

## The Boston Global Forum and The Global Alliance for Digital Governance Shared Framework for Global Governance AI Assistants and ChatGPT

Boston, MA - Washington DC, April 30, 2023

### PART I: FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

#### Artificial Intelligence in Digital Renaissance and Global Governance of AI: A Prologue

The world is faced with a critical imperative, namely, to address head-on, not only the policy issues, but also practical implementation issues, raised by emerging advances in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and AI-enabled Assistants such as ChatGPT, and to assess, evaluate, and respond effectively. At the core of this imperative is to establish a common understanding of policy and practice, anchored in general principles to help maximize the "good" and minimize the "bad" associated with AI. This imperative holds an even more vital implication for the world's democratic nations, the very survival of their foundational values and way of life.

Generative AI is the new frontier in the era of digital technology, especially so given the ambiguities and uncertainties yet to unravel before the international community has an opportunity to fully grasp the implications of the new "unknowns" and the potential threats to the global order. Recent advances in generative AI and AI-enabled assistants such as ChatGPT and its parallels have shown us the immense capacities of how these and later advances may improve human life; they also cast light on the profound harm that can arise from their overuse, misuse or abuse by its users, whether these be individuals, business entities or governments.

While individually, as well as jointly, these nascent capacities transcend the prevailing frameworks for maintaining order in cyberspace, nationally or internationally, the overall patterns appear not to generate a semblance of order. Some countries have developed national policies for regulating AI, most notably regarding cybersecurity; others may be in the process. Different countries may impose different measures, individually or collectively. For the most part, though, new innovations in AI and its novel applications remain largely unregulated.

#### Foundational Logic and Basic Principles for the Shared Framework for Global Governance of AI

We, the international community, must engage in serious dialogues, buttressed by tolerance, learning and mutual understanding, to converge on principles and practices of an agreement among members of the global society on a strategy to generate and enhance social benefits and wellbeing for all, shared by all. The proposed shared global framework, i.e., the emergent agreement being facilitated by the Boston Global Forum, embodies such an agreement.

There is a long tradition of consensus-based social order founded on cohesion and agreement, *and not the use of force nor formal regulation or legislation. It is often a necessary precursor for co-managing change and responding to vital societal needs. The foundational logic addresses four premises: What, Why, Who and How?*

### What?

An international agreement on AI is about *supporting a course of action that is inclusive and equitable*. It is designed to focus on relationships among people, governments, and other key entities in society.

### Why?

To articulate prevailing concerns and *find common convergence*. To frame *ways of addressing and managing potential threats, in fair and equitable ways*.

### Who?

In today's world, framing an international accord for AI must be inclusive of:

- Individuals as citizens and members of a community
- Governments who execute citizen goals
- Corporate and private entities with business rights and responsibilities
- Civil society that transcends the above
- AI innovators and related technologies, and
- Analysts of ethics and responsibility

*None of the above can be "left out." Each of these constitutes a distinct center of power and influence, and each has rights and responsibilities.*

### How?

The starting point for implementation consists of four basic principles, ***first and foremost***, to provide solid anchors for this shared framework.

#### 1) *Fairness and Justice for All*

The first principle is already agreed upon in the international community as a powerful

aspiration. It is the expectation of all entities – private *and* public – to treat, and be treated, with fairness and justice.

2) *Responsibility and accountability for policy and decision making – private and public*  
The second principle recognizes the power of the new global ecology that will increasingly span all entities worldwide – private *and* public, developing *and* developed.

3) *Precautionary principle for innovations and applications*  
The third principle is well established internationally. It does not impede innovation but supports it. It does not push for regulation but supports initiatives to explore the unknown with care and caution.

4) *Ethics-in-AI*  
Fourth is the principle of ethical integrity—for the present and the future. Different cultures and countries may have different ethical systems, but everyone, everywhere recognizes and adopts some basic ethical precepts. At issue is incorporating the commonalities into a global ethical system for all phases, innovations, and manifestations of AI.

*Jointly, these four foundations – What, Why, Who, How – create powerful foundations for framing and implementing an emergent Artificial Intelligence International Agreement.*

***The section above is adapted from a scholarly contribution to the Boston Global Forum (BGF) by MIT Professor Nazli Choucri (2021). It is demonstrative of the foresight and wisdom of the many experts and thought leaders convened by the BGF, as well as the cutting-edge vision of the BGF leadership itself.***

### **The 2023 BGF High-Level Dialogues on a Shared Framework for Governance of AI Systems**

A broad review of ***existing nation-specific models of managing AI governance*** by the Boston Global Forum leadership suggests *a significant convergence on principles and practices* among a majority of leading democratic nations in the world.

In addition to this review, the BGF High-Level Dialogues among prominent thinkers, policy experts, and national leaders representing many global voices, held in February, March, and April 2023, concluded with ***a proposed shared framework*** that the wider BGF community could embrace as a conceptual roadmap for our journey on implementing the rules and regulations

comprising this shared framework *with the urgency that the generative velocity of emerging AI systems and AI-enabled assistants call for and the attention that they deserve from us for optimizing the common good.*

See Table 1 below for Summary Themes on Principles and Practices that emerged from the BGF High-Level Dialogues.

**Table 1: Summary Themes on Principles and Practices from the BGF High-Level Dialogues**

Transparency and accountability in AI algorithms and decision-making; independent oversight	Bias detection and mitigation of harm occurring from biased algorithms	Clear definitions of parameters of liability and jurisdiction in international agreements as they apply to ChatGPT and AI assistants
Data provenance— The source, validity, and context of data used must be clearly identified.	Link results to the source of data.	Auditable trail linking generated output to input sources.
Ethical development and deployment	Open access to the design of applicable technology or technologies; community control of regulation framework/s	Special consideration on accessibility, i.e., equitable access to AI and assistive digital technology for people with disabilities
Protection and any necessary adjudication of intellectual property rights of developers	Data privacy and protection; privacy by design as and where possible	Responsible AI deployment practices and guidelines
Incorporate checks and balances for prevention of AI abuse and digital terrorism by rogue actors	Proactive vigilance and prevention of misuse and abuse by authoritarian governments to suppress dissent and control their citizens in violation of basic human rights, exploit the vulnerability of neighboring countries for geopolitical	Transparent criteria for standardization, interoperability, accountability and cybersecurity, in accordance with data privacy regulations such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer

	dominance, and subvert liberal democracies around the globe International cooperation toward stemming abuses of AI by authoritarian governments	Privacy Act (CCPA), and the Social Contract for the AI Age as well as any other industry-specific regulations
Collective intelligence — establish a clear objective to include the ability for collections of human experts to review and curate outputs from generative AI	Enable integration of human review with AI generation.	Establish a routine means of human curation of outputs in all fields to build trust and reliability of AI systems.

## The United States Office for Science & Technology Policy (US-OSTP) Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights

### Statement of Concept:

The Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights is a guide for a society that protects all people from threats to fundamental civil rights or democratic values and instead **uses technologies in ways that reinforce our highest values**. This framework is informed by insights from researchers, technologists, advocates, journalists, and policymakers. It is accompanied by From Principles to Practice. It could serve as a handbook for anyone seeking to incorporate these protections into policy and practice, including detailed steps toward actualizing these principles in the technological design process. These principles help provide guidance whenever automated systems can meaningfully impact the public's rights, opportunities, or access to critical needs.

In America and around the world, systems supposed to help with patient care have proven unsafe, ineffective, or biased. Algorithms used in hiring and credit decisions have been found to reflect and reproduce existing unwanted inequities or embed new harmful bias and discrimination. Unchecked social media data collection has been used to threaten people's opportunities, undermine their privacy, or pervasively track their activity, **often without their knowledge or consent**.

These outcomes are deeply harmful, but they are not inevitable. Automated systems have brought about extraordinary benefits, from technology that helps farmers grow food more efficiently and computers that predict storm paths, to algorithms that can identify diseases in patients. These tools now drive important decisions across sectors, while data is helping to revolutionize global industries. Fueled by the power of American innovation, these tools hold the potential to redefine every part of our society and make life better for everyone. However, this important progress must not come at the price of **civil rights or democratic values**, foundational American principles that are a cornerstone of the Biden Administration.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy has identified five principles that should guide the design, use, and deployment of automated systems to protect the American public in the age of artificial intelligence. The accompanying documentation, *From Principles to Practice*, provides detailed guidance on important components for putting the framework principles into action.

See Table 2 below for US-OSCP Framework Principles of AI Bill of Rights.

**Table 2: Principles from the US-OSCP AI Bill of Rights**

1. Safe and effective systems	2. Algorithmic detection protections	3. Data privacy
4. Notice and explanation	5. Human alternatives, Consideration, and Fallback	

**The United States National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence (US-NSCAI)**

*No comfortable historical reference captures the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on national security. AI is not a single technology breakthrough, like a bat-wing stealth bomber. The race for AI supremacy is not like the space race to the moon. AI is not even comparable to a general-purpose technology like electricity. However, what Thomas Edison said of electricity encapsulates the AI future: “It is a field of fields ... it holds the secrets which will reorganize the life of the world.” Edison’s astounding assessment came from humility. All that he discovered was “very little in comparison with the possibilities that appear.” (Executive Summary: The US-NSCAI Final Report, 2021)*

The US National Security Commission, formed of high-ranking officials of the United States administration and pioneers of digital technology from the private sector, posted its final report in October 2021. This report presents an integrated national strategy to reorganize the government, reorient the nation, and **rally our closest allies and partners to defend and compete in the coming era of AI-accelerated competition and conflict.**

The two-part report, Part I titled *Defend America in the AI Era* and Part II titled *Winning the Technology Competition*, is a country-level counterpart to the United States AI Bill of Rights for protecting citizens and their fundamental constitutional rights. It sets out 15 national defense priorities in the AI era.

See Table 3 below for the United States national defense priorities in the AI era.

**Table 3: The US-NSCAI National Defense Priorities in the AI Era (Part I and Part II)**

Part I	Part II
Defend against emerging AI-enabled threats to America’s free and open society	Organize with a White House-led strategy for technology competition
Prepare for future warfare	Win the global talent competition
Manage risks associated with AI-enabled and autonomous weapons	Accelerate AI innovation at home
Transform national intelligence	Implement comprehensive intellectual property (IP) policies and regimes
Scale up digital talent in government	Build a resilient domestic base for designing and fabricating microelectronics
Establish justified confidence in AI systems	Protect America’s technology advantages
Present a democratic model of AI use for national security	Build a favorable international technology order
	Win the associated technologies competitions

**European Union General Data Protection Regulation (EU-GDPR)**

The European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation provides a detailed framework for personal data privacy in the digital era. While this regulation framework applies mainly to sharing of digitized files of personal data between EU member entities; by definition, the principles could apply similarly to the design and deployment of emerging AI and AI-enabled assistants.

See Table 4 for the Content Areas of the EU-GDPR Framework.

**European Commission’s Artificial Intelligence Act for the European Union**

In April 2021, the European Commission enacted the Artificial Intelligence Act, titled *Laying down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and Amending*



Certain Union Legislative Acts, toward a common framework for regulating AI's role in shaping Europe's digital future.

**Table 4: Content Areas of the EU-GDPR Framework**

[Basic] Principles	Rights of the data subject	Controller and processor	Transfers of personal data to third countries or international organizations	Independent supervisory authorities
Cooperation and consistency	Remedies, liability and penalties	Provisions relating to specific processing situations	Delegated acts and implementing acts	[Other] Final provisions

**France: An Example of Adoption of EU-GDPR by a Member Nation**

France's Commission Nationale Informatique & Libertés (CNIL), the French Data Protection Agency, followed up in September 2022 with [AI and GDPR Compliance](#) guidance, recognizing the crucial and new questions that AI raises, especially with regard to data protection. The 2022 CNIL guidance provides a reminder of the main principles of the French Data Protection Act and the GDPR to be followed, along with its position on certain more specific aspects.

**The Lancet and Financial Times Commission on Governing Health Futures with AI**

Of special note is the 2021 Lancet and Financial Times Commission's report, *Governing Health Futures 2030*, reaffirming its support for a dialogue with a broad range of stakeholders on ethical guidelines, governance approaches, institutional responsibilities, and standards that need to be considered in relation to health, human rights, and public goods.

The Commission's report engages with *societal and governance questions that emerge at the interface of digital and health transformations, exploring the convergence of universal health coverage (UHC) with digital health, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies*. It recommends actions for digital health stakeholders to ensure that the deployment of digital technologies in health promotes wellbeing, supports UHC, and transforms health systems to

better serve our needs, with an emphasis on children and young people who stand to inherit governance models being designed today.

## India

In June 2022, India's Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) issued a **draft National Data Governance Framework** to mobilize citizen non-personal data for use by public and private entities in a bid to improve services (Source: The Boston Global Forum, June 2022). This draft policy proposes launching a non-personal data-based India datasets programme. It also addresses the methods and rules to ensure that non-personal and anonymized data from both the government and private entities are safely accessible by the research and innovation ecosystem.

**IN SUMMARY**, it is evident that the Boston Global Forum could offer an unparalleled, *apolitical* venue for the world's major democracies to coalesce around a shared framework for global governance of artificial intelligence at a critical juncture both in the emerging AI ecosystem/s and serious threats to a robust democratic world order from wanton aggression and intentional misuse of digital media by autocratic rulers vying for global supremacy. The significant convergence, on values and principles, between the Boston Global Forum's initiative on AI governance and ongoing initiatives by like-minded, well-functioning democracies around the world that position them to successfully manage the implementation of a shared, comprehensive framework **through coordinated collaborative action** among themselves, and in partnership with Big Tech, other Private Business Enterprises, and Public Interest entities in our deeply interconnected global community.

Such collaboration offers a powerful antidote to the rise of authoritarian, autocratic forces that pose enormous risks to fundamental freedoms of global citizens and a human-centered world order of peace and shared prosperity in the AI era, especially when a number of democratic world leaders face reelections in 2024.

## PART II: ACTION PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SHARED FRAMEWORK

### The Boston Global Forum Action Plan for Implementing the Shared Framework for Global Governance of AI and AI Assistants

#### Foundational Values:

The Boston Global Forum proposes to implement an action plan rooted in the shared values articulated, among others, by Former Prime Ministers Enrico Letta (Italy) and Zlatko Lagumdžija (Bosnia and Herzegovina) most recently at the April 26, 2023, High-Level Dialogues, of Benevolent Alliance, Cohesion, Inclusion, Collaboration, Mutual Trust, Harmony, Peace, Security, Excellence, and the Protection of Fundamental Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights of all global citizens. Zlatko Lagumdžija, himself a technocrat, emphasized in no uncertain terms that managing AI is essentially not so much about technological issues per se; but about the “*soul*” [of humanity].

#### Proposed Timeframe:

The BGF Action Plan will be implemented in two phases, in the short- and the long-term.

In the short term, the Boston Global Forum leaders will reinforce the existing alliance of major world democracies to include the United States (deep conversations ongoing), Japan (May-June 2023), the European Union (July 2023), and India (September 2023). In addition, they will reach out to the United Nations Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology Honorable Amandeep Singh (scheduled May 2, 2023), the Vatican (in process, planning for October 2023), and potentially prominent civil society groups representative of countries in this alliance.

Representation of private sector technology will include the five major companies including Alphabet/Google, Amazon, Apple, Meta, and Microsoft among others. This should be accomplished by September 2023.

Moreover, the Boston Global Forum is launching **the following longer-term initiatives**, to continue through 2023 and beyond.

#### The Global Enlightenment Mountain

The Global Enlightenment *Mountain* is imagined as a high-level, deliberative complement to the “*Silicon Valley*” of the United States. Undergirding the *Mountain vis a vis* [Silicon] *Valley*

metaphor is the aspiration of elevating the vast body of innovations in digital technology, emerging from the Silicon Valley, to its highest applications for the advancement of health and well-being, for *greater common good*, of all world citizens in this *New Age of Global Enlightenment* ushered in by its technological genius.

The Global Enlightenment Mountain Program, developed by the Boston Global Forum, is a revolutionary initiative aimed at connecting research centers, labs of leading universities, and pioneering technology innovation companies from various countries including **the United States, Europe, Japan, India**, Canada, Australia, South Korea, and Israel. By leveraging the collective knowledge and resources of these diverse regions, the program seeks to foster innovation and collaboration in the technology industry.

One of the key goals of the Global Enlightenment Mountain Program is to connect financial investment resources and talented human resources to participate in the development and deployment of AI for the larger global good. By pooling together resources from various sources, the program hopes to accelerate the pace of innovation and facilitate the creation of new products and technologies.

In addition, the program places a strong emphasis on understanding the needs of the market and society. By working closely with end-users and stakeholders, the program aims to identify areas where new technologies can create the greatest impact and support the development of products that meet these needs. Furthermore, the program provides support to create brands, go to market, and develop user communities, helping to ensure that new products and technologies are able to achieve widespread adoption and success.

Overall, the Global Enlightenment Mountain Program represents an exciting and innovative approach to fostering collaboration and innovation in the technology industry. Through its unique virtual model and focus on connecting resources and understanding market needs, the program is well positioned to drive meaningful change and shape the future of the digital era.

The Global Enlightenment Mountain (GEM) Program includes the following components:

***Global Enlightenment Mountain Research Centers and Labs:*** This component involves connecting research centers and labs of leading universities, as well as pioneering technology innovation companies from various countries, to foster collaboration and innovation in the technology industry.

**Global Enlightenment Mountain Market:** This component emphasizes the importance of understanding the needs of the market and society, and working closely with end-users and stakeholders to identify areas where new technologies can create the greatest impact. The program seeks to develop products that meet these needs, and provide support to create brands, go to market, and develop user communities to ensure widespread adoption and success.

**Global Enlightenment Mountain Finance:** This component aims to connect financial investment resources and talented human resources to participate in development and market, and pool together resources from various sources to accelerate the pace of innovation.

**Global Enlightenment Mountain Policy:** This involves developing policies and regulations to support innovation and collaboration in the technology industry.

Some pioneering programs will include *the **Sentient or Thoughtful AI Assistants Program***. *Under this program*, as the Boston Global Forum assembles and links groundbreaking concepts for constructing the AI World Society; Japan will take the lead in pioneering AI, data, and cognitive and emotion-combining AI products and services that are sentient, **Thoughtful AI Assistants** to establish the Age of Global Enlightenment.

This Thoughtful AI Assistants Program will include T-Kindness, T-Lead, English-T, and Biotic AI.

## The Global Enlightenment Community

On April 26, 2023, Governor Michael Dukakis, Chair and Co-Founder of the Boston Global Forum, announced the Global Enlightenment Community (GEC), a collective of distinguished leaders, thinkers, innovators, artists, and business leaders dedicated to building a future based on the principles of AI World Society (AIWS) in the Age of Global Enlightenment. Explaining the importance of establishing the GEC, he stated the following:

*“[A]s we look to the future, it is clear that technology and innovation will play a crucial role in shaping the world we live in. However, it is equally clear that we must approach these developments with caution and care, lest we create a future that is unrecognizable and even dangerous...”*

*“...By bringing together some of the brightest minds in the world, we can work together to ensure that technology and innovation are harnessed for the greater good. Together, we can chart a course towards a future that is both prosperous and just, and that benefits all members*

*of society.... Together, we can build a future that is worthy of our best aspirations and that reflects the values of Global Enlightenment.”*

The GEC is envisioned as an international community where every leader, thinker, scholar, innovator, artist, and business leader recognizes, connects, and collaborates with each other to foster thought, creativity, and ethical behaviors across the world in the AI era.

The Global Enlightenment Community Leaders will include:

- Former Governor of Massachusetts Michael Dukakis, Chair of Boston Global Forum
- President Ursula von der Leyen of the European Commission
- President of Finland Sauli Niinistö
- UN Secretary General’s Envoy on Technology Amandeep Gill
- Speaker Andreas Norlen of Swedish Parliament
- Japanese Minister of Economic Security Sanae Takaichi
- Former Prime Minister of Italy Enrico Letta
- Former Prime Minister of Israel Ehud Barak
- Former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina Zlatko Lagumdžija
- Former State Minister of Japan Yasuhide Nakayama
- Boston Global Forum CEO Nguyen Anh Tuan and BGF Board Members: Alex Pentland, Nazli Choucri, Thomas Patterson, David Silbersweig
- “The father of the Internet” Vint Cerf
- John Clippinger, MIT Media Lab
- Many distinguished world leaders and scholars from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Harvard University, and other leading institutions.

### Global Enlightenment Community established:

#### - The Global Enlightenment Club

The Global Enlightenment Club (GEC), also announced on April 26, 2023, will be a sub-community that recognizes and connects billionaires, millionaires, and distinguished business leaders, who share common values of remaking the world toward the age of Global Enlightenment.

The GEC is established with these goals:

- 1) To create enterprise-level actions in the context of emerging artificial intelligence, blockchain, and digital technology,
- 2) To foster an environment where ideas can bloom, collaboration strengthens, and

business opportunities multiply.

Notable participants will include Cabinet Minister Yasuhide Nakayama of Japan, Entrepreneurs Kim Polese of the Silicon Valley and James Ferrari of New York City, Professor John Quelch (CBE) of Harvard University Business School, Nguyen Thi Tuong Van of Vietnam, and Sharad Sharma of iSPRT India.

#### - **The Global Enlightenment Music Club**

Music, as an art form, is a great cultural medium and a natural arbiter of diversity. The Global Mountain Music Club (GEMC) is a stage for musicians from all over the world to contribute their works to building the Age of Global Enlightenment.

The GEMC will conduct a Global Enlightenment Concert to commemorate the 90th birthday of Governor Michael Dukakis in 2023. Musicians recognized by Global Enlightenment Music Club include:

1. Musicians
  - a. Julie Levin, Violinist, Founder and Music Director of Shelter Music Boston
  - b. Robert Levin, Pianist at Harvard University
  - c. Tamas Varga of Vienna Philharmonic
  - d. Andris Nelsons, Music Director of Boston Symphony Orchestra, and
  - e. Many more
2. Global Enlightenment Orchestra
  - a. Vienna Philharmonic
  - b. Boston Symphony Orchestra
  - c. Berliner Philharmoniker
  - d. Shelter Music Boston



## References (In the order of citation)

Choucri N. Framework for an AI international accord. In *Remaking the World – UN100 Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment*, Eds. December 2021: The Boston Global Forum and AI World Society. Boston, MA.

The United States Office for Science and Technology Policy (US-OSTP) Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights: Making Automated Systems Work for the American People, October 2022. Washington DC. Accessed online on March 27, 2023, at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/ai-bill-of-rights/>.

The United States National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence. Executive Summary: Final Report 2021. Washington DC. Accessed online on March 16, 2023, at <https://www.nsc.gov/2021-final-report/>.

The European Union General Data Protection Regulation (2016). Accessed online on April 10, 2023, at <https://gdpr.eu/>.

The European Commission, *Laying down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and Amending Certain Union Legislative Acts* (2021). Accessed online on April 12, 2023, at <https://artificialintelligenceact.eu/>.

The Lancet and Financial Times Commission on *governing health futures 2030: growing up in a digital world*. Lancet 2021; Vol. 398(10312): 1727-76. Accessed online on March 23, 2023, at <https://www.thelancet.com/commissions/governing-health-futures-2030>.



## About the Boston Global Forum

The Boston Global Forum (BGF), in close stewardship with the Michael Dukakis Institute for Leadership and Innovation (MDI), offers a venue for prominent thinkers, strategists, innovators, and heads of states in the international community to collaborate on shaping policies and practices around responsible use of emerging digital technologies including Artificial Intelligence (AI).

The BGF offers a venue for leaders, strategists, thinkers, and innovators to contribute to the process of the book "Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment".

BGF is a pioneer in AI Ethics and AI Governance, having founded the AI World Society (AIWS) in 2017 and initiated several key projects such as the BGF-G7 Summit Initiative 2018, AIWS-G7 Summit Initiative 2019, AI-Government model, Global Alliance for Digital Governance (GADC), the AI International Accord (AIIA), and the Global Enlightenment Mountain (GEM).

## Key Milestones

- At the BGF Conference held in April 2018 at the Harvard University Faculty Club, the BGF and the MDI announce the AIWS 7-layer model for deep applications of AI in politics, society, economy in the world to build new democracy for the world in BGF-G7 Summit Initiative 2018, and present it to the Canadian Government, the host of G7-Summit 2018. Also, in 2019, the United Nations Centennial Initiative was formed as a joint endeavor between the United Nations Academic Impact and the Boston Global Forum.

Both groups, the BGF and the MDI, brought together academic experts in interdisciplinary sociotechnical systems research and prominent world leaders to discuss future governance of digital technology and its impact on global society, aiming to create the deepest possible pool of knowledge. This knowledge is captured in the book [\*Remaking the World – Toward an Age of Global Enlightenment\*](#). The book outlines ideas from these thought leaders in everything from equitable data use to decision making via AI. Authors include Shinzo Abe, Ursula von der Leyen, Ban Ki-Moon, Michael Dukakis, Vint Cerf, Alex "Sandy" Pentland, and Ramu Damodaran, among others. The book opens with **a Social Contract for the AI Age**, which acts as a set of guidelines for how governments can get the most out of AI and other data-based technology while

protecting their citizens.

- At the conference on December 12, 2020, the BGF honors President of European Commission Ursula von der Leyen with the BGF World Leader for Peace and Security Award, the BGF. The MDI and President von der Leyen discuss and call for building a transatlantic agreement on appropriate use of AI and Digital Technology.
- AI International Accord (AIIA) concepts were announced and discussed at the joint World Leadership Alliance Club de Madrid – Boston Global Forum Conference in September 2021. This collaboration led to the formation of the [Global Alliance for Digital Governance](#) in 2021, with distinguished world leaders representing governments, academic institutions and think tanks, tech companies, and civil society, from the United States and the European Union.
- Between February and April 2023, the Boston Global Forum hosted High-level Dialogues, among prominent thinkers, policy experts, and national leaders representing many global voices, on developing a responsible, democratic framework for managing the governance of AI in the backdrop of fast-emerging AI applications such as ChatGPT that will fundamentally transform the global order as well as human lives in the AI World Society.
- On April 26, 2023, the BGF officially launched the Global Enlightenment Mountain (GEM), and Global Enlightenment Community.

Over the years, the transatlantic collaborations spearheaded and fostered by the Boston Global Forum have been characterized by close cooperation and perseverance – rooted in shared values and principles of democracy, rule of law, and fairness – toward building a safer and more just world society in the new age of enlightenment ushered in by AI.

In [the Social Contract for the AI Age](#), Boston Global Forum considered AI Assistants as a center of power in the AI World Society ushered in by the *New Age of Global Enlightenment*. Recent innovations in AI applications such as ChatGPT and its equivalents, derived from Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Large Language Models (LLM), have exacerbated logical concerns about appropriate use of AI for the common good in a highly interconnected global society, as well as about potential threats to life, liberty, and governance in democratic countries around the world. Intentional misuse of AI and similar advanced digital technology by authoritarian governments pose a unique threat to its own citizens and to democracies worldwide.

Given these threats, it is important for liberal democracies and other institutions in the international community to work together to ensure that the development and use of AI assistants and ChatGPT are guided by ethical principles and a strong regulatory framework. This should include measures to prevent the use of AI for human rights abuses and to hold accountable those who violate these principles. Additionally, international cooperation can help prevent the spread of AI technology to authoritarian regimes that would use it to undermine the rights and freedoms of their citizens, as well as try to disrupt the functioning of democracies around the world.

True to its commitment, the Boston Global Forum is enhancing its efforts in leveraging the brain trust from its existing partners in the transatlantic region and building stronger collaborations with like-minded leaders in the Asia-Pacific region for crafting and disseminating a strategic framework for global governance of AI that is a) guided by fundamental democratic values, and b) informed by existing deep knowledge that constitute the core of the Boston Global Forum and the Global Alliance for Digital Governance.