collaborate on addressing areas that are currently inadequately addressed in educational courses.

To pool efforts in a collaborative way, GPAI proposes the organization gathering a wide range of specialists of AI training: MOOC creators, universities, AI institutes, teachers, NGOs, public authorities, etc. In these events, such actors would get the opportunity to present their key materials to four specific audiences: teachers, workers, youth, and citizens (TWYCs). To ensure a global reach, these events would be promoted through social media and locally through educational institutions.

Through the organization of such events, GPAI is seeking to identify topics that have not been adequately addressed. To achieve this, GPAI proposes commissioning content producers and engaging the Students Communities to develop content for one of the four targets mentioned. Inadequately covered topics, such as the implementation of AI systems while considering diverse trustworthiness factors, monitoring the energy usage of AI models, and comprehending the various regulatory frameworks worldwide, are few instances that could benefit from further examination and attention.

Organizing thoughtful discussions during these events may yield two possible outcomes: (a) an emulation of producers to target and create in their own channels content on insufficiently covered topics; (b) the creation of GPAI-branded specific content involving different kinds of content creators: individuals, NGOs, universities, National AI Institutes, GPAI experts that could be broadcasted on the official GPAI channels.



The creation of a channel of content could also serve as a platform for highlighting the insights of the projects conducted by GPAI Working Groups.

Related proposal during Montreal Workshop

- Define and propose mechanisms to improve access to learning materials and models on AI
- Global AI literacy awareness program
- Learning Accelerator which includes a learning portal with training, webinars, workshops, train-the-trainers, curriculum compendium/recommendation
- Develop a sharing platform with information on upskilling or reskilling workers in at-risk industries to help adapt them to jobs assisted or substituted by AI
- AI Literacy and Awareness Program on the use, benefits and impact of AI
- AI Program for youth – involve the youth in shaping the AI agenda
- AI Campaign for Citizens - Raise awareness of AI involvement

Needs :

- Connection to MOOC producers, influencers, experts on AI, Universities
- Team to map the already existing content, organise the events and disseminate the contents
- Funding to organize the events, pay multimedia services for video making

Steps :

- Map already existing content and their producers, classifying them following the TWYCs approach
- Liaise with them to organize events on a dedicated AI topic and the related relevant target (TWYCs)
- During the event, map the need for creation of new content that would be branded as GPAI content
- Post-event, create and disseminate GPAI-branded content



GPAI Priorities

Harnessing AI's potential for the benefit of all societies

Resilient Society



Climate Change



Human Rights



Global Health



The MEG organises its work around four priority pillars identified by GPAI Members as follows :

- (1) Ensuring a resilient society knowing the challenges ahead and preparing for them;
- (2) Continue strengthening our efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change across humanity including promoting the preservation of biodiversity;
- (3) Making AI a powerful and effective tool while ensuring that future society is built upon respect of human rights
- (4) Supporting the healthcare systems of all nations through AI including addressing the future new pandemics and threats to health that will require international coordination and cooperation.

These transversal priorities provide orientation for the MEG to identify key issues that need to be undertaken to address the specific challenges and opportunities presented by advanced AI systems. Each priority theme involves fostering interdisciplinary dialogue, engaging in evidence-based research, and formulating guidelines that promote safe, responsible and ethical AI practices.

Further details on each priority theme including the projects undertaken in 2023 that fall into one of the four priority themes are found below.

Resilient Society

Under the theme of resilient society, the MEG focuses on developing AI-driven solutions that enhance societal resilience to various challenges. This includes the development of AI solutions for disaster response, resource allocation, and infrastructure planning. The MEG works towards establishing best practices and frameworks that contribute to the creation of resilient communities and nations.

Harnessing AI's potential for a resilient society helps it overcome salient challenges derived from rapid sociological change as well as internal and external shocks. However, it requires AI literacy - a transversal theme identified at the Innovation Workshop - to help citizens realise concrete benefits, increased investments in research and development, improved data-related infrastructure and



interoperable systems, and support for the uptake of responsible and trustworthy AI systems across the society and economy, including among small and medium enterprises.

Creating effective and mission-critical digital twins for resilience against disasters and climate changes requires not only AI but also sensor networks, satellite-based monitoring, and a series of specific actions linked to AI systems so that the status of this planet can be properly monitored, perceived and analysed by AI systems that lead to specific countermeasures. Digital twins, with the necessary digital security safeguards, can also result in efficiency gains from digitalisation. Making the most of AI and digitalisation more broadly can also help address structural economic challenges, such as shrinking and ageing populations and enable productivity gains, including in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Resilient Society Projects	
MEG	Safety and Assurance of Generative AI (SAFE)*
RAI	Repositories of Public Algorithms (joint project with Data Governance)*
RAI	Scaling RAI Solutions
RAI	Digital Ecosystems that Empower Communities*
I&C	Broad Adoption of AI by SMEs
I&C	Protecting AI innovation, Intellectual Property (IP)
I&C	Broad Adoption of AI by SMEs in the Agriculture and Farming Sector
FoW	AI Literacy for Factory Workers
FoW	The Big Unknown - A Journey into Generative AI's Transformative Effect on Professions, starting with Medical Practitioners

* New proposals subject to Council approbation at the GPAI New Delhi Summit

Climate Change

AI technologies, particularly when fostering inclusion, offer novel solutions to help move towards a low-carbon economy as well as to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In addressing climate change, the MEG has been exploring the role of AI to support monitoring, mitigating, and adapting to environmental challenges including how AI-driven solutions can preserve biodiversity. This work conducted through the RAISE committee includes research into AI applications for sustainable development, energy optimization, and climate modelling. By fostering collaborations between AI experts and environmental scientists, the MEG aims to harness technology for the fight against climate change for high-income to low to middle-income economies.

Climate Change Projects	
RAI	Responsible AI Strategy for the Environment (RAISE)
I&C	Broad Adoption of AI by SMEs in the Agriculture and Farming Sector



Human Rights

The need to progress towards more robust, safe, secure, and transparent AI systems with clear accountability mechanisms for their outcomes has accelerated with the increased application of AI in our daily lives. The pervasive use of AI generates new challenges for human rights, with expressed concern about the unprecedented level of surveillance. Questions have arisen on the use of the data collected via facial analysis and recognition technologies – e.g. how it is used, when, and by whom, where it is stored, and with access to whom. AI systems used ostensibly to police criminal behaviour could also be used with peaceful protestors.

AI can potentially offer tools to defend human rights and democratic values around the world. AI has the potential to automate tasks within government so that human rights cases can be heard and addressed faster. Transparency, accountability and safeguards on how these systems are designed, how they work and how they may change over time is therefore key. Poorly designed AI solutions can lead to the reproduction and worsening of already existing biases. GPAI's work on the impact of AI on human rights should be all-encompassing and include a strong focus on inclusion and gender equality. Moreover, human rights, inclusion and gender equality should be regarded as a transversal perspective across all GPAI work, thus avoiding niche conversations that only achieve local optimums.

GPAI Members and Experts are brought together to foster the responsible development of AI, grounded in the principles of human rights, inclusion, diversity, innovation, and economic growth. Since 2021, the topic of AI in human rights has been identified as one of GPAI's priority topics. The MEG is uniquely positioned to build on foundational work in this area as it is able to bring together academic, international organisations (including the OECD and UNESCO), industry, and civil society expertise to address Member concerns and challenges in guiding the trustworthy development of AI.

Human Rights Projects	
RAI	Creating Systemic Gender Inclusion in AI Ecosystems
RAI	Social Media Governance
DG	From co-generated data to generative AI - new rights and governance models in digital ecosystems (Co-Gen)
DG	The Role of Government as a Provider of Data for AI
FoW	Empower AI Workers (EAIW)
FoW	AI for Fair Work
FoW	Impact of generative models in the labour market in South America



Global Health

AI can help health providers make breakthroughs in detecting health conditions early or remotely, deliver preventative services, predict the spread of infectious diseases, optimise clinical decision-making, and discover new treatments and medications. Emerging trends in the use of AI in healthcare include a shift from hospital to home-based care (telemedicine or telehealth), targeted health promotion among at-risk populations, and changes in health system management.

AI can identify patterns or irregularities in health data at a fraction of the time needed via more traditional methods, thus improving the accuracy of administrative or clinical decision-making, better allocating resources, and anticipating risks. AI-enabled automated systems are being used by experts to help analyse X-rays, retina scans, and other diagnostic images, examine biopsy samples, predict risks of unplanned hospitalisation, and conduct genetic analysis. However, the use of AI and data to accelerate medical breakthroughs should be guided by rigorous safeguards to protect patient privacy and safety and increase human interpretability.

Global Health Projects	
DG	Privacy-Enhancing and Adjacent Technologies: Technical demonstration for selected use cases on better health
RAI	Pandemic resilience

Multistakeholder Expert Group - Strategic Planning

The strategic planning we would like to submit to GPAI's Executive Council and Steering Committee is to continue to take proactive steps to diversify the scope of outputs de MEG can deliver as described within the following figure. This year the MEG demonstrated its ability to create opportunities for engagement for both Experts and MEMbers. It is with nothing that the MEG recommends to GPAI Members to consider which new projects identified at the Innovation Workshop they would like to support in 2024.



Forward Look

The 2024 Work Plan for projects continues to focus on delivering practical projects which bridge the gap between theory and practice and will expand in 2024 to address additional areas of recent concern such as advanced AI systems including Generative AI.

The consolidated Work Plan presents a total of 25 projects. The current project list includes 12 new projects, including some which have emerged as initiatives identified as priority at the Innovation Workshop, and 13 others which are continuing projects from the 2023 Work Plan.

The MEG is eager to move these projects forward - as such, all of these new proposals are open for immediate adoption by GPAI Members, as they require additional funding beyond the base annual project funding envelope as currently provided by Canada and France. If a GPAI Member is interested in adopting one of the listed Innovation Workshop Future Projects, for example, IW #1: Coordinating Compute Access, GPAI would undertake the expedited process for project approval that was recently approved by the GPAI Steering Committee and Executive Council, and seek to put out an open call for support from both GPAI and External Experts to mobilise a project team. Interested Members for these initiatives are encouraged to reach out to the Expert Support Centres.

Transversal MEG	MEG#1	Safety and Assurance of Generative AI (SAFE)	New
Joint	#1	CAST – Design Framework for AI Based Solutions (FoW + I&C)	Continuing
	#2	Repositories of Public Algorithms (RAI + DG)	New
Responsible AI	RAI#2	Social Media Governance	Continuing
	RAI#3	Responsible AI Strategy for the Environment (RAISE)	Continuing
	RAI#4	Creating Systemic Gender Inclusion in AI Ecosystems	Continuing
	RAI#5	Scaling RAI Solutions	Continuing
	RAI#6	Digital Ecosystems that Empower Communities	New
Data Governance	DG#1	From co-generated data to generative AI - new rights and governance models in digital ecosystems (Co-Gen)	Continuing
	DG#2	The Role of Government as a Provider of Data for AI	Continuing
Future of Work	FoW#1	Empower AI Workers (EAIW)	Continuing
	FoW#2	AI for Fair Work	Continuing
	FoW#3	Impact of generative models in the labour market in South America	New
	FoW#4	AI Literacy for Factory Workers	New
	FoW#5	The Big Unknown - A Journey into Generative AI's Transformative Effect on Professions, starting with Medical Practitioners	New
	FoW#6	Generative AI and the Future of Work Dialogue: perceptions and prospects	New
Innovation &	I&C#1	Broad Adoption of AI by SMEs	Continuing

Commercialisation	I&C#2	Protecting AI innovation, Intellectual Property (IP)	Continuing
	I&C#3	Broad Adoption of AI by SMEs in the Agriculture and Farming Sector	Continuing
	I&C#4	Boosting Innovation while Regulating AI	Continuing
Innovation Workshop Future Projects	IW #1	Coordinating Compute Access	New
	IW#2	GPAI Academy: Raising Awareness on Deploying Trustworthy AI through the Creation of Content	New
	IW #3	Auditing how AI Developers Comply with Safety Codes of Conduct	New
	IW#4	GPAI Collaboration Space	New
	IW#5	Saving the Planet: The Unrealized Potential of AI to Mitigate Climate Change Risks	New

We're looking forward to starting 2024 with these upcoming projects in the pipeline. We're hopeful that the next months will be productive and that our future research agenda will guide the next steps on opportunities to go further and deeper in advancing research and practice on responsible AI, data governance, the future of work, and innovation and commercialization.

Participation across our Multistakeholder Expert Group is a big part of what makes these projects true international collaborations. The MEG is always looking out for talent that can join us. Member countries nominate experts to join the MEG but the MEG also welcomes the participation of AI specialists who can contribute to our projects with singular skills, new perspectives, and wide blue sky thinking. If you are one of such individuals, you can join the MEG as a self-nominated expert by directly applying to us. We would like to invite those who are interested to make a contribution to these projects by joining our Project Advisory Groups to help shape direction, give feedback, and review research.

You can express your interest in contributing by connecting with the Expert Support Centres : the CEIMIA at info@ceimia.org and the INRIA at GPAI_Paris_CofE@inria.fr.

ANNEX

Experts of GPAI's Responsible AI Working Group

Catherine Régis (Co-Chair) – University of Montréal (Canada)
Raja Chatila (Co-Chair) – Sorbonne University (France)
Aditya Mohan – National Standards Authority of Ireland (Ireland)
Adrian Weller – Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation (United Kingdom)
Alistair Knott – Victoria University of Wellington (New Zealand)
Amir Banifatemi – AI and Data Commons (United States)
Arunima Sarkar – World Economic Forum (India)
Bogumił Kamiński – Warsaw School of Economics (Poland)
Clara Neppel – IEEE (Austria)
Daniele Pucci – Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, Genova (Italy)
Dino Pedreschi – University of Pisa (Italy)
Dubravko Ćulibrk – Institute for Artificial Intelligence Research and Development of (Serbia)
Emile Aarts – Tilburg University (Netherlands)
Farah Magrabi – Macquarie University, Australian Institute of Health Innovation (Australia)
Francesca Rossi – IBM Research (United States)
Hiroaki Kitano – Sony Computer Science Laboratories Inc (Japan)
Inese Podgaiska – Association of Nordic Engineers (Denmark)
Ivan Bratko – University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
Ivan Reinaldo Meneghini – Instituto Federal Minas Gerais (Brazil)
Joaquín Quiñero – LinkedIn (Spain)
Juan David Gutierrez – Universidad de los Andes (Colombia)
Juliana Sakai – Transparência Brasil (Brazil)
Kate Hannah – The Disinformation project (New Zealand)
Konstantinos Votis – CERTH / ITI (Greece)
Mehmet Haklıdır – TUBITAK BILGEM (Turkey)
Michael Justin O'Sullivan – University of Auckland (New Zealand)
Miguel Luengo-Oroz – UN (Spain)
Myuhng-Joo Kim – Seoul Women's University (Korea)
Nicolas Miaillhe – The Future Society
Osamu Sudo – Chuo University (Japan)
Paola Ricaurte Quijano – Tecnológico de Monterrey (Mexico)
Przemysław Biecek – Warsaw University of Technology (Poland)
Rachel Dunscombe – Imperial College London (UK)
Ricardo Baeza-Yates – Universitat Pompeu Fabra & Northeastern University (Spain)
Rob Heyman – Brussel University (Belgium)
Sandro Radovanović – University of Belgrade (Serbia)
Seydina Moussa Ndiaye – FORCE-N Program at the Cheikh Hamidou Kane Digital University (Senegal)
Stuart Russell – UC Berkeley (United States)
Susan Leavy – School of Information and Communication, University College Dublin (Ireland)
Tom Lenaerts – Université Libre de Bruxelles/ FARI (Belgium)
Venkataraman Sundareswaran – World Economic Forum (India)
Vilas Dhar – The Patrick J. McGovern Foundation (United States)
Virginia Dignum – Umeå University (Sweden)
Yuval Roitman – Israeli Ministry of Justice (Israel)

Experts of GPAI's Data Governance Working Group

Jeni Tennison (Co-Chair) – Connected by Data (United Kingdom)
Maja Bogataj Jančič (Co-Chair) – Intellectual Property Institute (Slovenia)
Aleksandra Przegalińska – Kozminski University (Poland)
Alžběta Krausová – Institute for State and Law (Czech Republic)
Andrea A. Jacobs – Code Caribbean (Antigua and Barbuda)
Asunción Gómez – Technical University of Madrid (Spain)
Bertrand Monthubert – Ekitia (France)
Ching-Yi Liu – National Taiwan University (Taiwan)
Christiane Wendehorst – European Law Institute / University of Vienna (Austria / EU)
Dani Chorin – Israeli Government (Israel)
Emmanuel Vincent - INRIA (France)
Jae Moon - Yonsei University (Korea)
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Massamba Badiane - Ministry of Digital Economy and Telecommunications (Senegal)
Mikael Jensen – D-Seal (Denmark)
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Robert Kroplewski – Minister for Digitalisation of the Information Society (Poland)
Sarah Shoker – OpenAI (United States)
Shameek Kundu – TruEra (Singapore)
Teki Akuetteh Falconer – Africa Digital Rights Hub (Ghana)
Ulises Cortés – Barcelona Supercomputing Center/ Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (Spain)
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Zümrüt Müftüoğlu – Yıldız Technical University (Turkey)

Experts of GPAI's Future of Work Working Group

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Bogumił Kamiński – Warsaw School of Economics (Poland)
Borys Stokalski – Seed investor of VersaBox; Co-founder and partner at RETHINK (Poland)
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Janine Berg – Senior Economist at the International Labour Organization (Switzerland)

Jenny Grensman – International secretary at Sveriges ingenjörer/The Swedish Association of Graduate Engineers (Sweden)

Johan Moesgaard Andersen – EU Director and International Relations at Danish Metal-Workers Union (Denmark)

KingWang Poon – Director of the Lee Kuan Yew Centre for Innovative Cities; Senior Director for Strategic Planning at the Singapore University of Technology and Design (Singapore)

Kyoko Yoshinaga – Project Associate Professor of the Graduate School of Media

Manuel Cebrián – Max Planck Research Group Leader (W2) (Spain)

Márcio da Silva Arantes – Researcher at SENAI (Brazil)

Marek Havrda – AI Policy & Social Impact Director at GoodAI (Czech Republic)

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Risto Uuk – Policy Researcher at the Future of Life Institute (Estonia)

Saiph Savage – Assistant Professor at Northeastern University; & Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (Mexico)

Stefan Badža – Director of the Team for Special Projects at Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Serbia (Serbia)

Suleyman Serdar Kozat – Professor at Bilkent University (Türkiye)

Uday B. Desai – Former Director and Emeritus Professor; The Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad (India)

Yann Ferguson – Sociologist at Institut Catholique d'Arts et Métiers; The Toulouse Institute of Technology (France)

Yuko Harayama – Former Executive Director in charge of international affairs at RIKEN (Japan)

Experts of GPAI's Innovation & Commercialization Working Group

Laurence Liew (Co-Chair) – Director of AI Singapore (Singapore)

Françoise Soulié (Co-Chair) – Scientific Advisor at Hub France IA (France)

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Daniel Gillblad – Director at AI Sweden (Sweden)

Dubravko Ćulibrk – Director of the Institute for Artificial Intelligence Research and Development of Serbia (Serbia)

Edward McDonnell – Centre Director, CeADAR: Ireland's Centre for Applied AI (Ireland)

Franco Alcaraz – Head of AI at INVAP S.E Security & Defense (Argentina)

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Ganesh Gopalan – CEO of Gnani.ai (India)

Golestan "Sally" Radwan – Adviser to the Egyptian Minister for Artificial Intelligence (Egypt)

Ingo Hoffmann – Managing Director of KI-Allianz Baden-Württemberg; Advisor at AI Hamburg; Member of the Board of Directors of ADI Innovation AG (Germany)

Inma Martínez – Technology Pioneer and AI Scientist; Independent Expert in industrial and societal digital transformation (Spain)

International Research Centre on Artificial Intelligence under the Auspices of UNESCO (IRCAI); Artificial Intelligence Lab, Jožef Stefan Institute (Slovenia)

Junichi Tsujii – Director of the Artificial Intelligence Research Centre at Japan's National Institute for Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (Japan)

Katarzyna Nosalska – Director, Information Society Department at the Chancellery of the Prime Minister (Poland)

Katya Lainé – TALKR.ai; numeum; Le Voice Lab (France)

Laercio Aniceto Silva – CERTI - Centers of Reference in Innovative Technologies (Brazil)

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