Center for AI and Digital Policy

Center for AI & Digital Policy (CAIDP)
Statement to Think 20 (T20) on Artificial Intelligence
23 March 2022

We welcome the opportunity to provide input to Think 20 (T20) for the upcoming meetings in the context of the 2022 G20 Summit, under the Presidency of Indonesia. The T20 provides an inclusive platform for think tanks and academia worldwide to bring forth proposals around the most critical issues, driving policy innovation. And one of the task forces, Task Force 2 ("TF2") is committed "to curate the best solutions from the global pool of experts and researchers to address priority issues"[1] regarding Meaningful Digital Connectivity, Cyber Security, Empowerment, including "Data governance e.g., data protection and cross border data flow" and "AI governance & ethics."[2] We also note the upcoming T20 Side Event "Global Solutions Summit" in Berlin where issues concerning Artificial Intelligence will be discussed.[3]

The **Center for AI and Digital Policy** is a global network of AI policy experts and advocates. We advise national governments and international organizations regarding artificial intelligence and digital policy. Our aim is to promote a world where technology promotes broad social inclusion *based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law.* We closely followed the outcomes of the G20 summits in Buenos Aires (2018), Osaka (2019), Riyadh (2020), and Rome (2021). We have previously provided statements to G20, G20 Digital Economy Task Force (DETF), Civil Society Engagement Group (C20), and we have reviewed the recommendations of the T20.

In 2021, the CAIDP wrote to the Members of the DETF to express our support for the work of the G20 in the field of AI policy.[4] We noted positive outcomes from previous meetings of the G20, including the establishment of the G20 AI Guidelines. We also recommend that the G20 endorse "red lines" for specific AI deployments that violate fundamental freedoms.

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[1] T20, https://www.t20indonesia.org

[2] TF2 - Meaningful Digital Connectivity, Cyber Security, Empowerment, https://www.t20indonesia.org/tf2/

[3] Global Solutions Summit 2022, https://www.global-solutions-initiative.org/summit-2022/

[4] CAIDP Statement for the Digital Economy Task Force (17 March 2021), https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8303562963/CAIDP-DETF-03172021.pdf

We also had the opportunity to review the recommendations of the T20, particularly concerning AI policy. CAIDP specifically supports critical recommendations contained in the report *Human-Centric AI: From Principles to Actionable and Shared Policies*, from the T20 Group on Digital Transformation, prepared with the support of the University of Bocconi:[5]

- Define human-centric AI in terms of meaningful human control, transparency, explainability, fairness, justice, inclusiveness, sustainability, and education.
- Adopt a fundamental human rights framework.
- Interpret AI systems as a support to human decision-making, not a replacement. Do not recognize machines as moral agents and do not give them an electronic personality or identity.
- Require explainability and transparency in AI systems.
- Define metrics to assess the impact of AI on fairness and social justice and strategic plans to improve such metrics.

AI and Democratic Values: The Role of the T20 and G20

The CAIDP has a well-established interest in the work of the G20 and T20 on digital policies. In the 2021 report Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values, assessing the policies of 50 countries worldwide, we identified the G20 AI Guidelines and their implementation as two of our key metrics[6].

In the last few years, and in collaboration with the OECD, the G20 has taken a leading role in the promulgation of the global framework for AI policy. At the Osaka summit in 2019, former Prime Minister Abe and OECD Secretary General Gurria gathered support for the OECD AI Principles from the G20 countries. The preparatory work for the 2020 summit in Riyadh provided the first opportunity to assess progress toward the implementation of the OECD AI Principles.[7] In November 2020 in Riyadh, the G20 Leaders Declaration addressed both Artificial Intelligence and the digital economy. On AI, the G20 nations said, "*We will continue to promote multi-stakeholder*

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[5] Carlo Casalone, et al, TF4 – Digital Transformation, Human-Centric AI: From Principles to Actionable and Shared Policies, https://www.t20italy.org/2021/09/07/human-centric-ai-fromprinciples-to-actionable-and-shared-policies-2/

[6] *Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values* (CAIDP 2022), https://www.caidp.org/reports/aidv-2021/

[7] OECD G20 Digital Economy Task Force, Examples of AI National Policies (2020), https://www.mcit.gov.sa/sites/default/files/examples-of-ai-national-policies.pdf

discussions to advance innovation and a human-centered approach to Artificial Intelligence (AI), taking note of the Examples of National Policies to Advance the G20 AI Principles."[8]

In the 2021 G20 Rome Summit, the G20 Leaders recognized the "*benefits stemming from the responsible use and development of trustworthy human-centered Artificial Intelligence (AI)*".[9] The G20 also said they would encourage competition and innovation, "*as well as diversity and inclusion,*" and the importance of international cooperation to promote research, development, and application of AI. However, the G20 Leaders stopped short of calling out AI "bias" in the Declaration, a step taken in June 2021 by the G7 who said they would "*take bold action to build more transparency in our technologies.*"[10] That said, in advance of the Summit, the G20 Digital Economy Ministers reaffirmed "*their willingness to implement trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (AI) and to commit to a human-centered approach, as . . . guided by the G20 AI Principles, drawn from the OECD Recommendations on AI.*"[11] The Ministers also noted that the "*measurement of AI, notably its diffusion and impact across the economy and the international comparability of indicators on AI, needs to be improved.*"[12]

CAIDP Statements to the T20 to establish "Red Lines" on certain AI practices

As indicated above, the mission of the CAIDP is to safeguard fundamental rights, democratic values and rule of law be more prominently mentioned. In our statements to DEFT in March 2021[13] and to the G20 in October 2021[14] regarding AI policies, CAIDP recommended that

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[8] G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration (21-22 November, 2020), https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_761761.pdf

[9] G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration (11 November 2021) https://www.gpfi.org/sites/gpfi/files/7_G20%20Rome%20Leaders%27%20Declaration.pdf

[10] Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué (13 June 2021) https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique/

[11] Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers: Leveraging Digitalisation for a Resilient, Strong, Sustainable and Inclusive Recovery (5 August 2021) http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210805-digital.html

[12] *Id.*

[13] CAIDP Statement for the Digital Economy Task Force (17 March 2021), https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8303562963/CAIDP-DETF-03172021.pdf

[14] CAIDP Statement for the G20 (27 October 2021) https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8352017563/CAIDP-Statement-G20-27102021.pdf

the G20 endorse "red lines" for certain AI deployments that violate fundamental freedoms. We said, "*these systems are contrary to the goals of human-centric and trustworthy AI and will likely provoke further negative responses*." We also wrote to the Civil Society Engagement Group (the C20) on Gender and Artificial Intelligence[15], expressing support for the C20 policy priorities in that "*all policies, strategies and implementation must adopt a human rights-based, people-centered, equity-focused, and gender transformative lens.*"[16]

There is a growing understanding that "red lines" are necessary to safeguard fundamental rights. Few AI applications are more controversial than the use of AI for surveillance in public spaces. The use of facial recognition on a general population has raised widespread controversy with many NGOs stating it should be prohibited.[17] AI applications that should also be prohibited include biometric categorization, emotion analysis, predictive policing and social scoring. Other controversial AI applications that require close examination include criminal sentencing, administrative service decisions, and hiring assessments.

The UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence states that "*AI systems should not be used for social scoring or mass surveillance purposes.*"[18] The UNESCO AI

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[15] CAIDP Statement to C20 on Gender and Artificial Intelligence (30 September 2021)
https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8346473063/CAIDP-C20-Statement-30092021.pdf?t=1634680772

[16] C20 Policy Pack 2021: https://civil-20.org/2021/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/C20-Policy-Pack-2021-Buildiing-a-sustainable-future-for-all-1.pdf; see also UNESCO invites G20 Ministers to join forces to fight for gender equality (20 September 2021), https://en.unesco.org/news/unescoinvites-g20-ministers-join-forces-fight-gender-equality

[17] EDRi, *Campaign "Reclaim Your Face" calls for a Ban on Biometric Mass Surveillance,* (12 November 2020); The European Parliament subsequently adopted a resolution to prohibit the practice. European Parliament, *Artificial intelligence in criminal law and its use by the police and judicial authorities in criminal matters European Parliament resolution of 6 October 2021 on artificial intelligence in criminal law and its use by the police and judicial authorities in criminal matters (2020/2016(INI)).*

[18] UNESCO Finalizes Recommendation on AI Ethics, CAIDP Update 2.25 (2 July 2021), https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8330514463/CAIDP-Update-2.26.pdf; See also UNESCO Clearinghouse on Global Citizenship Education, UNESCO dialogues with the G20 meeting of digital ministers (10 August 2021) ("The Recommendation is a compass for international consensus on the 'what' as well as the 'how' of ethical governance of AI to protect and advance human rights, human dignity, inclusion, and non-discrimination," stated Gabriela Ramos, Assistant Director-General for Social and Human Sciences, who leads UNESCO's work on the Ethics of AI), https://www.gcedclearinghouse.org/news/unesco-dialogues-g20-meeting-digitalministers

Recommendation also found that "*greater transparency contributes to more peaceful, just, democratic and inclusive societies.*" The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has called for a prohibition on AI practices that violate international human rights law and a moratorium on the use of facial recognition for mass surveillance.[19]

CAIP renews its recommendation that the G20 establish "red lines" for certain AI practices, such as "social scoring" and mass surveillance, as the UNESCO has already proposed.

CAIDP Statements to the T20 on adopting a strong statement against algorithmic bias

The G7 and the OECD called out AI "bias" to build more transparency in AI technologies. The G7 leaders in the 2021 Summit noted that "*new forms of decision-making have surfaced examples where algorithms have entrenched or amplified historic biases, or even created new forms of bias or unfairness.*"[20] The G7 leaders said they would "*to take bold action to build more transparency in our technologies.*"[21] In the 2021 Summit, G7 Leaders also committed to working together for a "*values-driven digital ecosystem for the common good that enhances prosperity in a way that is sustainable, inclusive, transparent and human-centric.*"[22]

At the G20 Summit in 2020, then OECD Secretary General Angel Gurría mentioned:

"*AI's full potential is still to come.* **To achieve this potential we must advance a human-centred and trustworthy AI, that respects the rule of law, human rights, democratic values and diversity, and that includes appropriate safeguards to ensure a fair and just society**. *This AI is consistent with the G20 AI Principles you designed and endorsed last year, drawing from the OECD's AI Principles. Count on our support, through our AI*

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[19] United Nation Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, Artificial intelligence risks to privacy demand urgent action – Bachelet (15 September 2021),
https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27469&LangID=E

[20] Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué (13 June 2021) https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/06/13/carbis-bay-g7-summit-communique/

[21] *Id*.

[22] *Id.*

Policy Observatory, our work on diffusion, measurement and economic impacts, for the tough task of putting the AI Principles into practice."[23]

Moreover, to address the issue of AI "bias", it is important to have equal representation of all sections of the society in AI development. In the Rome Summit, the G20 Leaders prioritized gender equality in AI. Therefore, the T20 should advocate for the representation of women and other underrepresented sections of the society in AI development.

However, during the G20 Rome Summit, the G20 Leaders failed to call out AI "bias". CAIDP urges the T20 and the G20 leaders to call out AI "bias" to build more transparency in AI technologies.

CAIDP recommends that G20 countries follow best practices for AI in their procurement decisions

Governments can also support the responsible use of AI technologies through the procurement process. Governments should not hire private contractors who fail to protect fundamental rights. As the United States Presidential Science Advisors recently stated, the US federal government should "refuse to buy software or technology products that fail to respect these rights."[24]

CAIDP urges G20 Leaders to nudge member governments from not hiring private contractors who fail to protect fundamental rights.

CAIDP recommends that the T20 and the G20 tracks the implementation of AI policies

The August 2021 Declaration of the Digital Ministers of the G20 noted the need to improve the ability to track implementation of AI policies,[25] a point also made in the CAIDP report

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[23] Remarks by Angel Gurr a OECD Secretary-General Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (22 July 2020) https://www.oecd.org/about/secretary-general/g20-digital-economy-ministers-meeting-july-2020.htm (emphasis added).

[24] Eric Lander & Alondra Nelson, Americans Need a Bill of Rights for an AI-Powered World, Wired (8 October 2021), https://www.wired.com/story/opinion-bill-of-rights-artificial- intelligence/

[25] Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers: Leveraging Digitalisation for a Resilient, Strong, Sustainable and Inclusive Recovery (5 August 2021) http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210805-digital.html

Artificial Intelligence and Democratic Values. "We believe that measurement of AI, notably its diffusion and impact across the economy and the international comparability of indicators on AI, needs to be improved."[26]

To this end, we urge the T20 to develop sound statistical infrastructures, including through dedicated statistical surveys appropriate domestic, national, and international legal and technical frameworks for tracking the implementation of AI policies.

Thank you for your consideration of our recommendations.

Sincerely yours

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[26] *AI and Democratic Values* at 30.