

Policy Brief: **Generative AI, Jobs, and Policy Response**

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THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Executive Summary

Generative AI and the Future of Work remains notably absent from the global AI governance dialogue. Given the transformative potential of this technology in the workplace, this oversight suggests a significant gap, especially considering the substantial implications this technology has for workers, economies and society at large.

As interest grows in the effects of Generative AI on occupations, debates centre around roles being replaced or enhanced by technology. Yet there is an incognita, the "Big Unknown", an important number of workers whose future depends on decisions yet to be made

In this brief, recent articles about the topic are surveyed with special attention to the "Big Unknown". It is not a marginal number: nearly 9% of the workforce, or 281 million workers worldwide, are in this category.

Unlike previous AI developments which focused on automating narrow tasks, Generative AI models possess the scope, versatility, and economic viability to impact jobs across multiple industries and at varying skill levels. Their ability to produce human-like outputs in areas like language, content creation and customer interaction, combined with rapid advancement and low deployment costs, suggest potential near-term impacts that are much broader and more abrupt than prior waves of AI.

Governments, companies, and social partners should aim to minimize any potential negative effects from Generative AI technology in the world of work, as well as harness potential opportunities to support productivity growth and decent work. This brief presents concrete policy recommendations at the global and local level. These insights, are aimed to guide the discourse towards a balanced and fair integration of Generative AI in our professional landscape

To navigate this uncertain landscape and ensure that the benefits of Generative AI are equitably distributed, we recommend 10 policy actions that could serve as a starting point for discussion and implementation.



1. The Missing Conversation on Generative AI and the Future of Work in Policy Agendas

The transformative potential of Generative AI for the future of work is a subject of immense relevance. Unlike previous AI developments which focused on automating narrow tasks, generative AI models possess the scope, versatility and economic viability to impact jobs across multiple industries and at varying skill levels. Their ability to produce human-like outputs in areas like language, content creation and customer interaction, combined with rapid advancement and low deployment costs, suggest potential near-term impacts that are much broader and more abrupt than prior waves of AI. Clear political direction and support will be essential for both organizations and workers to adapt to the rapid development and widespread use of this new generation of AI systems. Yet, Generative AI and the Future of Work policy remains absent from mainstream AI policy discussions. It has been a notable omission in recent high-level policy statements and summits, including the G20, G7 and the 2023 State of the European Union address.

Earlier in 2023, the G7 Digital and Technology Ministers committed to future discussions on various aspects of Generative AI, including governance, intellectual property rights, transparency, and responsible utilization. This initiative was further endorsed in the G7 Summit in May, leading to the launch of the "Hiroshima AI Process" to continue these dialogues. To advance the G7 Hiroshima AI Process initiated by the G7 leaders, Japan distributed a survey to G7 countries in June 2023. The purpose of this survey was to assess the current and forthcoming policy measures of G7 members in relation to the key benefits and challenges posed by Generative AI technologies. Despite the comprehensive focus on responsible use, governance, disinformation, cybersecurity, and even biosecurity in the context of Generative AI, there is a notable absence of discussions on the technology's impact on work¹. This critical aspect seems to be side-lined in global coordination efforts, leaving a gap in the understanding and preparation for how these advanced AI models could reshape employment, job roles, and workplace dynamics. The lack of attention to the future of work could limit the effectiveness and scope of policy measures, potentially leading to unforeseen economic and social consequences.

In the "Harnessing Artificial Intelligence (AI) Responsibly for Good and for All" section of the G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration², leaders recognize the potential of AI to foster prosperity in the global digital economy and address the importance of ethical, transparent, and responsible development and deployment. While the declaration addresses the promise of AI and emphasizes protecting rights, ensuring safety, and promoting international cooperation, it omits the challenges and opportunities that AI poses to the global labor market. By not addressing the impact of Generative AI there is a gap in an essential component for planning for a sustainable and inclusive future.

Lastly, in her State of the European Union 2023 speech³ on Digital and AI, President Ursula von der Leyen discussed the complex landscape of Artificial Intelligence (AI), mentioning its potential to revolutionize healthcare, boost productivity, and tackle climate change while also posing existential risks. She outlined a new global framework for AI governance based on three pillars: setting human-centric guardrails, establishing a unified governance system, and guiding responsible innovation. The AI Act, she mentioned, is the world's first comprehensive pro-innovation AI law and serves as a blueprint for global AI regulation. She also suggested

¹ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/bf3c0c60-en.pdf?expires=1695049912&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=6CDEBE1E58D1851219A1ED8CBD942D82>

² https://www.g20.org/content/dam/gtwenty/gtwenty_new/document/G20-New-Delhi-Leaders-Declaration.pdf

³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/speech_23_4426

the creation of a global body similar to the IPCC for climate, but for AI, to guide policy making. The speech concluded with an announcement of a new initiative to provide AI start-ups access to Europe's high-performance computers. No mention was made of the labor market. Addressing the "future of work", —specifically, how Generative AI impacts jobs—is vital. It equips all labor market stakeholders to navigate these shifts by implementing proactive policies for a smooth transition. Moreover, the remit of current discussions on ethical concerns and governance structures should be enlarged to include the future of work, given pressing concerns over job quality and income inequality.

Given the transformative potential of AI in the workplace, the absence of this topic from such a high-profile policy agenda suggests a potential gap in comprehensive planning for the digital future as we can see from the overview of national and regional initiatives to address risks related to Generative AI.

2. The Third Path: Beyond Automation and Augmentation

Even in its infancy, Generative AI offers myriad business applications, from customer service, coding and design to marketing and legal analysis. This technological leap promises to reshape tasks demanding expertise and creativity, potentially hastening the adoption timeline.

As we enter a new phase of automation and artificial intelligence, most of the attention has been on how these technologies will replace manual and repetitive jobs. However, Generative AI —capable of creating content, solving complex problems, and even mimicking human-like text— brings a different set of challenges and opportunities that extend far beyond traditional notions of automation. These technologies have the power to redefine not just low-skilled jobs, but also high-skilled professions that have historically been considered "automation-resistant." The implications are profound, affecting economic structures, workforce development, and social equality. This policy brief aims to shed light on this underexplored facet of AI, offering actionable insights for stakeholders to proactively address the transformative impact of Generative AI on the future of work.

Generally, jobs tend to fall into one of these two categories: automation, where technology takes over tasks, or augmentation, where technology assists humans in performing tasks more efficiently. Building upon the categorization of jobs as either exposed to automation or augmentation, there is an emerging third category that does not neatly fit into either of these definitions. These are a significant number of jobs where it's still unclear whether they will be automated, augmented, or undergo some other form of transformation. This third category represents uncharted territory, which is both a challenge and an opportunity for policymakers.

In addition to addressing the challenges emanating from automation and augmentation, the uncertainty surrounding some occupations represents a critical area that needs more exploration and understanding. Instead of reacting to changes after they happen, policy can proactively shape how automation and AI integrate into the workforce. By focusing on this unknown area of jobs that could be either automated or augmented, policymakers have the chance to guide the development and implementation of technology in a way that maximizes benefits for both workers, the economy and the whole society. This proactive approach could set a new standard for how we manage technological change, ensuring that it serves the broader good.



3. Generative AI and Jobs: Some findings

A decade ago, Oxford AI researchers estimated that 47% of jobs were vulnerable to automation. In an updated study⁴, they argue that while Generative AI extends automation's reach, it also simplifies tasks for less-skilled workers. Key findings include remote jobs face higher automation risks, while in-person communication becomes more valuable; firms will often retain human oversight due to AI errors; high-stakes scenarios will see limited Generative AI use; and although creative roles are less automatable, enhanced content creation by AI may heighten competition and depress wages for creative professionals. According to further research published in 2023, Generative AI is expected to have a significant impact on the future of work, but it is not likely to cause widespread job displacement. McKinsey⁵ suggests that by 2030, activities accounting for up to 30% of hours currently worked across the US economy could be automated, with Generative AI accelerating this trend. However, the report also states that Generative AI is more likely to enhance the way STEM, creative, and business and legal professionals work rather than eliminating a significant number of jobs outright. Another BCG survey⁶ reveals that the percentage of respondents who say their company uses AI has jumped from 22% in 2018 to 50% in 2023. Nearly half of the respondents (46%) say they have experimented with Generative AI, and 27% say they use it regularly. However, only 14% of frontline employees have received training to address how AI will change their jobs, while 86% of employees say they'll need it.

In a study⁷ with Boston Consulting Group involving 758 consultants, researchers assessed the impact of Large Language Models (LLMs) like GPT-4 on complex, knowledge-intensive tasks. The study identified a "jagged technological frontier," where AI excels in some tasks but struggles in others that seem similarly complex. When using AI, consultants were significantly more productive, completing tasks 25.1% faster and achieving over 40% higher quality compared to a control group. Both low- and high-performing consultants benefited from AI augmentation, improving their scores by 43% and 17%, respectively. However, for tasks beyond AI's current capabilities, consultants using AI were 19% less likely to produce correct solutions. Two distinct human-AI integration patterns emerged: "Centaur," who divided tasks between themselves and the AI, and "Cyborgs," who fully integrated their workflow with AI technology.

The pressing question that looms large for individuals across the economy is, "How will Generative AI impact my job?" This issue is not restricted to specific sectors or professions; rather, Generative AI has the capacity to either automate or enhance a wide range of jobs, from manual labor to specialized roles.

PwC's recent Global Workforce Hopes and Fears Survey indicates that a significant portion of the global workforce is enthusiastic about acquiring new skills and engaging with AI. However, many organizations are not fostering environments where dissenting views and minor failures are accepted. Gathering feedback from around 54,000 participants across 46 countries, the study highlights a crucial concern for top-level executives: one third of employees are worried.

⁴ https://ora.ox.ac.uk/objects/uuid:f52030f5-23eb-4481-a7f1-8006685edbae/download_file?file_format=application%2Fpdf&safe_filename=Frey_and_Osborne_2023_generative_AI_and.pdf&type_of_work=Journal+article

⁵ <https://www.mckinsey.com/mgi/our-research/generative-ai-and-the-future-of-work-in-america>

⁶ <https://www.bcg.com/press/7june2023-frontline-employees-how-ai-will-change-jobs>

⁷ [Navigating the Jagged Technological Frontier: Field Experimental Evidence of the Effects of AI on Knowledge Worker Productivity and Quality by Fabrizio Dell'Acqua, Edward McFowland, Ethan R. Mollick, Hila Lifshitz-Assaf, Katherine Kellogg, Saran Rajendran, Lisa Krayer, François Candelon, Karim R. Lakhani :: SSRN](#)

Views on AI

Workers were asked, what impact, if any, do you expect artificial intelligence (AI) to have on your career in the next five years?



Source: PwC's Global Workforce Hopes and Fears Survey of 53,912 workers across 46 countries and territories released in June 2023

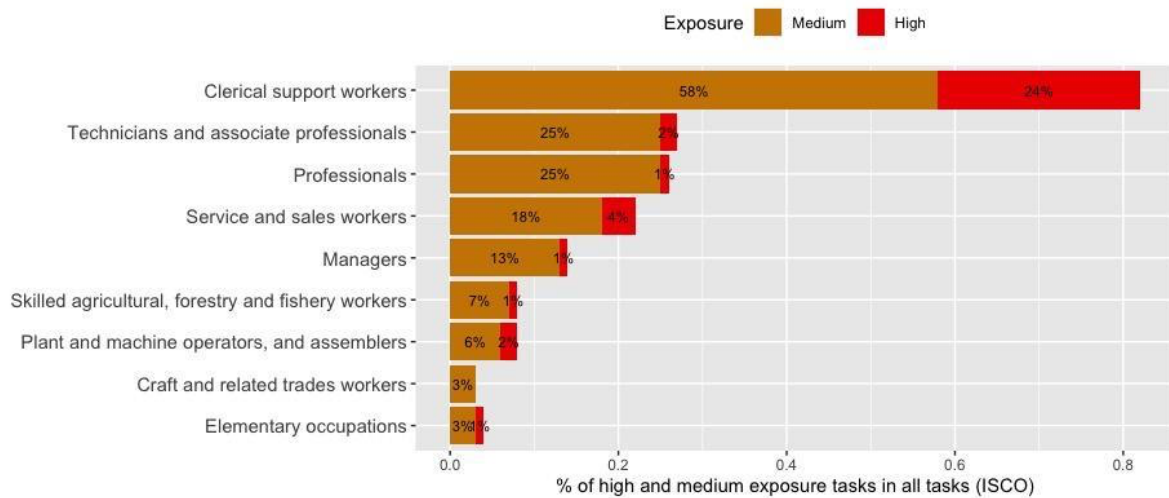
Automation generally refers to the use of technology, such as robotics, artificial intelligence (AI), and computer-controlled systems, to perform tasks that were previously done by humans, with the potential to increase efficiency and productivity. Augmentation refers to the process where AI complements human work by automating some tasks within an occupation, rather than fully automating the entire occupation. In this context, AI helps improve the quality, intensity, and autonomy of jobs by working hand-in-hand with humans, creating a digitally capable and technologically progressive future for everyone.

A recent analysis by the ILO of the potential effects of Generative AI on the world of work finds that most occupations will be “augmented” by the technology, rather than automated. As shown in Figure 1, the risk of automation, mainly concerns the broad occupational category of clerical support workers, as 24% of their tasks have a high level of exposure to automation and 58% have a medium-level of exposure. Other occupational groups are much less exposed, with only 1 to 4% of tasks considered highly exposed, and medium-exposed tasks not exceeding 25%.

This means that certain functions they perform may be automated, but that the majority of tasks they perform are not automatable. Automating some of their tasks can enable efficiency gains, allowing more time to be spent on other areas of work, thus “augmenting” their work.⁸ Proper policies should be put in place to ensure that the productivity gains are shared with workers

⁸ Occupations comprise a ‘bundle’ of tasks and only those occupations whose tasks, on average, demonstrate a high level of exposure (defined as task average above 0.75 in a 0-1 scale) are considered to be highly exposed to automation. Occupations with a high augmentation potential have low-occupational level mean scores and a high standard deviation of task scores. For more details, see Gmyrek et al., 2023.

Figure 1. Tasks with medium and high GPT-exposure, by occupational category (ISCO 1-digit)



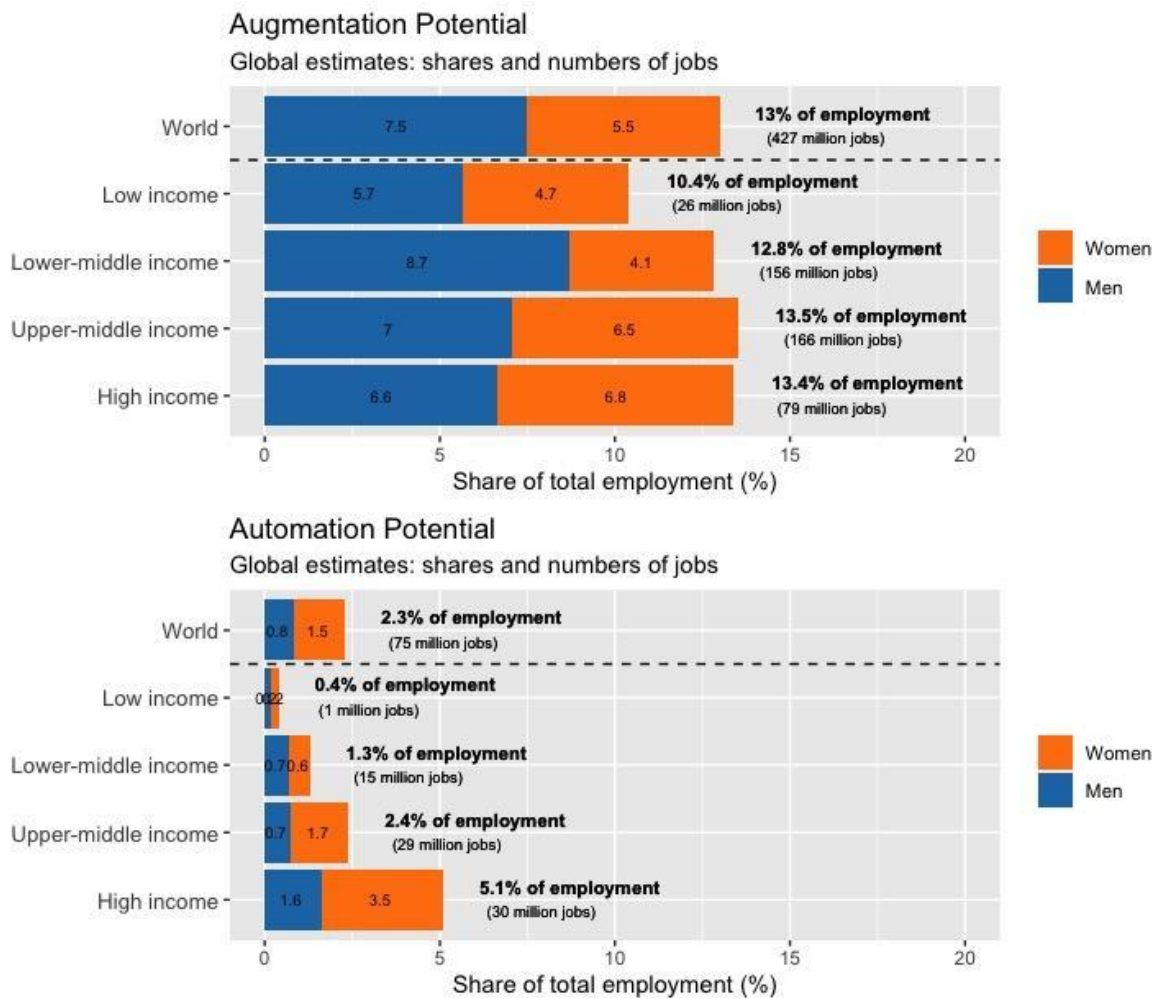
Note: Medium level of exposure, defined as 0.5-0.75 (in 0-1 scale of potential exposure to AI); high level of exposure defined as greater than 0.75. Source: Gmyrek et al., 2023.

Translating these findings into global employment numbers reveals that it is high-income countries that are most exposed to the potential risk of automation, with 5.1% of employment potentially exposed. And because there is a high share of women in clerical occupations, it is women that will be most affected by potential technological redundancy (see Figure 2). The analysis also reveals the enormous potential for augmentation across countries, but notes that the possibilities for take-up in lower income countries may be constrained by poor infrastructure (internet connection, electricity). As such there is a risk that the existing digital divide will further widen the productivity divide.

This is echoed in a recent survey by the World Economic Forum⁹ which calculates a 2% net job loss (14 million jobs). Moreover, the list of jobs predicted to increase (highly professionalized and requiring higher education) and those predicted to decline (those usually available to the less educated). This can be taken as a geographical call of attention, as the latter are usually more concentrated in lower income countries.

⁹ <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-future-of-jobs-report-2023/>

Figure 2. Global estimates: jobs with augmentation and automation potential as share of total employment



Source: Gmyrek et al., 2023.

While the data on automation (second panel of figure 2) may seem alarming, especially when expressed in millions, it is important to note that potential exposure is not equivalent to job loss as some organizations will not adopt the technology. Moreover, new jobs are likely to be created as a result of the technology. Indeed, AI development currently relies on millions of human laborers who train AI systems through tagging and repetitive feedback. Much of this work, however, is conducted through crowdsourcing platforms with low paid workers hired as independent contractors without the rights and benefits associated with an employment relationship. Also, these jobs have been reported as being alienating because of repetitiveness, exposure to violence, verticalism and other work conditions.¹⁰ Ensuring that the new AI-related jobs are of good quality will benefit labour markets, also by potentially offering a source of positive employment opportunities for workers who may be displaced.

¹⁰ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360833848_The_Data-Production_Dispositif

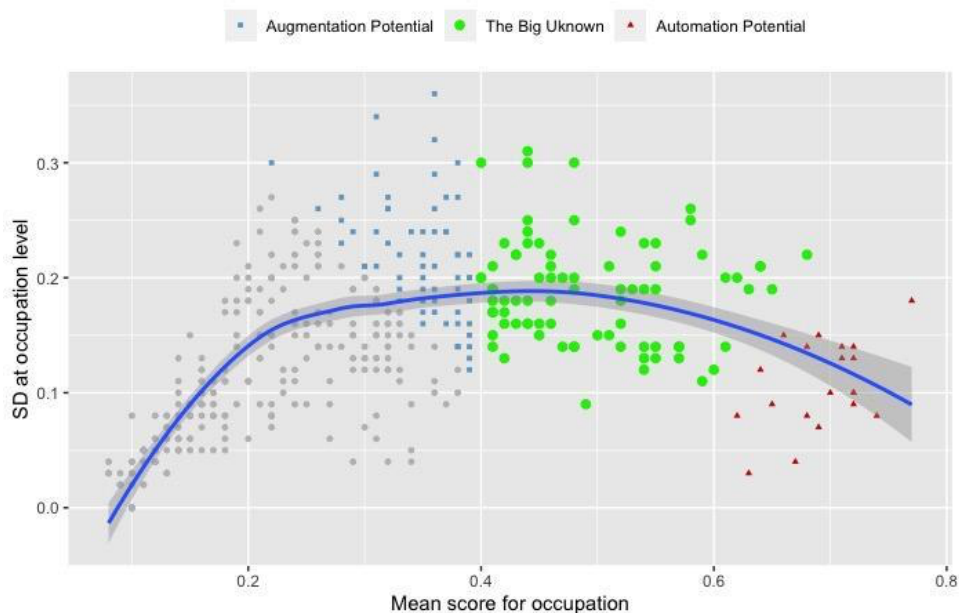
As the data show, the potential number of jobs likely to be transformed by AI is six times greater than those that may potentially be automated. Whether the transformation of tasks in these occupations is positive or negative depends on its design and integration at the workplace. While the data represent an upper bound for the potential of current Generative AI, when other forms of technological progress are considered, they more likely represent a lower bound of potential exposure. Also, these numbers should be considered as a lower bound estimation, because they are estimations based on Generative AI alone. As specialized tools start to emerge, new tasks might be exposed. As an example, current day AI tools do not automatically handle spreadsheets or ERP software, but those integrations are very likely to appear in the near future.

While the technology can allow some tasks to be automated, potentially leaving time for more engaging work, it can also be implemented in a way that worsens job quality. When algorithms are used to manage work, it can potentially restrain worker autonomy and increase work intensity, and perhaps more importantly, limit workers ability to provide feedback or discussion with management about the organization of their work. In the worst cases, such algorithms can make decisions about dismissal.

4. The big unknown

Beyond the jobs clearly earmarked for either automation or augmentation, there's a significant group that defies easy categorization. Comprising nearly 9% of the workforce, or 281 million people, this "big unknown" mainly includes professionals and technicians. These roles score high on the automation scale, yet they also involve a diverse range of tasks that could go either way—being enhanced by AI or replaced by it. Given the potential for either radical transformation or significant job loss, this group urgently demands policy focus.

Figure 3. The “Big Unknown”: occupations between augmentation and automation potential



The first essential step for policymakers is to identify the demographics of workers in the "big unknown" category, breaking down factors such as industry, income level, educational background, and geographic location. This information will guide targeted policy interventions to support these specific worker groups as the adoption of AI technologies, including Generative AI, expands. Given the uncertain nature of their roles, this worker group is at heightened risk of negative outcomes from a rapid transition to AI. Proactive policy can ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of AI, thereby empowering these workers rather than displacing them. The effectiveness of future productivity and societal gains, particularly those enabled by Generative AI technologies like GPT, will depend on the speed and precision with which workforce adaptation is managed.

5. Managing the transition

No, the effects of Generative AI on work will not lead to the "end of work", but suggest, nonetheless, many important transformations. Such transformations can be either positive or negative – with outcomes highly dependent on how the technology is integrated and used at work. As such, policies to manage the transformation, developed through social dialogue, are needed.

Governments and social partners should aim to minimize any potential negative effects from Generative AI technology in the world of work, as well as harness potential opportunities to support productivity growth and decent work. We propose the following recommendations at the global and local level:

- Include the impact of Generative AI on the future of work as a key item on the AI agenda.
- Support, through debt restructuring and alleviation, efforts by lower-income countries to invest in needed infrastructure and education that can lessen the digital divide.
- Work with government, trade unions and employer representatives at the 2025-26 International Labour Conference to develop an international labour standard on «Decent work in the platform economy» to ensure that AI-related jobs are of good quality, as well as its eventual adoption into national legislation.
- Invest in sectors that are under-funded and which have the potential to be a source of good quality jobs, such as in the care or green economy.
- Design and institute social protection and skills development programs for those displaced by new AI technologies.
- Prioritize redeployment and training over job loss. Engage with workers' representatives and competent authorities to devise measures to avert or minimize terminations.
- Involve workers in the design, implementation, and use of technology at the workplace by building and strengthening mechanisms of workplace consultation.
- As a precondition for broad and effective co-determination and co-design of workers and their representatives, start and/or strengthen information, education and training about AI technologies, their potential and limits, possible AI applications at the workplace, critical/ethical design issues and challenges.

- Make sure that all workers and citizens can consider the big AI-driven transformation as an opportunity for personal improvements instead of a threat to their professional and social status. Examples can include education/training offerings and incentives for continuous learning as well as fostering a general positive culture of change on all levels of society and economy.
- Engage in workday reduction without diminishing salaries and other public policies to ensure that productivity gains from AI translate into wellbeing for the most.
- Provide compensation mechanisms to account for the migration of human jobs done in low-income countries to automation of the same jobs by services provided on high income ones.
- Encourage the private sector to voluntary work towards the minimum standards enshrined in the GPAI Fairwork in AI principles. Incentives for the adherence to these minimum standards exist through the Fairwork Pledge: a scheme through which organisations commit to only contracting with companies with high Fairwork scores.

6. Policy implications

The path of automation is far from predetermined, especially as Generative AI continues to evolve. Jobs with high automation potential also show a wide range of variability in their component tasks, leaving them at a crossroads: they could be either dramatically enhanced through AI-assisted augmentation or face substantial job loss due to automation. This uncertainty presents a golden opportunity for proactive policy intervention. By acting now, the benefits of AI can be more evenly distributed across the labour market, uplifting workers in these uncertain roles rather than making them obsolete. The future gains in productivity and well-being, powered by technologies like GPT, hinge on how swiftly and thoughtfully we can help the workforce adapt to these changes.

To navigate this uncertain landscape and ensure that the benefits of Generative AI are equitably distributed, here are 10 policy actions that could serve as a starting point for discussion and implementation:

Implementation Strategies	Key Actions	Details
1. Finance research on mitigating the impacts of AI on jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in academic research and human-centric innovation 	<p>Anticipate new requirements for workers in terms of skills and capabilities due to AI</p> <p>Fund innovative research formats such as enterprise sandboxes and living labs to not only study the status quo but to explore new governance strategies for desirable AI uses at the workplace</p>

Implementation Strategies	Key Actions	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage cross-collaboration 	<p>Promote research across academic institutions and industry, (employers, workers and their representatives) and education institutions</p> <p>Support collaborations between companies and research institutes to help SMEs leverage the potential of AI for their individual products services and processes</p> <p>Increase AI literacy and effective AI use in industry, especially SMEs</p>
<p>2. Create a national advisory board on the future of AI and Work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase transparency on AI adoption Support tripartite co-determination and co-design of AI applications in enterprises 	<p>Provide information on AI deployment to workers and workers representatives</p> <p>Include work councils in big companies who can consult with external experts to help them execute their right to co-determine AI applications</p> <p>Provide funds with certified partners who have the needed expertise to foster sustainable and value-driven (human-centered) AI solutions</p>
<p>3. Incentives for Augmentation Investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore tax incentives for augmentation Support AI adoption in small businesses Grants for professional training 	<p>Scale credits based on jobs created/transformed by GPT</p> <p>Help small businesses adopt AI that complements human labour</p> <p>Upskill workers and workers' representatives to harness AI tools and access new jobs if needed</p>

Implementation Strategies	Key Actions	Details
4. Worker Retraining Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate accelerated reskilling and reintegration programs Allocate funding for educational expenses 	<p>Transition employees whose tasks are automated into new roles and create individual learning accounts</p> <p>Assist employees pursuing studies in human-AI collaboration fields</p>
5. Invest in access to higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boost initiatives to enhance higher education accessibility 	<p>Overcome structural barriers that currently restrict access for a significant portion of the population in some regions. Implement strategies to ensure that higher education becomes attainable for a broader demographic</p>
6. Generative AI Impact Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary annual assessments 	<p>Mandate employers of certain size to monitor and report on the effects of AI integration within their organizations, encompassing aspects such as staffing levels, skill requirements, and employee retraining. These entities should provide detailed adaptation plans to address the evolving workplace dynamics influenced by AI, ensuring workforce readiness and resilience amidst technological advancements</p>
7. AI Displacement Insurance Fund and Public-Private Collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State-managed fund Secure income and retraining 	<p>Companies pay into the fund based on their AI driven job displacement to help mitigate labour market changes</p> <p>Establish a comprehensive support framework for workers affected by AI-induced displacement, emphasizing public-private partnerships. Collaborate with businesses to manage the transition, facilitating financial support and job placement. Implement strategies for effective reallocation, ensuring workforce adaptability and sustainability in the age of AI</p>

Implementation Strategies	Key Actions	Details
8. Public Awareness Campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate public opinion 	Emphasize the advantages of AI-enhanced human roles over automation. Convey the preservation of human decision-making and control
9. Increase flexibility and resilience of labor markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop clear pathways for professional advancement and vocational training 	<p>Extend strategies beyond individual enterprises, assisting both private and public sectors in their execution.</p> <p>Guarantee swift access for workers to suitable and appealing job roles across diverse professions</p>
10. International benchmarks of Fairwork in AI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create benchmarks of decent work with a specific focus on AI workers 	Seek private sector alignment with the GPAI Fairwork in AI principles. Encourage lead firms in global production networks to prioritize contracts with suppliers that have high Fairwork scores

7. Conclusion

A joint effort that includes policymakers, the workforce, and employers can unlock the full potential for augmenting jobs through Generative AI. By working together, they can ensure a seamless adaptation of the labour market to this emerging AI landscape. Such a unified approach aims not just to reduce the risks tied to automation, but also to elevate human capabilities, setting a new standard for equitable growth and well-being in the era of Generative AI. Importantly, this collaborative path offers a way to build trust in the technology, transforming it from a source of apprehension into a tool for empowerment and progress.

Appendix

Overview of national and regional initiatives to address risks related to Generative AI

Member	Initiative	Description	Type of generative AI
Canada	Artificial Intelligence and Data Act (AIDA)	Proposes the development of a risk-based national regulatory framework for the responsible design, development, and use of AI in Canada's private sector	Multi-modal
	Proposed Canadian code of practice for generative AI	Canada is hosting roundtable sessions to seek stakeholder feedback on a proposed Canadian code of practice for generative AI. The code will provide voluntary guidance to companies developing and using AI systems, and will help them to prepare their processes and products before formal regulation takes effect.	Multi-modal
	TBS guide on the use of generative AI in the Government of Canada	Provides guidance to federal institutions on their use of generative AI tools	Multi-modal
EU	Artificial Intelligence Act	EU legislation currently in the legislative process	Multi-modal
Japan	Tentative summary of AI issues	Summary of issues related to AI (mainly generative AI), by the AI Strategic Council	Multi-modal
	Response to risks of AI	Review of uniform guidelines for business players, summary of issues on intellectual property rights, establishment of guidelines for the use of generative AI in education, etc.	Multi-modal
Italy	Policy Paper on Risk Assessment, Auditing and Management	Various regulatory actors engaged to produce a policy paper with insights on risk assessment, auditing, and risk management	Multi-modal
United Kingdom	AI Regulation White Paper	Context-based, proportionate, and adaptable approach to regulating AI. It draws on expertise of existing regulators	Multi-modal
	Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation (CDEI) portfolio of AI assurance techniques	Case studies of AI assurance techniques being applied by organisations across a range of sectors	Multi-modal
	UK Global Summit on AI Safety	The summit will consider risks of AI, and discuss how they can be mitigated through internationally coordinated action	Multi-modal
	AI Standards Hub	Practical tools and information to improve AI standards adoption and development	Multi-modal
United States	Voluntary Commitments	Voluntary commitments from leading AI companies to help move toward safe, secure, and transparent development of AI technology	Multi-modal
	NIST Generative AI Public Working Group	Developing a profile of the NIST AI Risk Management Framework for generative AI systems	Multi-modal
	President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST) working group on generative AI	Developing recommendations for the President on how best to ensure that these technologies are developed and deployed as equitably, responsibly, and safely as possible.	Multi-modal

OECD (2023), G7 Hiroshima Process on Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): Towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI, OECD Publishing, Paris