Global index [on] Responsible AI

2024

1st Edition Report

In Partnership

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FOREWORD

Paris Peace Forum

I hate to sound grandiose, but the Global Index on Responsible AI is a public service to humanity and we should be grateful to Rachel Adams and her team for providing it.

Let me explain. In the great wave of digital revolutions, AI stands out for being not just a new technology, but a rare general purpose technology, more akin to electricity and its myriad of applications than to cars or say, GMOs.

Indeed, our entire day is now penetrated by AI, whether we want it or not, and whether we use computers and smartphones or not. Policing and delivering justice, dating, buying stuff, driving, getting an insurance quote, being diagnosed, even fighting in a shooting war: AI is powering everything – or soon will be – and can't be neatly put into one box.

Because it is everywhere, and concerns humanity as a whole, the political and moral challenges of AI are magnified. If we get it wrong, there are lots of ways we will inflict suffering on ourselves. The great merit of the Global Index on Responsible AI is to help us all get it right, and lay the foundations for better policies and citizen awareness.

It does so with a very smart and comprehensive approach, by grading country performance on human rights, responsible AI governance and responsible AI capacities, and by taking into account existing frameworks, government actions and also what non-state actors are doing.

The political approach is sound and spelled explicitly, and the methodology is transparent and open for all to criticize. For having created an index myself in the past, I can testify that no methodology is flawless. All of them are more akin to the famous sausage factory than any scientific protocol – but the methodology underpinning the results presented here is solid. And of course the heroes are the 138 in-country researchers, an amazing number, with the strongest presence in Africa.

The Paris Peace Forum - an initiative dedicated to advancing global governance and international cooperation on issues of critical importance - recognized the early potential of the Global Index on Responsible AI by awarding the project the PPF Scale Up Award in 2022.

As we navigate the complexities of AI governance, the Global Index on Responsible AI reminds us of the long road ahead. It calls on powerful nations to leverage their influence for greater cooperation and on all countries to adopt comprehensive, enforceable frameworks that prioritize human-centric and rights-based approaches to AI. The Paris AI Action Summit, due to take place in February 2025, and to which the Paris Peace Forum will contribute substantively, will take these objectives to heart.

Justin Vaïsse

Fondateur et Directeur général | Founder and Director General

Forum de Paris sur la Paix | Paris Peace Forum

FOREWORD

CEIMIA, Expert Center for the Global Partnership on AI

The landscape of Artificial Intelligence is undergoing a period of rapid growth. Like pieces of a vast puzzle, advancements in AI development and adoption are rapidly assembling, shaping our world in profound ways. However, this rapid progress comes with significant challenges and high stakes. Safety, ethics, privacy, and fundamental rights all demand careful consideration. Recognizing this complex landscape, there is a need for a strong and agile governance and the international dialogue is paramount to forge common ground, foster trust and strengthen capacities to address these challenges.

While many initiatives surface in order to frame and regulate the development and adoption of AI, the concept of Responsible AI emerges as the inevitable next step. Only AI developed and deployed with responsible principles can stand the test of time, complying with future legislation and fostering trust. Responsible AI is not merely an add-on; it's the very foundation for a sustainable and ethical future of AI. However, development of Responsible AI also faces challenges, like the absence of standardized ethical frameworks and the difficulty to balance rapid innovation with developing regulatory compliance.

This first edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI is a critical step in the crucial journey towards Responsible AI. It acts as a stark reminder of the significant gaps between the rapid development of AI and the advancement of responsible practices.

Responsible AI is our shared future, demanding a comprehensive understanding of global perspectives on AI, and an inclusive understanding of both its risks and its potential. Only through a collaborative effort, nationally and internationally, can we develop the appropriate tools to govern this powerful technology. The success of Responsible AI relies on our ability to understand and integrate a wide range of practices and perspectives and on our will to increase collaboration, knowledge sharing and capacity building through international efforts. By embracing a truly global approach to Responsible AI, we can harness the immense potential of AI while ensuring it serves as a force for good, benefitting all of humanity.

We are honored to have been involved in this first edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI. It is an important first step towards a real global strategy on Responsible AI that would truly integrate Human rights as the fundament for AI Governance. We look forward to continuing the discussions with other international organizations and Governments about how to integrate the recommendations of the report into their legislative efforts.

Sophie Fallaha

Executive Director, CEIMIA

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Executive Summary

Background

The Global Index on Responsible AI (GIRAI) is the first tool to set globally-relevant benchmarks for responsible AI and assess them in countries around the world. This study constitutes the largest global data collection on responsible AI to-date. In its first edition, the Global Index on Responsible AI covers 138 countries and jurisdictions, including 41 countries from Africa.

Defining Responsible AI
Responsible AI refers to the design, development, deployment and governance of AI in a way that respects and protects all human rights and upholds the principles of AI ethics through every stage of the AI lifecycle and value chain. It requires all actors involved in the national AI ecosystem to take responsibility for the human, social and environmental impacts of their decisions.

The responsible design, deployment and governance of AI are proportionate to the purpose of its use and meet the technological needs of the individuals and societies it seeks to serve.

Key Definitions

Thematic area = composite indicator measuring the performance of the responsible AI ecosystem in relation to a sub-component of responsible AI

Dimension = cluster of thematic areas

Pillar = separate category of evidence collected and assessed in relation to the responsible AI ecosystem (see below)

Government frameworks = national or federal laws, regulations, policies, strategies and/or guidelines that address the implications of AI with respect to a particular thematic area

Government actions = actions by national or federal government that involve the development or implementation of **government frameworks** (see above), or government-led initiatives which advance action within the identified thematic area, even in the absence of a government framework

Non-state actors = actors outside government (universities, civil society organizations, and private sector entities) who are actively working on issues related to AI within the thematic area

Measuring Responsible AI

The Global Index on Responsible AI measures **19** thematic areas of responsible AI, which are clustered into **3** dimensions: **Human Rights and AI, Responsible AI Governance** and **Responsible AI Capacities**. Each thematic area assesses the performance of 3 different pillars of the responsible AI ecosystem: **Government frameworks, Government actions**, and **Non-state actors' initiatives.**

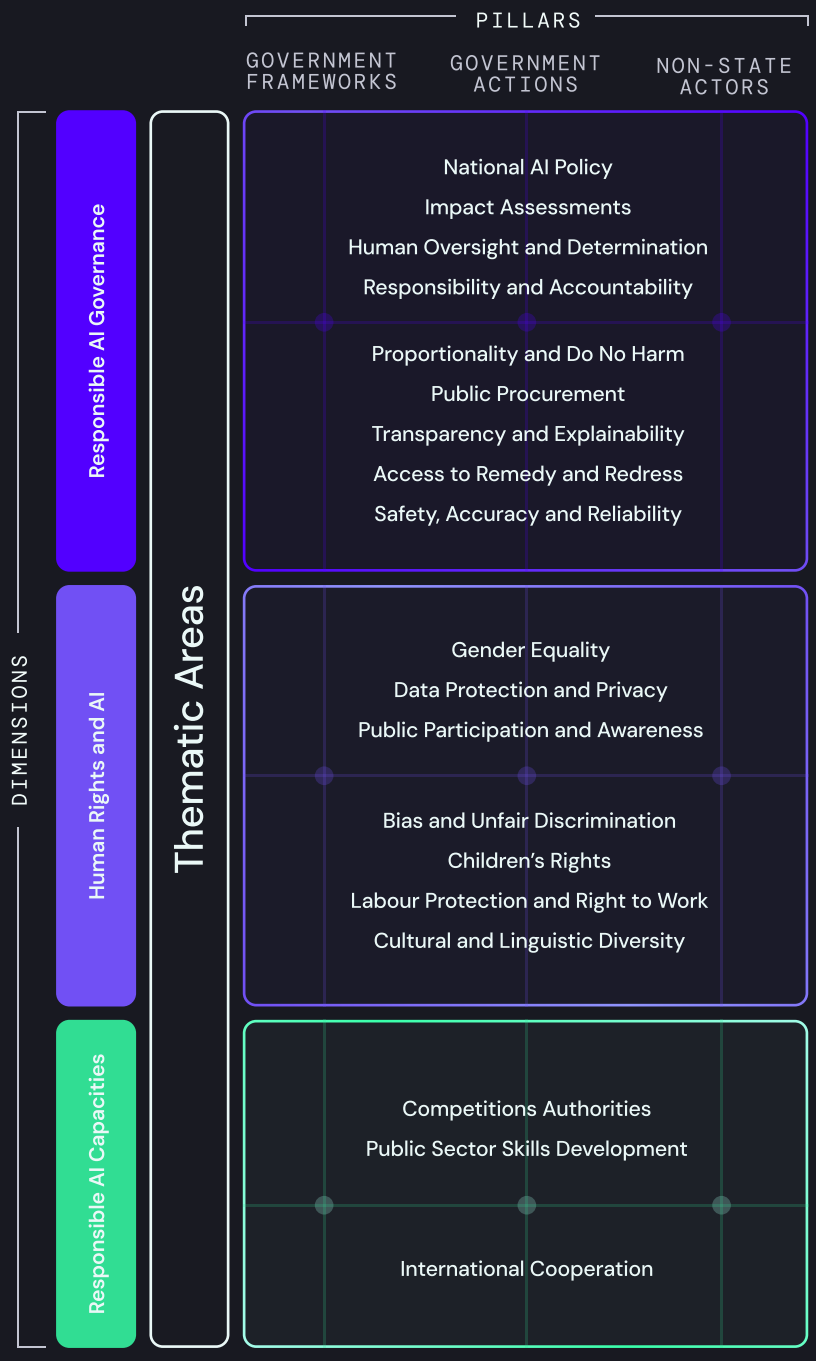


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework of the GIRAI

Methodology and Scoring

Data for the GIRAI was collected first-hand by 138 in-country researchers. Researchers completed a comprehensive expert survey containing 1862 questions (98 per thematic area) designed to ascertain what conditions were in place and what actions were being taken to advance responsible AI in each country surveyed, between November 2021 and November 2023. A global team of quality assessors conducted an exhaustive review of all data collected.

GIRAI scores are derived from the primary data gathered across the three pillars. Each thematic area is scored on each pillar, scaled to a 0-100 range, and averaged to compute pillar scores. These are then adjusted using a coefficient built from secondary data for each country which accounts for the effectiveness of government frameworks, government actions, and the enabling environment for non-state actors. Each pillar is assigned a specific weight and aggregated into an overall score which allows a comparative assessment of efforts made by countries to promote responsible AI and to rank them accordingly.

The countries included in the 1st Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI were chosen based on where suitable country-researchers were recruited and the existing research network of institutional partners. Governments were not involved in determining whether their country was included in the Index.

Key Findings

The First Edition of the GIRAI revealed that global progress toward responsible AI is lagging far behind the development and adoption of AI. There are major gaps across many parts of the world and in many core areas of responsible AI, especially those areas related to protecting the rights of vulnerable or marginalized groups.

Top 10 Take-Aways of the Global Index on Responsible AI

1	AI governance does not translate into responsible AI
2	Mechanisms ensuring the protection of human rights in the context of AI are limited
3	International cooperation is an important cornerstone of current responsible AI practices
4	Gender equality remains a critical gap in efforts to advance responsible AI
5	Key issues of inclusion and equality in AI are not being addressed
6	Workers in AI economies are not adequately protected
7	Responsible AI must incorporate cultural and linguistic diversity
8	There are major gaps in ensuring the safety, security and reliability of AI systems
9	Universities and civil society are playing crucial roles in advancing responsible AI
10	There is still a long way to achieve adequate levels of responsible AI worldwide

Implications of the GIRAI for Advancing Responsible AI

Three key insights were gleaned from the first Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI about the adoption of responsible AI around the world and how to measure progress in this area.

1. Many efforts to promote responsible AI are embedded in broader government AI strategies which lack specific measures related to human rights considerations, such as gender equality. This trend highlights the need for comprehensive policies, recommendations, and guidelines based on human-centered approaches, with particular attention to human rights.

2. The measurement of responsible AI must take into account the responsibilities of actors across the entire AI lifecycle and ecosystems, including government actions beyond the setting of frameworks.

3. As international cooperation on responsible AI is an area of shared commitment between countries around the world, there is a key lever for strengthening the role of global communities in collaboratively monitoring responsible AI progress in practice.

Heat map of the Global Index on Responsible AI Scores Range

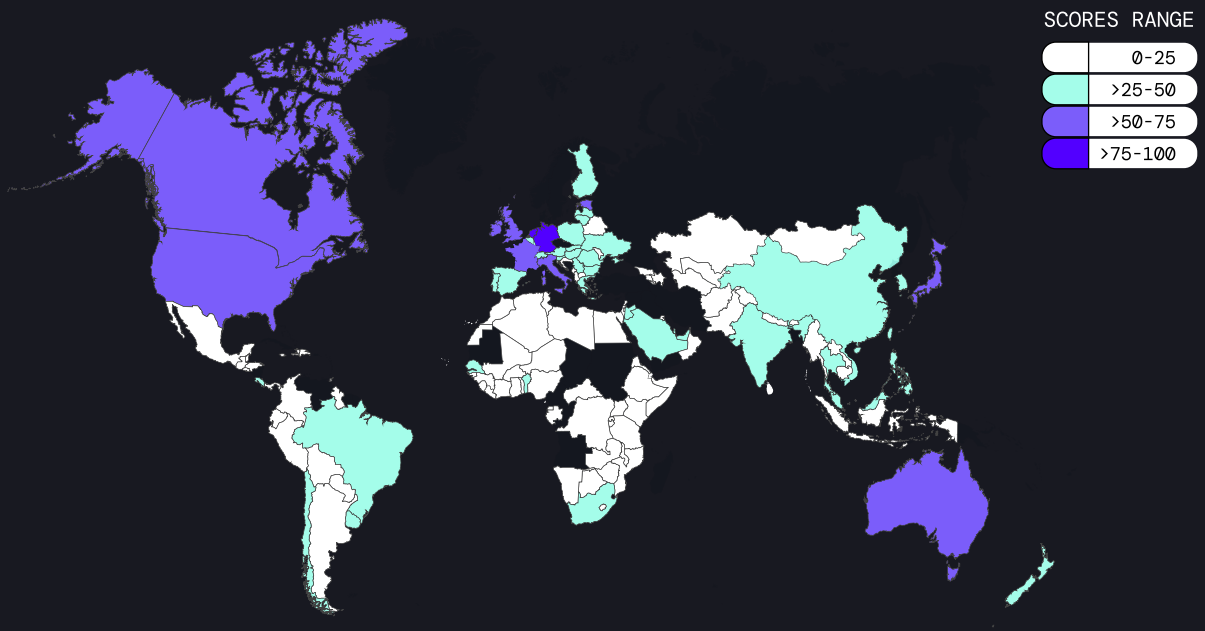


Figure 2. Heat map of the Global Index on Responsible Scores Range

How to read this report

This report is structured into four parts. If you are interested in the key findings and insights from the First Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI, you will find them in the **Executive Summary** above. If you want to learn more about the rationale for the Global Index on Responsible AI, how we undertook our research and what we sought to measure (and what we didn't), you will find this set out in **Part 1: Introduction and Background** below. The ranking and scores for all 138 countries and jurisdictions assessed are listed in **Part 2.** If you wish to learn more about the data underpinning the top ten takeaways of the Global Index on Responsible AI, highlighted in the Executive Summary, you will find them in **Part 3: Global Trends**. In each section you will find Bright Spots which showcase the efforts of different countries in advancing responsible AI. Next steps for the Global Index on Responsible AI are described in **Part 4: Future Outlook on Responsible AI.**

All information about the Global Index on Responsible AI, including a full description of the methodology, approach to scoring, definitions and scope of each thematic area is available online at global-index.ai. You will also be able to access freely and openly all the country-level data from the First Edition there.

Introduction & Background

Defining the Problem: Why the Global Index on Responsible AI

Grounded in principles of AI ethics, and geared toward active governance of the design, development, use, monitoring and evaluation of AI systems, "responsible AI" has emerged as the key concept for achieving peaceful and equitable human futures with AI. As the use of AI becomes more and more widespread around the world, it is becoming increasingly urgent to ensure that its development, use and governance are carried out responsibly. Without ensuring responsible AI, new AI-enabled technologies will not serve equitable futures everywhere nor support the realization of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite growing recognition of the importance of responsible AI, articulations of what governments around the world must do to advance and ensure it are disparate, and dominated by players from Europe and North America. An exception to this was the development and adoption by all 193 member states of the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI in November 2021, which established the first set of global principles for AI ethics following a globally-representative consultation process.[1]

To move from principles to practice in responsible AI we need to know what efforts countries are making and to track and measure progress. Currently, there is a scarcity of globally representative data on what steps countries are taking to prepare for the challenges and possibilities presented by AI, particularly with regard to the enjoyment and realization of human rights. In the absence of measurements to track commitments, practices and progress in countries around the world, the concept of responsible AI remains abstract.

In response, the Global Index on Responsible AI has established a comprehensive set of measurable and human rights-based benchmarks for responsible AI, and assessed performance toward these benchmarks in 138 countries and jurisdictions. This initiative constitutes the largest global effort to collect data on the state of responsible AI, filling major data gaps, particularly across Africa, South and Central America, Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

[1] UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, 2021.

The Global Index on Responsible AI provides insights into the following questions:

1. What is the global state of responsible AI?
2. What actions have countries taken to advance their commitment to practicing responsible governance, use and development of AI?
3. What are the evident regional and global trends emerging in relation to the implementation - or lack thereof - of responsible AI standards?
4. What are the major capacity gaps in advancing responsible AI governance and practice around the world?
5. What does and should responsible AI entail in different regions of the world?

The Global Index on Responsible AI will be published annually and will produce six further annual editions in anticipation of the global review of data related to the SDGs targets in 2030. By establishing globally-representative measurement capabilities with which the relationship between responsible AI and the realization of the SDGs by 2030 can be tracked, the Global Index on Responsible AI aims to make a major contribution to the advancement of responsible AI around the world.

What the Global Index on Responsible AI Measures

Responsible AI is a systemic challenge that cannot simply be met by creating frameworks or appropriate AI products. Rather, Responsible AI emerges through an ecosystem that encourages active engagement and continuous dialogue among diverse stakeholders, including government officials, the private sector, and various non-state actors such as academics and students who question conventional understandings of responsible AI.

Accordingly, the Global Index on Responsible AI adopts a multifaceted approach to measurement in order to generate insights on the performance and competencies of the responsible AI ecosystem within each country across the 19 thematic areas and 3 dimensions set out in Figure 1. While it recognizes the importance of government leadership toward responsible AI in establishing and implementing frameworks, and protecting and promoting human rights in the context of AI, it also assesses the contribution of different non-state actors within responsible AI ecosystems.

GIRAI collects primary data based on evidence within three pillars of the responsible AI ecosystem: **Government Frameworks, Government Actions**, and **Non-State Actors.** In order to accurately measure the effectiveness of Government Frameworks and Government Actions, as well as the environment enabling Non-State Actors to operate independently at a national level, specific coefficients were applied to adjust the values obtained from primary data. These coefficients were derived from global series from the World Bank and Freedom House, measuring Rule of Law, Regulatory Quality, Government Effectiveness, Control of Corruption, Freedom of Expression & Belief and, Associational & Organizational Rights. The purpose was to contextualize the findings of the GIRAI primary data collection and provide a more precise reflection of the effectiveness of the evidence assessed for each pillar at national level.

The Global Index on Responsible AI does not measure:

- The degree to which AI systems are being designed and adopted in accordance with responsible AI standards.
- The actions or impacts of big tech and AI companies in different parts of the world.
- The quality and performance of the identified Government Frameworks, Government actions and Non-state actors' initiatives, using instead data on government actions as proxy metrics to assess the performance of government frameworks and selected secondary indicators.

Scope of the Global Index on Responsible AI

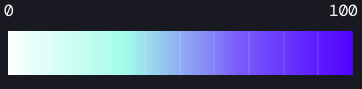
Any index is fundamentally constrained by the availability and accessibility of data. It is also subject to cultural and political biases that may result in an incomplete representation of specific dimensions and thematic areas. Carrying out a study of this scale required making decisions to ensure that the measurement framework was inclusive enough to accommodate the complexities and realities of as many countries as possible, yet specific enough to gauge the measurability of a new conceptual framework for responsible AI and to allow for a fair comparison between countries.

The data collected in the Global Index on Responsible AI relates to responsible AI activities from November 1, 2021 to November 1, 2023, and therefore does not reflect the latest developments in responsible AI. Advancements that may have taken place between November 2, 2023 and November 1, 2024 will be captured in the second edition of the Index.

Rankings & Scores

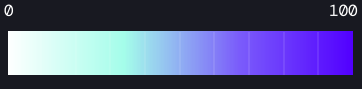
Global Rankings and Scores 1 – 25

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
1	Netherlands	Europe	86.16	74.33	95.46	91.23	78.74	88.59	91.12
2	Germany	Europe	82.77	72.69	93.00	82.48	80.30	64.03	90.94
3	Ireland	Europe	74.98	81.71	74.17	63.16	84.11	57.60	73.68
4	United Kingdom	Europe	73.12	60.66	80.90	82.48	67.59	66.54	79.62
5	USA	North America	72.81	62.41	79.19	80.87	65.37	84.34	74.75
6	Estonia	Europe	67.61	65.58	81.52	43.86	65.85	58.54	72.01
7	Italy	Europe	61.8	59.99	55.96	77.10	66.34	38.21	66.13
8	France	Europe	57.62	56.23	58.92	57.81	39.84	55.17	72.27
9	Canada	North America	57.39	37.80	80.84	49.68	55.37	57.06	59.07
10	Australia	Asia and Oceania	56.22	34.69	72.44	66.82	71.31	31.62	52.67
11	Singapore	Asia and Oceania	53.77	43.70	70.68	40.09	48.35	52.10	58.54
12	Japan	Asia and Oceania	52.21	28.86	72.54	58.25	41.67	44.19	63.07
13	Slovenia	Europe	49.58	68.89	39.63	30.84	51.97	51.35	47.12
14	Portugal	Europe	49.44	66.06	34.74	45.61	54.47	55.89	43.38
15	Switzerland	Europe	48.11	56.15	50.42	27.41	32.92	54.14	57.92
16	Spain	Europe	45.08	68.02	33.36	22.64	47.59	48.99	41.82
17	United Arab Emirates	Middle East	44.66	46.40	55.62	19.24	40.58	51.15	45.66
18	Brazil	South and Central America	44.42	44.56	40.86	51.26	44.85	35.97	46.90
19	Uruguay	South and Central America	44.09	35.64	54.03	41.12	47.20	37.59	43.84
20	Finland	Europe	43.07	36.45	49.29	43.86	36.58	45.69	47.24
21	Poland	Europe	42.73	63.50	34.97	16.73	43.83	42.15	42.07
22	Romania	Europe	42.11	26.61	55.81	45.71	36.96	34.57	48.63
23	Chile	South and Central America	40.38	33.36	49.18	36.84	42.45	26.30	43.47
24	Belgium	Europe	38.55	57.24	27.13	23.99	40.35	25.11	41.62
25	India	Asia and Oceania	38.51	28.42	52.95	29.81	28.99	36.05	46.74



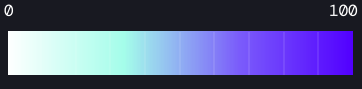
Global Rankings and Scores 26–50

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
26	Ukraine	Europe	38.13	25.72	39.19	60.81	34.35	43.39	39.31
27	Republic of Korea	Asia and Oceania	36.18	35.64	34.59	40.43	35.08	38.07	36.40
28	Greece	Europe	35.86	53.61	21.35	29.36	31.14	27.69	42.25
29	Lithuania	Europe	35.78	42.17	29.02	36.49	35.41	26.35	39.20
30	Austria	Europe	35.76	55.85	26.87	13.38	28.64	48.63	37.01
31	Philippines	Asia and Oceania	35.46	19.24	40.72	57.36	34.87	29.67	37.84
32	China	Asia and Oceania	35.3	22.11	54.07	24.16	25.40	46.95	39.13
33	Viet Nam	Asia and Oceania	34.29	21.80	55.29	17.27	28.61	44.75	35.22
34	Taiwan*	Asia and Oceania	33.86	26.49	44.57	27.19	44.23	39.33	23.98
35	Slovakia	Europe	33.17	47.83	18.82	32.55	25.87	24.57	41.72
36	Hungary	Europe	32	44.79	21.03	28.34	29.89	56.35	25.52
37	Qatar	Middle East	29.84	27.91	38.33	16.72	42.66	37.10	17.44
38	Jordan	Middle East	29.6	36.88	28.78	16.69	30.68	35.63	26.75
39	Bulgaria	Europe	29.09	33.96	11.97	53.59	26.08	13.17	36.73
40	Saudi Arabia	Middle East	28.95	25.60	42.87	7.81	26.28	38.96	27.69
41	Malaysia	Asia and Oceania	28.46	38.26	23.01	19.74	20.05	49.92	27.84
42	South Africa	Africa	27.61	3.26	31.50	68.53	28.93	32.40	24.99
43	New Zealand	Asia and Oceania	27.33	28.49	33.70	12.28	27.87	11.47	32.20
44	Costa Rica	South and Central America	27.05	0.00	58.29	18.69	33.12	10.67	27.80
45	Latvia	Europe	26.74	45.65	12.00	18.39	24.50	35.02	25.72
46	Palestine*	Middle East	26.38	17.37	44.06	9.05	22.23	29.59	28.54
47	Thailand	Asia and Oceania	23.87	24.26	30.73	9.35	17.78	46.65	21.00
48	Colombia	South and Central America	23.84	24.51	18.17	33.85	25.36	18.66	24.38
49	Croatia	Europe	23.58	33.59	14.76	21.20	30.95	21.85	18.43
50	Dominican Republic	Carribean	23.18	39.46	9.11	18.75	16.58	28.79	26.45



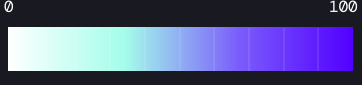
Global Rankings and Scores 51–75

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
51	Morocco	Africa	22.99	9.51	30.97	34.02	27.99	19.60	20.24
52	China, HK	Asia and Oceania	22.07	26.13	24.15	9.80	12.66	25.20	28.35
53	Benin	Africa	21.96	16.88	22.18	31.66	19.02	27.96	22.24
54	Argentina	South and Central America	21.95	10.49	29.47	29.85	25.73	23.77	18.41
55	Serbia	Europe	21.24	29.96	9.11	28.04	19.89	21.39	22.23
56	Senegal	Africa	20.11	26.76	13.34	20.35	16.74	19.63	22.89
57	Kuwait	Middle East	19.11	0.00	35.79	23.99	23.39	18.92	15.85
58	North Macedonia	Europe	18.14	12.69	14.85	35.64	22.47	14.15	16.11
59	Rwanda	Africa	18.09	29.74	14.48	2.01	11.94	17.96	22.92
60	Georgia	Europe	17.83	28.30	7.93	16.69	17.20	11.03	20.60
61	Peru	South and Central America	16.4	12.56	16.67	23.53	10.99	21.51	18.91
62	Tunisia	Africa	15.8	6.11	19.37	28.04	19.25	11.86	14.44
63	Egypt	Africa	15.79	24.62	14.54	0.62	18.12	26.07	10.55
64	Mexico	North America	15.77	3.53	22.73	26.32	21.48	22.09	9.22
65	Montenegro	Europe	14.84	0.00	15.01	44.19	20.61	17.02	9.63
66	Oman	Middle East	14.8	23.54	13.03	0.86	13.85	16.06	15.12
67	Indonesia	Asia and Oceania	13.77	20.30	6.73	14.79	0.00	22.85	21.45
68	Pakistan	Asia and Oceania	13.19	2.21	23.16	15.21	16.01	13.83	10.79
69	Republic of Moldova	Europe	12.99	0.00	29.04	6.85	13.72	7.51	14.25
70	Uzbekistan	Asia and Oceania	11.27	14.21	12.00	3.95	5.78	24.47	11.15
71	Cambodia	Asia and Oceania	11.26	8.91	16.56	5.35	14.15	16.96	7.11
72	Sri Lanka	Asia and Oceania	10.92	11.56	10.13	11.23	9.95	12.83	11.04
73	Namibia	Africa	10.84	0.00	19.83	14.56	15.35	14.37	6.16
74	Kazakhstan	Asia and Oceania	9.91	3.07	18.86	5.70	14.15	11.43	6.10
75	Panama	South and Central America	9.14	0.00	22.03	1.66	9.20	14.98	7.15



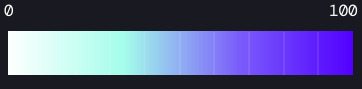
Global Rankings and Scores 76–100

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
76	Mongolia	Asia and Oceania	9.11	10.19	5.31	14.56	6.18	20.62	7.56
77	Kenya	Africa	8.79	8.67	4.68	17.27	6.03	13.25	9.46
78	Bahrain	Middle East	8.71	9.67	10.96	2.30	9.37	17.84	5.15
79	Kyrgyz Republic	Asia and Oceania	7.4	2.14	10.50	11.76	8.88	15.32	3.62
80	Nigeria	Africa	7.21	3.90	6.97	14.31	8.59	7.32	6.10
81	Tajikistan	Asia and Oceania	6.93	8.18	7.42	3.45	6.00	14.33	5.19
82	Nepal	Asia and Oceania	6.78	0.00	12.43	9.02	7.30	17.38	2.84
83	Jamaica	Caribbean	6.76	0.00	10.26	13.27	8.22	10.77	4.29
84	Paraguay	South and Central America	6.33	0.00	10.34	10.96	6.27	13.51	3.99
85	Mauritius	Africa	6.29	7.53	7.40	1.62	3.27	9.37	7.62
86	Ghana	Africa	6.26	0.00	9.39	12.50	0.85	7.65	10.00
87	Ethiopia	Africa	6.1	0.00	11.33	7.84	6.85	8.45	4.73
88	Azerbaijan	Asia and Oceania	5.86	3.70	10.09	1.73	2.91	14.49	5.29
89	Guyana	Caribbean	5.42	0.00	2.76	21.56	4.50	13.29	3.50
90	Niger	Africa	5.28	9.81	2.25	2.27	5.94	7.14	4.14
91	Antigua and Barbuda	Caribbean	4.72	0.00	9.38	4.81	6.01	7.92	2.64
92	Zambia	Africa	4.71	2.60	6.87	4.61	4.07	14.52	1.93
93	Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean	4.65	0.00	5.67	11.90	4.61	9.33	3.11
94	Libya	Africa	4.53	0.00	6.61	9.44	5.17	9.68	2.32
95	Ecuador	South and Central America	4.51	0.00	4.85	12.83	5.42	9.75	2.05
96	Albania	Europe	4.06	3.38	6.07	1.41	0.77	23.95	0.00
97	Cameroon	Africa	4.04	0.00	5.46	9.27	5.60	4.44	2.68
98	Zimbabwe	Africa	3.69	3.34	3.23	5.35	4.92	11.92	0.00
99	Lebanon	Middle East	3.69	1.86	1.56	11.59	3.50	7.22	2.65
100	Saint Lucia	Carribean	3.34	0.00	6.62	3.43	0.00	21.12	0.00



Global Rankings and Scores 101–125

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
101	Armenia	Asia and Oceania	3.3	0.00	5.75	4.99	3.80	7.29	1.58
102	Belize	Caribbean	3.22	0.00	8.05	0.00	2.91	6.80	2.27
103	El Salvador	South and Central America	2.7	2.48	2.37	3.82	2.08	12.27	0.00
104	Algeria	Africa	2.66	0.00	4.53	4.25	0.00	13.63	1.08
105	Botswana	Africa	2.37	0.00	3.71	4.44	0.00	9.39	1.87
106	Uganda	Africa	2.25	0.00	2.03	7.20	0.56	5.14	2.60
107	Burkina Faso	Africa	2.24	2.55	2.48	1.11	3.38	6.29	0.00
108	Tanzania	Africa	2.23	0.00	2.57	6.00	0.54	7.77	1.69
109	Kosovo	Europe	2.15	0.00	2.81	5.15	2.80	7.12	0.00
110	Belarus	Europe	2.06	0.00	4.20	1.92	0.26	5.92	2.18
111	Turkmenistan	Asia and Oceania	1.98	0.00	4.51	0.88	3.74	3.81	0.00
112	Barbados	Caribbean	1.92	0.00	3.93	1.75	0.95	9.96	0.00
113	Bhutan	Asia and Oceania	1.83	0.00	4.02	1.12	0.61	10.20	0.00
114	Mozambique	Africa	1.67	0.00	2.01	4.33	0.00	5.10	1.83
115	Gabon	Africa	1.66	2.26	1.90	0.00	2.45	4.83	0.00
116	Laos	Asia and Oceania	1.66	0.00	4.14	0.00	0.00	5.25	1.75
117	Bolivia	South and Central America	1.45	0.00	2.11	3.02	1.64	5.36	0.00
118	Guatemala	South and Central America	1.42	0.00	3.54	0.00	2.02	4.25	0.00
119	Malawi	Africa	1.4	0.00	2.09	2.82	0.77	7.08	0.00
120	Chad	Africa	1.2	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	7.59	0.00
121	Lesotho	Africa	1.16	0.00	2.24	1.32	0.71	5.67	0.00
122	Togo	Africa	1.09	0.00	2.17	1.08	0.00	6.88	0.00
123	Côte d'Ivoire	Africa	1.04	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	6.61	0.00
124	Sierra Leone	Africa	1.03	0.00	1.97	1.21	0.00	6.52	0.00
125	Gambia	Africa	1	0.00	2.49	0.00	0.00	6.31	0.00



Global Rankings and Scores 126–138

RANKINGS	COUNTRY	REGION	INDEX SCORE	PILLAR SCORE			DIMENSION SCORE		
				Government frameworks	Government actions	Non-state actors	Human rights and AI	Responsible AI capacities	Responsible AI governance
126	Somalia	Africa	0.97	0.00	2.44	0.00	1.32	3.08	0.00
127	Honduras	South and Central America	0.75	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00	4.72	0.00
128	Guinea	Africa	0.71	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	4.53	0.00
129	Haiti	Caribbean	0.71	0.00	1.29	0.99	0.00	4.53	0.00
130	Burundi	Africa	0.71	0.00	1.44	0.66	0.00	4.49	0.00
131	Mali	Africa	0.7	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	4.46	0.00
132	Congo	Africa	0.7	0.00	1.30	0.89	0.48	3.30	0.00
133	Liberia	Africa	0.67	0.00	1.69	0.00	0.00	4.27	0.00
134	Myanmar	Asia and Oceania	0.6	0.00	1.51	0.00	0.00	3.83	0.00
135	Afghanistan	Asia and Oceania	0.57	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.00	3.64	0.00
136	Central African Republic	Africa	0.57	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.00	3.59	0.00
137	Eritrea	Africa	0.56	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	3.53	0.00
138	South Sudan	Africa	0.47	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00

*Data was collected for Chinese Taipei (commonly referred to as Taiwan) and the West Bank, which is under the administration of the Palestinian Authority. No data collection took place in Gaza. We recognize that these are, at the time of writing, disputed jurisdictions.

Table 1: Ranking and Scores of the GIRAI

Global Rankings and Scores

Country Scores in the Global Index on Responsible AI per Score Range

Figure 3. Country Scores in the Global Index on Responsible AI per Score Range

Global index [on] Responsible AI

Part 3

Global Trends

Responsible AI and AI Governance

01

Responsible AI and AI Governance

In examining the existence of government frameworks relating to responsible AI, the Global Index on Responsible AI found that while there are many examples and approaches to AI governance, the existence of frameworks governing AI does not necessarily mean that responsible AI is being promoted and advanced. In most of the countries surveyed, the national AI strategy is the main, if not the only, national government framework addressing AI. 39% of the countries assessed had national AI strategies in place to promote a country-level approach to AI development, use and governance. However, most of them lack enforceability, and few embed a broader range of responsible AI principles. As such, AI governance remains an idea rather than a concrete approach. Crucially, 79% of 34 countries scoring between 25 and 50 in the GIRAI have national AI strategies, but are far from demonstrating adequate capacity to ensure the responsible development and use of AI.

Countries that performed well in the Global Index on Responsible AI were able to demonstrate a wide range of governance mechanisms - including sector specific policies and legislative frameworks - to safeguard human rights and advance responsible AI development and use.

Responsible AI and AI Governance

Bright Spots

Croatia - Addressing AI in the Workplace

In 2022, the Croatian government promulgated an amendment to the country's Labor Law to address algorithmic decision-making in the workplace. The Law on Amendments to the Labor Law: Work for Digital Platforms was introduced as a new chapter in the Labor Law. Within this new chapter, section 2 defines a set of data protection rights for employees and obligations for employers as well as a set of rights arising from the binding principle of human-in-the-loop in automated decision making.

India - High Court addressing legal procedures for Facial Recognition Technologies

On May 19, 2021, the Internet Freedom Foundation, an independent civil society organization in India, supported a social activist to petition the Telangana High Court in relation to the unregulated use of Facial Recognition Technology. The Telangana High Court took up the case, highlighting the urgent need for legal and procedural safeguards to ensure the accountable and proportionate use of facial recognition technologies.

Protecting Human Rights

02

Protecting Human Rights

Responsible rights-preserving AI is the cornerstone for ensuring that AI does not exacerbate existing inequalities, within and between countries and groups, that it serves those who most need its benefits, that it prevents the emergence of new harms and exclusions associated with the rapid development and adoption of AI worldwide, and that it preserves individual freedoms and democratic values.[2] However, the Global Index on Responsible AI found that few countries have mechanisms in place to protect human rights at risk from AI. Such mechanisms could include AI impact assessments to measure the real and potential harm of AI systems, access to redress and remedy where harm occurs, and public procurement guidelines that address the adoption of AI by the public sector which oftentimes includes the use of AI in the delivery of socio-economic rights and services to citizens.

[2] R. Adams, "Designing a Rights-based Global Index on Responsible AI" 2022 https://africa.ai4d.ai/blog/designing-a-rights-based-global-index-on-responsible-ai/.

Protecting Human Rights

Only 43 of the countries assessed had government frameworks providing for the use of AI impact assessments and 35 had government frameworks providing for redress and remedy for rights violations and losses resulting from the use or development of AI. In the majority of countries, however, there were no clear procedures in place for seeking justice in the event of injury nor for investigating complaints, correcting errors or awarding compensation where appropriate.

Critically, while countries scoring above 75 in the Global Index on Responsible AI demonstrated high performance in relation to access to redress and remedy, this fell significantly for countries scoring below 75. For ensuring rights-respecting and responsible public use of AI through inclusive and sustainable public procurement processes, only 24 countries had government frameworks in place.

Number of countries with and without Government frameworks for Access to Remedy and Redress, Impact Assessments and Public Procurement

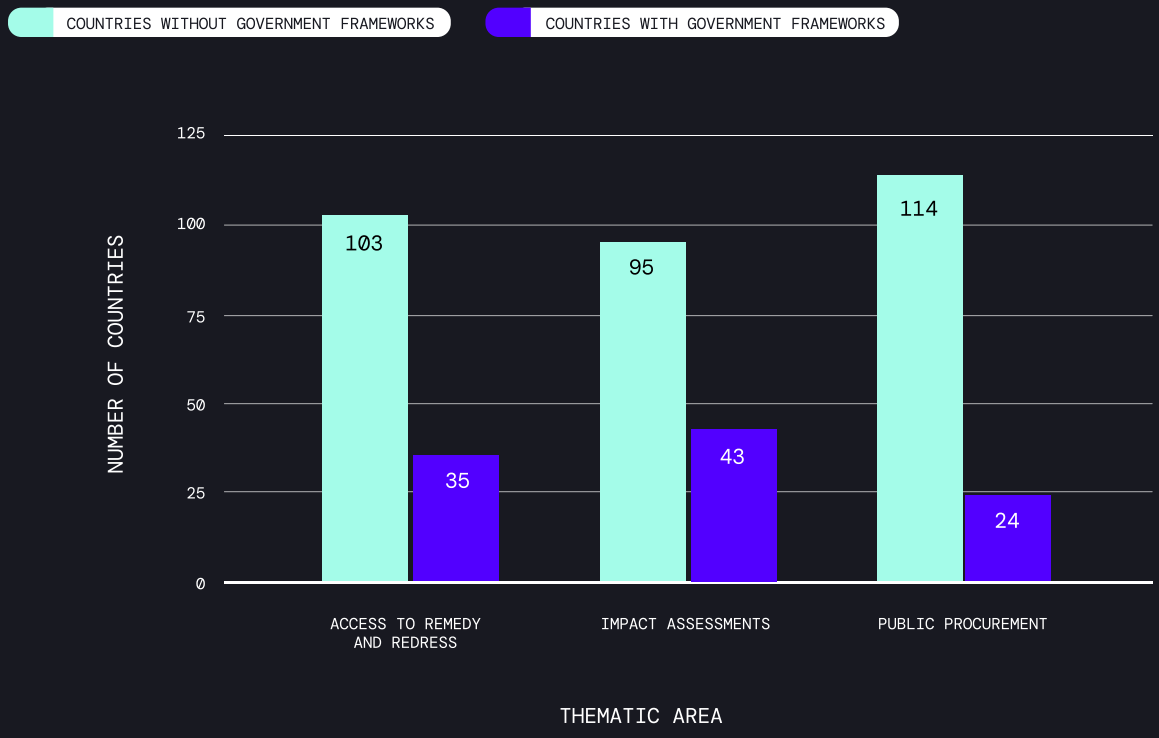


Figure 4. Number of Countries with and without government frameworks for Access to Remedy and Redress, Impact Assessments and Public Procurement

Protecting Human Rights

Bright Spots

Brazil - AI Impact Assessments

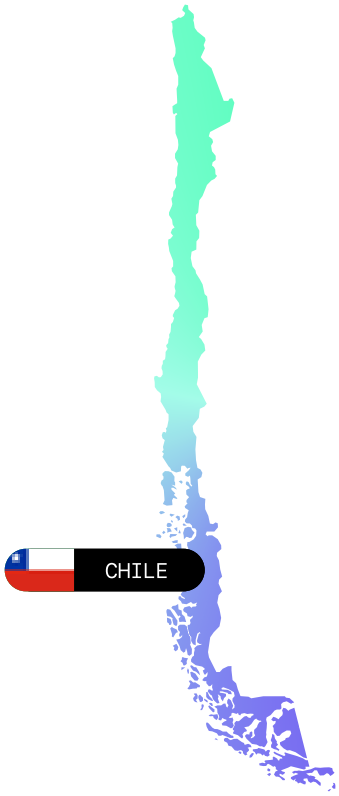
The Brazilian Artificial Intelligence Strategy focuses on the importance of performing various safety, human rights and environmental impact assessments for AI. The country is also discussing a proposed AI law, Bill No. 2338 of 2023, which includes a dedicated section on Impact Assessments. Within the broader national AI ecosystem of Brazil, the independent research institute, Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet, published a report providing a detailed analysis of AI impact assessments with reference to the proposed bill.

Philippines - Draft Bill on AI

The Philippines has a proposed law to regulate AI, House Bill No. 7913, which provides that individuals must have the option to choose human alternatives over AI systems when suitable, and ensures access to prompt human intervention and remedies in the event of malfunction or error on the part of an AI system. Additionally, it protects the right to challenge the impacts of AI by guaranteeing that human assistance is always available, fair, effective, and reasonably accessible.

Protecting Human Rights

Bright Spots



Chile - Fair Public Procurement for AI

The National AI Policy of Chile, states as one of its objectives to modernize public procurement processes in order to ensure effective acquisition and implementation of AI systems in the public sector. Objective 3.1.2 focuses on creating a regulatory framework and training public officials to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of AI procurement. Additionally, objective 3.3.1 emphasizes responsible and ethical principles in AI contracting. Along those lines, the government of the country has issued Standard formats for bidding on algorithms and artificial intelligence projects, which request that suppliers use models with statistical equity metrics, propose additional data protection measures, and conduct bias analyses, among other ethical requirements.

Other countries, such as Senegal and Rwanda, have included a path toward enhancing their procurement process of AI systems in their National AI Policies and action plans.

03

International Cooperation in Responsible AI

Across all regions, international cooperation was the highest scoring thematic area demonstrating the foundations for global solidarity toward responsible AI. Indeed many countries were able to demonstrate activity around international cooperation on responsible AI. A significant finding is that the work of UNESCO constitutes the main mechanism for building country-level capacity in responsible AI. Most countries scored highly in the International Cooperation thematic area, citing their adoption of the UNESCO Recommendation on Ethics in AI, and their commitment to supporting its implementation tools. This shows the significance of UNESCO's work in strengthening the capacity of countries around the world to advance AI ethics and responsible AI.

Another multilateral initiative cited was the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI), which currently includes 29 country members from different regions of the world sharing the same commitment to advancing responsible and rights-respecting AI use and development. Regional activities toward responsible AI are also rising across the globe, such as the Santiago Declaration in South and Central America and the Caribbean, that goes in line with other regional approaches, such as the ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics.

This foundational capacity observed within the global responsible AI ecosystem should be leveraged to advance responsible AI around the world and bridge the AI divide.

International Cooperation in Responsible AI

Country scores distribution by thematic area

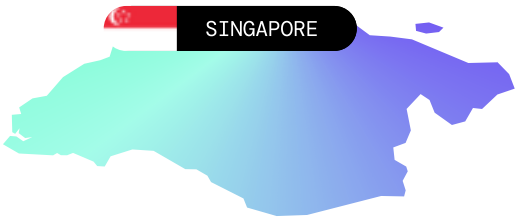
Figure 5. Country scores distribution by thematic area and region.

The chart above displays the distribution of scores across thematic areas for countries. Each dot represents the score of a country in a specific thematic area. The dots are color-coded by region. Each thematic area has a boxplot behind the dots. The boxplots and dots together show how scores are distributed. The width of the boxplots and the spread of the dots indicate the variability of scores within each thematic area. Dots outside the whiskers highlight countries with scores significantly different from the rest.

International Cooperation in Responsible AI

Bright Spot

Singapore - Open-Source Responsible AI Testing Tools
In June 2023, the Minister for Communications and Information of Singapore unveiled plans for the AI Verify Foundation, aimed at leveraging the collaborative efforts of the worldwide open-source community to create AI testing resources promoting responsible AI usage. This initiative seeks to enhance AI testing capabilities and ensure compliance with business and regulatory requirements on a global scale, and boasts over 60 participants.



Responsible AI and Gender

04

Responsible AI and Gender

Despite a growing awareness of the importance of gender equality in AI, it is concerning to note that most countries have not yet made significant efforts to promote it. Gender equality was one of the lowest performing thematic areas of the GIRAI. Only 24 of the countries assessed had government frameworks addressing the intersection of gender and AI. Nonetheless, 37 governments, including 6 in Africa, demonstrated evidence of initiatives promoting gender equality in the context of AI. Significantly, in 67 countries, there was involvement from at least one non-state actor dedicated to advancing gender equality in AI. Civil society, followed by academic institutions, were the most active in this thematic area. The GIRAI found evidence of 54 civil society-led initiatives on gender and AI, and 45 academic initiatives.

Responsible AI and Gender

Number of countries with and without evidence addressing Gender Equality by pillar

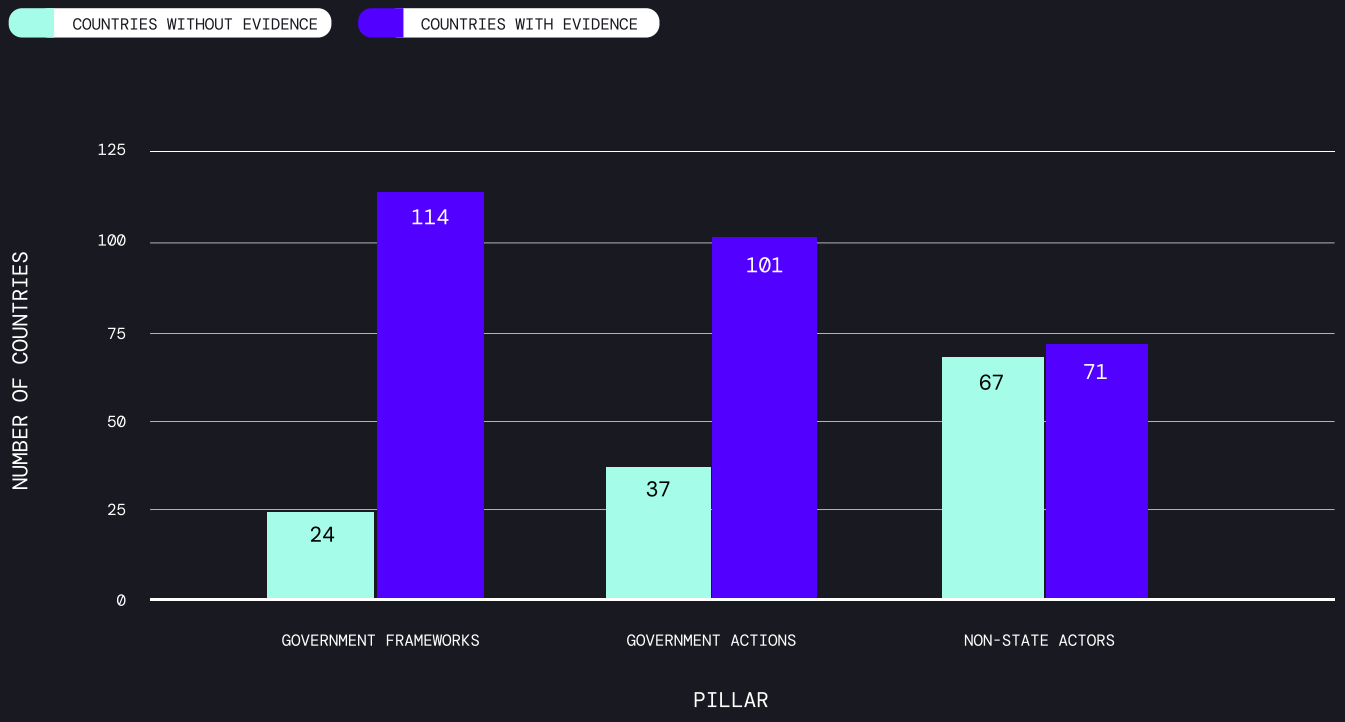
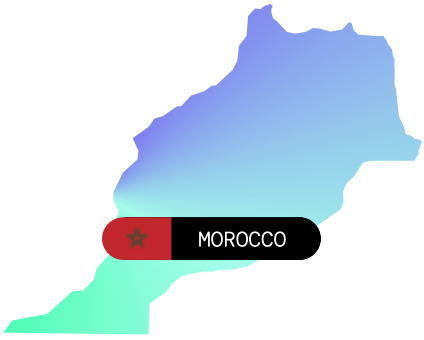


Figure 6. Number of countries with and without evidence addressing Gender Equality by pillar

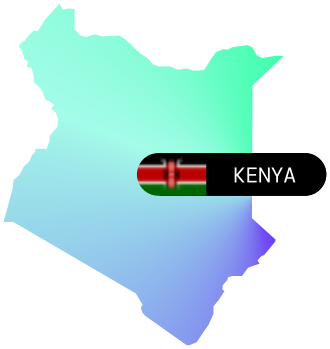
Responsible AI and Gender

Bright Spots



Morocco - National Council for Human Rights monitors AI and gender
The National Council for Human Rights (CNDH) of Morocco published a summary report of the results of monitoring and national consultation meetings on the protection of human rights in digital and AI systems, which included a discussion on gender equality. The CNDH highlights the risk of gender bias in algorithmic solutions and underlines the necessity of establishing equality in AI and the digital space overall. Additionally, the Council emphasizes its efforts in combating violence against women in the digital space....

Kenya - Universities champion women's rights in AI
In Kenya, the Center for Intellectual Property and Information Technology Law (CIPIT) from Strathmore University conducted research investigating gender bias in African AI systems and products. The study "The Default Gender in AI Assistant Technologies: Possible Impact on Women in Africa" highlights various instances of gender discrimination in AI, such as biased algorithms and stereotypical representations, questioning the neutrality of AI. The report stresses the importance of careful adoption of AI technologies from foreign countries to avoid importing gender biases, and advocates for the inclusion of women in AI design to address this disparity.



Costa Rica - Incubating Feminist Artificial Intelligence
As part of the project "Incubating Feminist Artificial Intelligence," the Costa Rica Technological Institute published a report entitled "Advancing Research on Feminist Artificial Intelligence to Promote Gender Equality and Inclusion". The report promotes critical and feminist research on AI, influencing public policies, building interdisciplinary collaboration networks, and promoting further research agendas on gender and AI.

Responsible AI and Inequality

05

Responsible AI and Inequality

The GIRAI found that in the majority of countries the conditions are not ripe for advancing inclusive and equitable AI systems that benefit everyone. The thematic areas relating to the rights of marginalized or underserved groups perform among the lowest, showing that few governments consider inclusion and equity in AI to be a priority.

In the review of the performance of the thematic areas within the Human Rights and AI dimension we found that:

- Commitment to gender equality decreases significantly as country scores on the Global Index on Responsible AI decrease
- Children's rights are only properly considered by the top scoring countries
- Bias and unfair discrimination is not a high performing thematic area in the top scoring countries relative to other thematic areas in those
- Cultural and linguistic diversity is a low performing thematic area throughout the majority of the countries

Responsible AI and Inequality

In addition, the Global Index on Responsible AI reported that non-state actors, and particularly civil society groups and academic institutions, were playing a crucial role in pulling up performance in key thematic areas relating to equality and inclusion, including: gender equality, labor protections and right to work, bias and unfair discrimination and cultural and linguistic diversity, as shown in Figure 7.

Number of countries with evidence in the thematic areas related to AI and inclusion by pillar

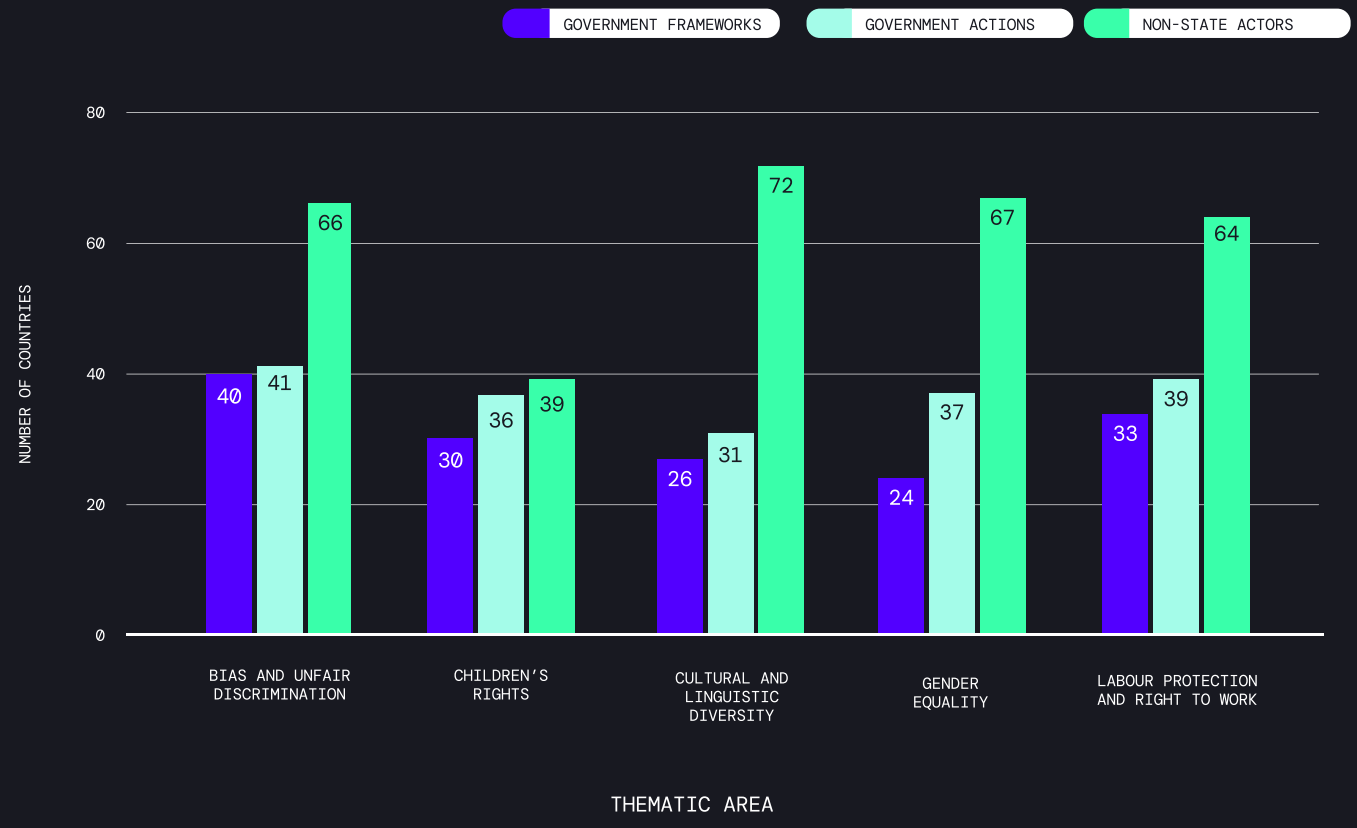


Figure 7. Number of countries with evidence in the thematic areas of Bias and Unfair Discrimination, Children's Rights, Cultural and Linguistic Diversity, Gender Equality and Labor Protection and Right to Work, by pillar

Responsible AI and Inequality

Bright Spots

South Korea - Centering inclusion in AI

In South Korea, the National Human-Centered Guidelines for AI Ethics - places a strong emphasis on human rights, diversity and inclusion. One of the policy's ten requirements is that 'the socially disadvantaged and vulnerable should be guaranteed access to AI technologies and services. Efforts should be made to ensure equal distribution of AI benefits to all people rather than to certain groups'.

Pakistan - Center for Human Rights

In Pakistan, the Center for Humans Rights, an independent institute, launched a report entitled "Algorithmic Decision-Making in Pakistan: A challenge to right to equality & Non-Discrimination", which delves into the issue of algorithmic bias and inequality. It discusses the management and regulation of algorithmic biases and sheds light on the consequences of biased AI deployment. It also analyzes emerging human rights issues and discusses international good practices to mitigate algorithmic bias.

AI and Labor Protections

06

AI and Labor Protections

The Global Index on Responsible AI found that few countries are ensuring that labor rights are protected as AI use increases in the workplace, and as new AI-driven platforms and gig economies emerge. Of the countries surveyed, 33 had a government framework for labor protection and the right to work. Out of the 33 government frameworks addressing the right to work and labor protection, only 7 are enforceable laws, while 26 are strategies, policies and guidelines with limited enforceability. Importantly, efforts to 'upskill' workforces do not correlate with sufficient labor protections for workers whose jobs might be at risk of displacement from AI, and for those working in new AI-related industries. Figure 8 below shows the relative role of non-state actors in advancing initiatives in this area and reflects how the Middle East and Europe are at the forefront of regional efforts to address Labor Protections and the Right to Work in the context of AI.

AI and Labor Protections

Percentage of countries with evidence on Labor Protections and Right to Work by region and pillar

Figure 8. Percentage of countries with evidence on Labor Protections and Right to Work by region and pillar

AI and Labor Protections

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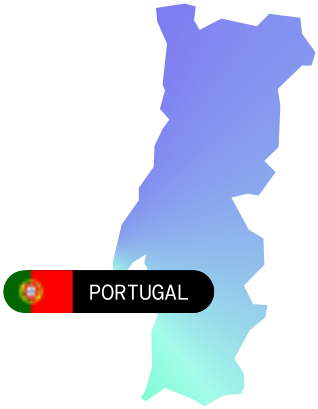

Portugal - Labor Code

The Portuguese Labor Code was amended in April 2023 to include a set of provisions relating to AI and worker protection. The first of these provisions allows for the conclusion of collective labor agreements in relation to AI use. The Code also foresees a right to equal treatment and non-discrimination for workers with regard to decisions based on algorithms. Finally, the Code provides for a special right for union representatives to be informed and have access to all parameters and criteria used in algorithmic decision-making.

Greece - Legal protections for AI in the workplace

The government has promulgated Law 4961/2022, "Emerging information and communication technologies, strengthening digital governance and other provisions", which addresses the use of AI in employment contexts, including hiring and evaluation, as well as digital platforms that contract workers. It provides that employers must carry out impact assessments for AI to ensure and safeguard employee rights. It further imposes potential sanctions from the Hellenic Labor Inspectorate for non-compliance.

Kazakhstan - Social protection for platform workers

In July 2022, the Kazakhstan government issued the Piloting social coverage schemes, which sought to provide social protection for workers engaged in gig economy platforms using AI tools. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection conducted engagement with the main platform operators working in the country.

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in AI

07

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in AI

The Global Index on Responsible AI measures the extent to which countries are addressing cultural and linguistic diversity as part of their efforts to promote responsible AI. The respect, promotion and advancement of cultural and linguistic diversity by responsible AI is essential to address some of the major cultural and linguistic imbalances in current AI models, particularly when it comes to large language models (LLMs). If used responsibly, AI can help promote diversity and protect low resourced languages and cultural heritage. AI applications spanning multiple language groups serve more people and promote inclusivity in AI.

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in AI

However, the GIRAI results demonstrated that few countries were considering the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity in their responses to AI. Figure 9 below depicts the regional profiles with respect to Linguistic and Cultural Diversity.

> Percentage of countries with evidence on Cultural and Linguistic Diversity by region and pillar

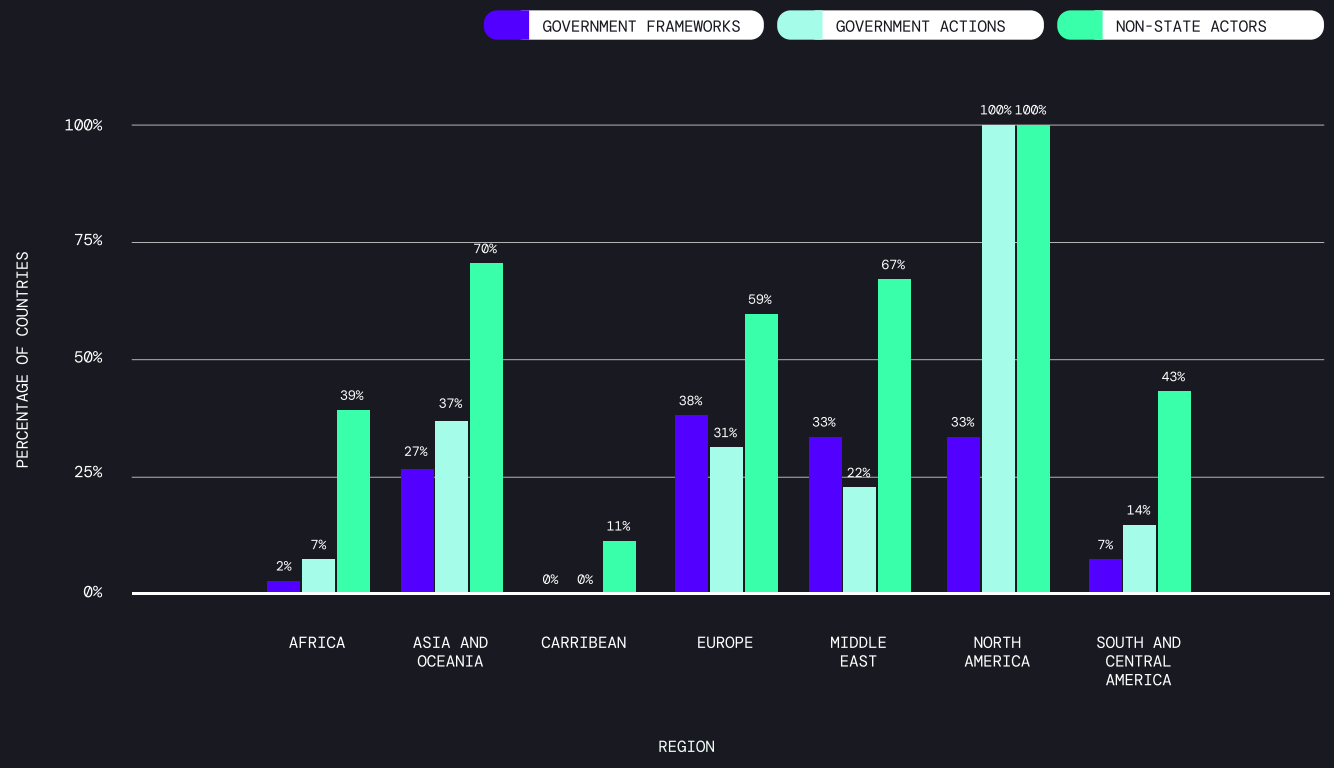

Figure 9. Percentage of countries with evidence on Cultural and Linguistic Diversity by region and pillar

Cultural and Linguistic Diversity in AI

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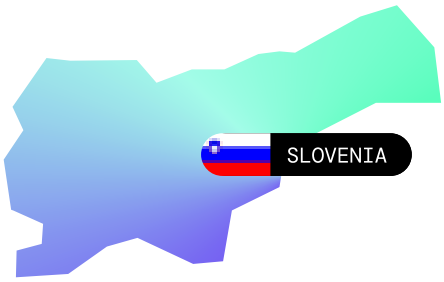

Slovenia - Promoting Slovene national language in AI

The Slovenian government has issued a National Program to Promote the Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Slovenia by 2025 (NpAI), which refers to promoting the development of AI in the national language. The national program identifies English-language dominated digitalization as undermining national language use, a key element of cultural identity. The policy also highlights the potential of AI for preserving cultural heritage and archive material.

New Zealand - Māori Artificial Intelligence Advisory Panel

The AI Forum of New Zealand has established the Māori Artificial Intelligence Advisory Panel to ensure that Te Ao Māori is integrated into the work of the forum and that the impact of AI on Māori communities and heritage is addressed.

Mexico - Preserving endangered languages with AI

In Mexico, the Ministry of Culture plays a pivotal role as the main researcher in the Woolaroo project, a technological experiment aimed at preserving endangered languages through the use of machine learning. This innovative project focuses on the Mayan and Tepehua languages, which are spoken in certain regions of eastern Mexico.

AI Safety

08

AI Safety

The Global Index on Responsible AI revealed that only a very few number of countries have measures in place to ensure the safety, security, reliability and accuracy of AI systems. Given the globally interdependent nature of cyber systems and cyber security, as well as the growing number of cases of maleficent AI use[3], this finding is deeply concerning. The technical integrity of AI on a global scale is not secure and at risk.

[3] OECD AI Incidents Monitor.

AI Safety

The GIRAI found that only 38 countries (representing 28% of the assessed countries) have taken steps to address the safety, accuracy and reliability of AI systems, and only 34 (25%) have government frameworks in place to enforce technical safety and security standards for AI. In total only 36% of countries reviewed had taken some kind of government-led activity, including frameworks or actions, in relation to the safety, reliability and accuracy of AI systems. Figure 10 below shows the percentage of countries per region with some activity throughout the pillars of the GIRAI.

Percentage of countries with evidence on Safety, Accuracy and Reliability of AI across regions

Figure 10. Percentage of countries with evidence on Safety, Accuracy and Reliability of AI across regions

AI Safety

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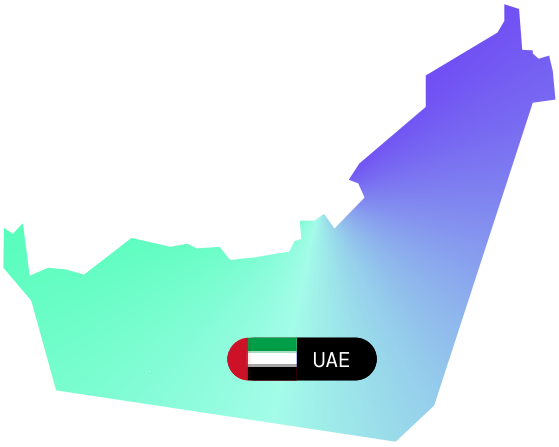


United Arab Emirates - Advancing measurements to ensure AI Safety

In 2022, the United Arab Emirates adopted the AI Ethics Principles and Guidelines, which reference the importance of ensuring AI systems are safe, accurate and reliable, by undertaking vulnerability assessments to verify and address system behavior in unexpected circumstances. The Principles and Guidelines encourage organizations to ensure data accuracy, with timely data updates and require the documentation of operational processes for testing and verification of AI systems, in order to ensure that system results are reproducible and transparent. In 2023, the government took a step further and published the Adoption Guideline in Government Services, which aims to drive AI safety adoption across government services.

Ireland - AI Standards and Assurance Roadmap

In June 2023 the Government of Ireland published the AI Standards & Assurance Roadmap, which addresses AI safety, accuracy, and reliability, amongst other areas. It emphasizes the importance of AI standards in addressing questions regarding safety, fairness, reliability, accountability, and transparency. It also notes that the development of a robust AI assurance framework will require timely processes and guidance for industry on how the AI regulatory system and compliance assessment will be implemented, and proper alignment of compliance assessment for high-risk AI systems with existing safety and certification-related functions.

The Role of Civil Society and Universities in Responsible AI

09

The Role of Civil Society and Universities in Responsible AI

The Global Index on Responsible AI identified that universities and civil society organizations around the world are playing a pivotal role in advancing responsible AI within their countries. Universities take the lead in terms of non-state actors in almost all regions of the world, followed by civil society organizations. During the data collection for the GIRAI, more than 500 university and academic institutions worldwide were identified with activities toward responsible AI, along with over 400 civil society organizations and over 350 private sector actors. In particular, the Global Index on Responsible AI found that universities and civil society organizations around the world are filling in critical gaps within their national AI ecosystems across a number of thematic areas, and particularly those that fall within the AI and Human Rights dimension.

The Role of Civil Society and Universities in Responsible AI

Thematic areas where more countries have shown evidence of initiatives by non-state actors than by the government

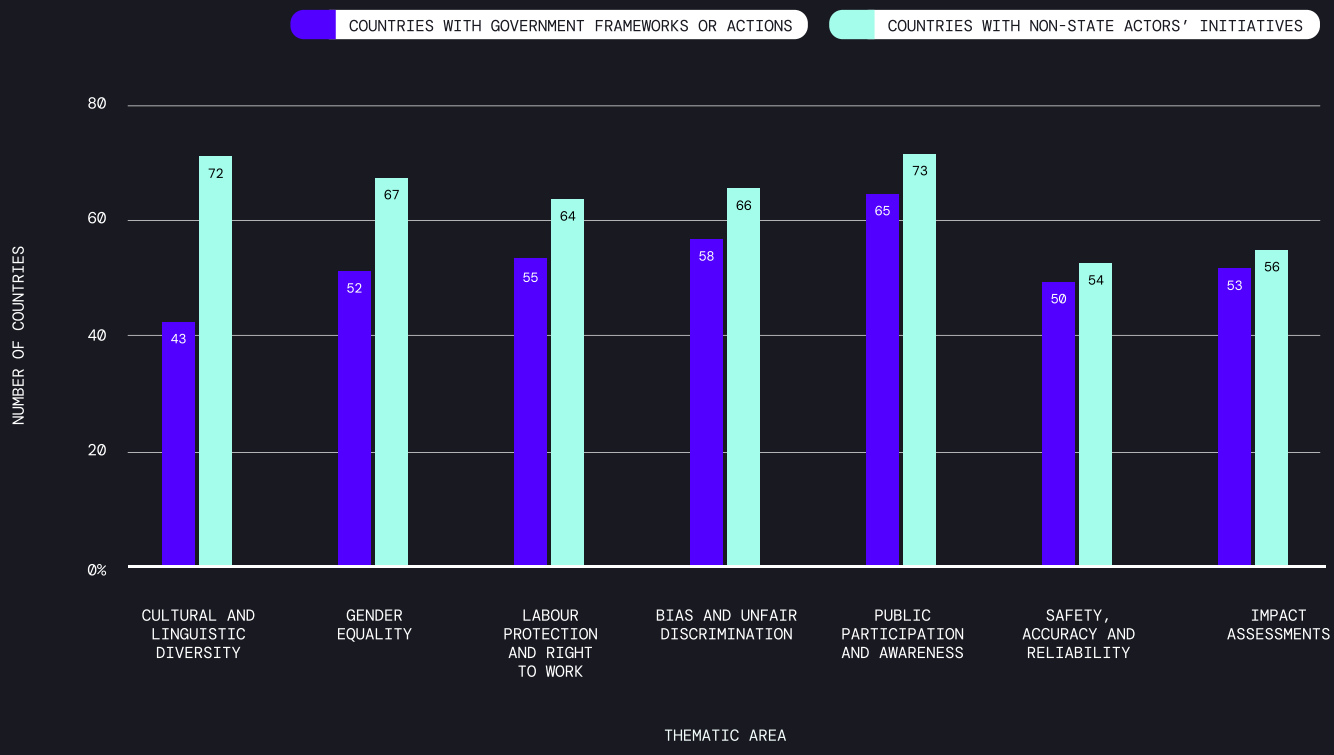


Figure 11. Thematic areas where more countries have shown evidence of initiatives by non-state actors than by the government

The Role of Civil Society and Universities in Responsible AI

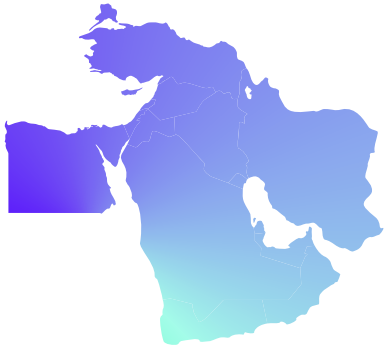
Bright Spots

Africa

In Africa, there is a growing movement toward responsible AI in universities, with countries including South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tunisia, Senegal, Nigeria, Morocco, Libya, Kenya, Ghana, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Mozambique, and Uganda demonstrating activity in this field.

The Caribbean

In the Caribbean, universities in Guyana and Jamaica are engaged in responsible AI, primarily through the development of ethical guidelines, training, and workshops, as well as international cooperation and public participation and awareness.



Middle East

In the Middle East, universities play a leading role in advocating for rights-based approaches to responsible AI, specifically in Jordan and Palestine, which are focusing most of their efforts on issues related to bias and discrimination, data protection and privacy, gender equality, labor protections and the right to work.

The Role of Civil Society and Universities in Responsible AI

Bright Spots

South and Central America

In South and Central America, there is a strong emphasis at university level on gender equality in AI, with countries such as Argentina, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Uruguay, Chile, and Colombia leading the way in this area. Other focuses in this region include cultural and linguistic diversity, and data protection and privacy, with universities organizing conferences, conducting research and analysis, and providing training in these areas.

North America

In the United States, the independent research institute Algorithmic Justice League published a report entitled "Bug Bounties for Algorithmic Harms? Lessons from cybersecurity vulnerability disclosure for algorithmic harms discovery, disclosure, and redress". Drawing inspiration from cybersecurity methodologies, which involve compensating hackers for discovering and reporting system vulnerabilities to enhance security, the Algorithmic Justice League proposes a comparable approach for detecting bias and adverse effects stemming from AI systems. This report explores the potential application of the Bug Bounty model to address algorithmic harms, examining the Twitter Algorithmic Bias Bounty Challenge as a case study. It evaluates both the achievements and limitations of this initiative in identifying and mitigating bias, discrimination, and associated harms originating from AI systems.

A Long Way To Go

10

A Long Way To Go

A major finding of the Global Index on Responsible AI is that the world has a long way to go to achieve responsible AI. Despite the global proliferation of the development and use of AI systems, the majority of countries around the world are far from adopting responsible AI. Sixty seven percent of the world's countries scored up to 25 points out of 100 in the GIRAI and a further 25% between more than 25 and up to 50. This means that nearly 6 billion people across the world are living in countries that do not have adequate measures in place to protect or promote their human rights in the context of AI.

Some of the main areas of responsible AI which lag critically behind such as Gender Equality and Labor Protections and the Right to Work have been highlighted above. Other areas requiring attention include: Public Participation and Awareness, Public Sector Skills Development, Competition Authorities, and Children's Rights.

A Long Way To Go

On a regional level, the African continent is where responsible AI needs the most support and attention, followed by the Caribbean, Central and South America, Asia and Oceania and, to a lesser extent, the Middle East. While this remains prescient, it is also important to note that in countries where the adoption and use of AI is low, it is to be expected that AI governance is not a priority area for governments.

Distribution of population by Scores Range in the Global Index on Responsible AI

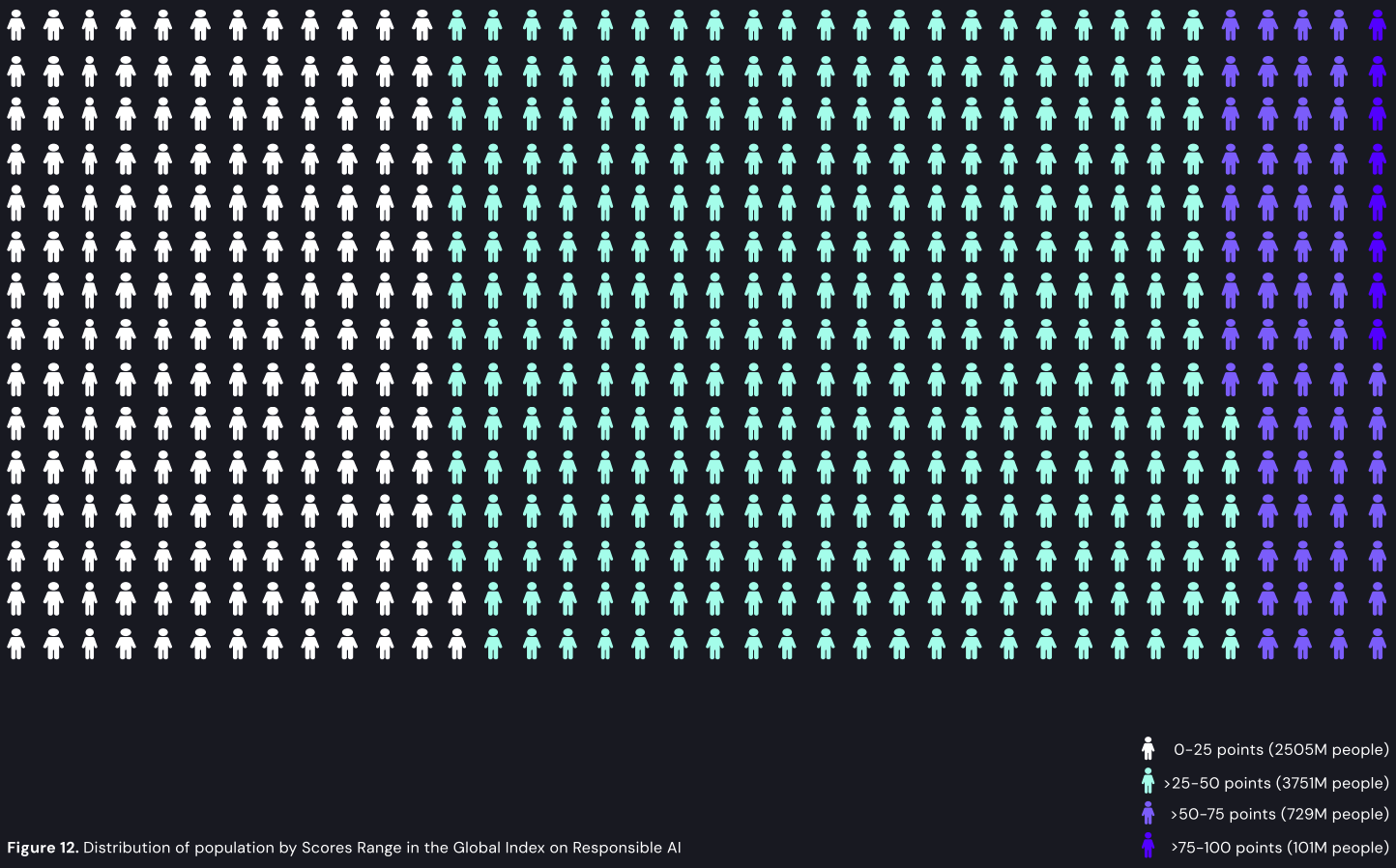


Figure 12. Distribution of population by Scores Range in the Global Index on Responsible AI

Future Outlook on Responsible AI

Diverse Pathways to Responsible AI

Responsible AI lags far behind the development and adoption of AI. There are major gaps across many parts of the world and many areas of responsible AI, particularly regarding human rights and AI. As a global community we have a long way to go. This finding is not altogether surprising given that responsible AI is an emerging field of governance.

To date, responsible AI practices have not adequately sought to address inequality and promote equitable outcomes. As responsible AI practices continue to develop around the world, regions need to work together to ensure that progress toward responsible AI includes everyone.

Despite the sobering picture the Global Index on Responsible AI paints on the global state of responsible AI, the bright spots highlighted in this report demonstrate that achieving responsible AI is possible in all contexts.

In addition, the strong commitment to international cooperation in responsible AI, and to working together across countries and regions to advance responsible AI globally is a hugely important foundation upon which to build a shared agenda on the global governance of AI and cooperation toward the eradication of the AI divide.

Recommendations

A cross-representation of country scores across the different pillars of the Global Index on Responsible AI demonstrates that while there is a significant clustering of countries which score below 25 across all pillars and a smaller cluster of countries that perform well in all pillars, there is a significant diversity in the performance of countries in the different pillars that fall between the two clusters. What this indicates is that there are many pathways to achieving responsible AI. For example, while Japan scores fairly low on government frameworks, it scores highly on government actions. And while Slovenia scores high on government frameworks, its score for government actions is much lower. Yet both countries have similar scores overall.

Accordingly, countries need to examine their individual scores per pillar to assess areas for improvement. The recommendations set out below therefore provide some generally applicable areas for strengthening across the various levels of scores.

Recommendations

Applicability	Key Areas for Advancing Responsible AI
For countries scoring above 75	• Use their influence to advance international cooperation to assist in bridging the AI divide • Adopt specific legally enforceable frameworks that address key areas of AI and human rights
For countries scoring above 50 and up to 75	• Advance government actions and frameworks to protect women's rights and promote Gender Equality in AI • Implement government frameworks that provide mechanisms for access to redress and remedy for AI-related harms • Incentivize non-state actors to engage in activities to advance inclusion in AI • Ensure adoption of technical standards for AI safety • Encourage competition commissions to address relevant AI-related issues
For countries scoring above 25 and up to 50	• Advance action to address the implications of AI on Children's Rights • Strengthen the role of civil society in responsible AI ecosystems • Support activities to protect and promote cultural and linguistic diversity in AI • Ensure government frameworks to protect workers' rights in the context of AI • Adopt technical standards to ensure the safety of AI systems
For countries scoring between 0 and 25	• Prioritize the adoption or update of data protection and privacy laws • Ensure the adoption of AI impact assessments • Develop programs for public sector skills development in responsible AI • Encourage activities from non-state actors in responsible AI • Develop standards for the responsible public procurement of AI

Table 2: Recommendations of the GIRAI

What's Next?

This report constitutes a summary of the key findings from the global data collection undertaken as part of the First Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI. All the data that was collected for the GIRAI is freely and openly available at: global-index.ai. Further reports containing data analysis and findings from the First Edition will be published online throughout 2024 and 2025.

It is hoped that researchers around the world will engage with the data of the Global Index on Responsible AI, opening new avenues for research and that the evidence will support advocacy agendas for groups seeking to champion responsible AI and AI and human rights in their respective countries and regions. Our regional partners will be leading some of this work in their respective regions: Derechos Digitales in Latin America, East West Management Institute in Asia and the Local Development Research Institute in Africa. If you are interested in working with us or with the data of the 1st Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI, please contact us at hello@global-index.ai.

Second Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI

Data collection for the Second Edition of the Global Index on Responsible AI will begin in September 2024, and the results will be published in early 2025. As new AI technologies are released, the GIRAI will need to adapt its methodology and conceptual framework to ensure it remains an appropriate multidimensional tool for understanding responsible AI use and practice around the world. In this regard, the Second Edition will include an assessment of how countries are responding to the challenges and opportunities of frontier technologies, such as generative AI. The Second Edition will also place more emphasis in understanding how countries around the world are addressing AI challenges and opportunities in relation to inequality. In particular, a thematic area on AI and persons with disabilities will be included to assess what countries are doing to ensure that AI respects the rights of persons with disabilities.

Global index [on] Responsible AI