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Report of the High-level Committee on Programmes and the High-level Committee on Management joint session on the use and governance of artificial intelligence and related frontier technologies

(4 October 2023, UN City, Copenhagen)

I. Introduction

1. The High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and the High-level Committee on Management (HLCM) of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) held a joint session on the use and governance of artificial intelligence and related frontier technologies on 4 October 2023 at UN City, Copenhagen. The joint session was hosted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The meeting was co-chaired by the HLCP Chair, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Inger Andersen, and by the HLCM Chair and Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, Catherine Pollard.

2. The agenda is provided in annex I, the list of participants in annex II and the list of documents in annex III to the present document.

II. Opening session

3. In opening the session, the HLCP Chair welcomed members and acknowledged the uniqueness of the gathering, which brought together programmatic and management expertise to enhance coherence and coordination across the entire United Nations system on an increasingly critical issue. She highlighted the significance of the meeting at a time of rapid advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and encouraged attendees to recognize the transformative impact of that new technology on people and planet, stressing the importance of establishing guardrails for the responsible, safe and sustainable use of AI.

4. Furthermore, the HLCP Chair highlighted that the United Nations system's engagement with AI took place within a broader context of efforts related to frontier technologies, both within and outside the United Nations, including through the General Assembly, the Summit of the Future to be held in 2024, the development of a global digital compact and the establishment by the Secretary-General of the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence. She also acknowledged that

discussions about AI governance extended beyond governments to encompass civil society, the business community and the technology industry, and were occurring in many forums. The HLCP Chair expressed hope that the joint session would provide valuable insights into and a deeper understanding of the United Nations system's role in navigating the AI landscape and its contribution to digital transformation. She recalled the United Nations system's previous efforts to address frontier technologies and AI, including the development of the United Nations system-wide strategic approach and road map for supporting capacity development on artificial intelligence in 2019 and the principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system in 2022. Finally, the HLCP Chair encouraged attendees to draw on the think tank function of the Committees and engage in an exercise of thinking together as one United Nations system.

5. In welcoming the members of both Committees to the joint session, the HLCM Chair emphasized that AI was one of the most transformative and consequential developments of our time. She acknowledged the challenges faced by policymakers, who were caught between rapid innovation and the pressure to address long-term safety and ethical concerns in respect of AI. Highlighting the importance of AI as a force for good that should leave no one behind, she stressed that the United Nations was committed to a proactive, ethical and human rights-based approach to AI usage, in line with the vision outlined by the Secretary-General in his policy brief entitled "UN 2.0 – forward-thinking culture and cutting-edge skills for better United Nations system impact" (A/77/CRP.1/Add.10). The HLCM Chair also drew attention to the fact that generative AI was largely dependent on massive data sets; any AI-related policy should therefore also include relevant data policy. She underlined the importance of data protection, management and governance within the United Nations system, recalling the principles on personal data protection and privacy adopted by HLCM in 2018, as a first step towards ensuring a common framework for high-level protection of the right to privacy, including the privacy of personal data, for persons working for or under the care of United Nations system entities. She also called upon HLCM and HLCP representatives to actively engage in the discussions, recognizing the potential of their collective expertise to shape the future of AI in the United Nations system.

6. The HLCM Chair concluded her remarks by emphasizing that HLCM and HLCP took a zero-tolerance approach to sexual harassment and recalling that the joint session adhered to the Code of Conduct to Prevent Harassment, Including Sexual Harassment, at United Nations System Events, which was developed by CEB.

A. Keynote presentation

7. Delivering a keynote presentation, an Emeritus Professor of Psychology and Neural Science at New York University, Gary Marcus, conveyed his perspective on the present state of AI, noting its rapid adoption while underscoring several critical concerns, including misinformation, defamation, market and election manipulation, deepfakes and threats to public safety. He highlighted the tendency of current generative AI systems to create coherent text that could encompass both accurate information and inaccuracies, with limited capacity for fundamental reasoning. Therefore, more work was needed to make the output of AI systems robust and trustworthy.

8. Noting that AI might have the potential to transform the world but also posed many risks, the presenter underscored the significance of AI governance, including at the global level. At the national level, Mr. Marcus recommended that countries establish AI agencies so that gaps in governance could be addressed and sufficient expertise developed to manage the diverse risks and challenges associated with AI. He advocated national approval processes to evaluate AI systems based on the

benefits and risks they posed, similar to existing regimes for therapeutic goods and medicines. The presenter also supported the establishment of a global agency to address international challenges, such as enhancing the transparency of AI models, monitoring the data sets on which AI systems were trained for bias, disclosing internal testing of AI systems, and providing a full accounting of AI-related incidents by, for example, sharing information related to AI incidents. Such an international body could facilitate international standards leading to certification and the development of shared infrastructure for AI risk mitigation and benefit maximization. It could also work towards international treaties on AI models, especially as those models became increasingly complex. Mr. Marcus advocated the inclusion of scientists and researchers in national and international governance efforts, emphasizing that it was not only the private sector that had expertise in AI and noting the importance of preventing particular stakeholders from exerting undue influence over the regulatory system. He reiterated that the international community was at an important juncture to shape the future in the interests of humanity.

B. High-level panel discussion

9. Following the keynote presentation, a panel discussion with senior officials of the United Nations helped to frame the deliberations of the Committees and situate the discourse within the broader context of the state of play, trajectory, implications and challenges of the current technological and digital transformation for societies in developed and developing countries, as well as areas in which the United Nations could play a value-added role to ensure that frontier technologies benefited people and planet. Moderated by the Deputy Executive Director of the Programme Branch, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Angeli Achrekar, the panel comprised the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, Amandeep Singh Gill, the Under-Secretary-General for Global Communications, Melissa Fleming, the Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Tomas Lamanauskas, and the Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Gabriela Ramos.

10. The panellists observed that AI presented risks and challenges for peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. Under the peace and security pillar, misinformation and disinformation risks were on the rise in many countries, affecting democracy and undermining trust. The operations of the United Nations itself, including in peacekeeping and humanitarian contexts, were increasingly affected by the proliferation of disinformation powered by AI tools, such as deepfakes. Malicious uses of AI, including by non-State actors, were additional concerns.

11. AI systems could have significant positive impacts on sustainable development, especially if capacities to leverage and use AI were developed. Nevertheless, their potential impacts on labour markets and continued digital divides in the context of shifting global value chains posed risks to economic development, especially for developing countries. The panellists noted that the current AI landscape was also characterized by regional fragmentation, a geographical concentration of power and business models that enhanced neither inclusion nor fundamental rights. The risks of AI in terms of the effect on the promotion of and protection of human rights, especially for women and girls, vulnerable groups and marginalized communities, were highlighted. At the same time, it was considered critical not to lose sight of opportunities to leverage data and AI as a force for good to achieve progress across all three pillars of the United Nations. Hence, the misuse and the missed use of the technology needed to be addressed in concert.

12. The panel saw an important role for the United Nations in helping to address AI-related challenges by promoting AI systems that would be aligned with human rights, sustainable development, peace, fairness and accountability. That included leveraging organizations' ability to bring diverse stakeholders, including developed and developing countries, civil society, the private sector and academia, together on the issue of AI governance. In that context, attention was drawn to the role of Member States in responding to calls for AI regulation. Governments needed to expand their capacities to develop the regulatory frameworks required in order to ensure that frontier technologies delivered for the common good, to uphold the rule of law, to establish effective liability regimes to respond to harm, and to ensure that AI developments would be aligned with and would protect human rights, environmental sustainability and gender equality. Capacity development for Member States to use AI, and more broadly in the spheres of data and digital public infrastructure, were also identified as key areas for action by the United Nations system.

13. Regarding the United Nations system and its approach to the governance of AI, it was felt that a reflection on functions and form should take place before any conclusions were drawn in respect of global AI governance. The work of the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence and the intergovernmental process to develop the global digital compact were identified as important opportunities to anchor work on AI governance within a larger framework. Panellists highlighted that there was no off-the-shelf model or one-size-fits-all solution for AI governance and regulation. Providing specific and granular normative guidance was an area in which the system could assist Member States with AI governance. It was suggested that the implementation of existing frameworks such as the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 2021, could help countries to deliver stronger AI governance. In that regard, continued investment in capacity development and upskilling within the United Nations system was emphasized as a way to enable entities to keep up with the fast-moving environment of AI and digital development and to support Member States.

14. The panel concluded that it was the right time for the United Nations system to step up its collective efforts in support of effective AI governance at the global level by enhancing its capacities, leveraging existing instruments and convening power, learning from the experiences of system entities and continuing to collaborate and deepen its understanding of the impact of AI on policy, programmes, management and operations.

III. Agenda item 1: scoping discussion on the governance of artificial intelligence and related frontier technologies

15. In introducing agenda item 1, the HLCP Chair indicated that the scoping discussion was intended to stimulate dialogue across programmatic and management functions so as to enable the United Nations system to think collectively about the critical and complex issue of the governance of AI and other frontier technologies for the global good. She recalled that the opening session had focused on opportunities and risks associated with AI, and its real and expected impacts on people, planet and the United Nations system. Under agenda item 1, members were asked to consider what global AI governance might look like; what lessons could be drawn from existing models and experiences of United Nations system entities in supporting multilateral efforts to govern other global goods; and what multilateral processes, laws, instruments, norms and standards could potentially be swiftly leveraged to govern rapidly evolving technologies such as AI. She stressed that it was the responsibility of the United Nations system to bring the values expressed in the Charter of the United Nations and in international law, including human rights, into

discussions on the use and governance of AI, as well as to facilitate the inclusion of diverse voices and perspectives. Doing so would help to protect the interests of marginalized and vulnerable people, and avoid exacerbating inequalities and injustices. The HLCP Chair noted that the present discussion, and the collective intelligence it was expected to generate, would inform the deliberations on AI by CEB at its second regular session of 2023. She recognized the leadership of ITU and UNESCO as Co-Chairs of the HLCP Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, which had produced the background paper.

16. In her introductory remarks, on behalf of the Co-Chairs, the Assistant Director-General for the Social and Human Sciences of UNESCO recalled that the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence had been established by HLCP three years earlier to bring together United Nations system expertise on AI in support of the CEB and HLCP workstreams on the ethics of AI and the strategic approach and road map for supporting capacity development on artificial intelligence. She briefly presented the background paper entitled "Navigating the future of tech governance: exploring global institutional models and existing normative frameworks applicable to AI and other frontier technologies", prepared by the Working Group. In the paper, it was proposed that the Working Group follow up by producing a white paper containing detailed analysis of current global institutional models and normative frameworks to explore how existing United Nations system mandates and instruments related to the global governance of AI and other frontier technologies. The resulting work would be offered as a United Nations system contribution to relevant AI governance deliberations, including within the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence. There was much to be learned from the experiences of United Nations entities with respect to institutional models and normative frameworks, as well as the drivers of success and best practices across the United Nations system. Observing that the stakes were high, the Assistant Director-General underscored the importance of the United Nations system coming together with a strong voice on the governance of AI.

17. The Head of Anticipatory Action and Innovation, Centre for Policy Research, United Nations University, Eleonore Fournier-Tombs, introduced the technical note entitled "A global architecture for artificial intelligence". In it, the authors proposed a rationale for the global governance of AI, arguing that AI required a global multilateral forum for governance and that, if left unregulated, AI could undermine other multilateral priorities across the work of the United Nations, including sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, and peace and security. The paper put forward four discussion questions that members could explore as part of their contribution to the wider discourse on the subject. First, recognizing the need for agile policymaking, it invited readers to identify the lessons that could be learned from past work to develop a governance framework capable of adapting to changing technology. Second, acknowledging the need for engagement by a wide range of actors – from private sector companies to civil society actors – it asked what multi-stakeholder models could be considered to ensure sustained and active participation. Third, with respect to interoperability and coordination, it raised the question of how to ensure horizontal (at the regional and national levels, as well as with other global governance initiatives) and vertical (sectoral) coordination of instruments and activities produced through a global initiative. Fourth, bearing in mind significant existing efforts in relation to military uses of AI, it asked whether an entity tasked with global governance of AI would cover all uses or be limited to civilian uses only. In that context, Ms. Fournier-Tombs pointed to the possibility of adopting a risk-based approach that identified the level of risk associated with each application.

18. Members of the two Committees engaged in a rich discussion, predominantly focused on AI but also referring to other emerging technologies requiring regulation.

AI was seen as affecting all countries and areas of work of the United Nations system. Many members referred to the significant risks of AI and other frontier technologies, acknowledging that the level of risk varied based on the technology in question, the country context and the vulnerability of particular population groups. Different models for governing those risks were proposed and members suggested that lessons learned from existing international governance mechanisms could provide valuable insights when considering global AI governance. Human rights, gender equality and leaving no one behind were fundamental values that needed to be promoted by the United Nations in the deliberations on AI governance. Capacity development and concerted action to protect vulnerable groups were seen as essential functions of any future AI governance mechanisms.

19. Based on the richness of the discussion, it was also suggested that the United Nations system conduct a more in-depth and granular analysis to deepen its understanding of those matters. In addition to looking at AI governance in the global context, members observed that it was also necessary to consider governance with respect to the use of AI internally within United Nations entities. In that context, the opportunity to translate the CEB-endorsed principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system into operational standards was highlighted. Members further elaborated on those points under agenda item 2, as discussed in section IV below.

20. Over the course of the deliberations, members referred to the breadth of the impact of AI on the work of the United Nations system and to its wide-ranging risks and opportunities. For example, concern was expressed that existing inequalities, especially gender inequality, would be replicated in or exacerbated by digital technologies, including AI. Members cautioned that the use of AI in the context of data poverty, the lack of digital readiness and infrastructure, and the digital divide, could exacerbate existing power imbalances among Member States. The use of AI across the spectrum of military systems, not just weapons, was seen as one of the highest-risk contexts. That included its use by State and non-State actors, including terrorists. Also concerning were the impacts of unregulated AI in fragile States, including the actions of private sector actors and the effects they might have on peacebuilding efforts.

21. Despite the potentially serious negative effects of AI, members were cautioned against overly focusing on its misuse and reminded of the importance of supporting investment in and helping to build Member State capacity to use AI for good. In that context, examples were provided across a variety of sectors, including sustainable development, peacebuilding and prevention, humanitarian aid, disaster response, supply chain optimization, hunger prediction and analysis, agriculture and industrial development.

22. Delving deeper into the matter of governance, members observed that there were a number of ongoing initiatives exploring various facets of global AI governance. Examples of such initiatives could be found within the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council, including its subsidiary bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, and forums, such as the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals. The latter focused on various considerations in relation to AI, including gender mainstreaming and digital technologies, as well as the intergovernmental process to develop the global digital compact. Given the speed of technological development and innovation, and the related need for urgent action, it was suggested that the United Nations system work on multiple tracks simultaneously to maximize its timely support to and engagement with Member States.

23. Members also felt that the United Nations system had a role to play in shaping the governance approach to ensure that no one was left behind and to promote diverse representation of countries and people. As part of its contribution, the United Nations could create a global baseline for good practices that aligned with a value-based approach. It was felt that further exploration of what United Nations entities could do in the short term would be worthwhile; in that context, producing credible, authoritative monitoring and reporting on the use of AI, and delivering sustainable development policy advice at the request of governments, were seen as immediate priorities. Given that the safe, secure, efficient and trustworthy management of data was one of the most important challenges in the context of AI governance, members felt that discussions around AI governance and data governance needed to be more closely linked, including in the context of the HLCP Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence.

24. In terms of its functions, it was suggested that a global AI governance mechanism should have the capacity to convene a wide range of stakeholders, collect information and data, define policy, regulate, resolve incidents, receive reports, monitor and ensure accountability, and deliver technical support, all in an agile manner that favoured effective regulation over time. Members supported applying a risk-based, multi-pronged approach to governance, which would facilitate multiple solutions across sectors and be informed by data protection standards. Members widely agreed that the mechanism should include provisions for capacity-building, recognizing the diversity of countries' needs and experiences. Capacity development would also be important for United Nations partners and staff, as well as civil society. It was suggested that any governance structure should provide for cooperation and learning across United Nations entities.

25. With respect to possible forms of AI governance, several existing intergovernmental processes or multistakeholder platforms were offered as pertinent models, including the Internet Governance Forum, the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals, and the UNEP process to develop the Global Framework on Chemicals – For a Planet Free of Harm from Chemicals and Waste. In addition, several United Nations entities, including the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization and UNAIDS, shared insights and lessons drawn from their organizational models that might be relevant in the context of AI governance. In the light of the many specific characteristics of transformative technologies, including the fact that many of the foreseen challenges were intangible, members were cautioned against focusing only on traditional institutional models to govern emerging technologies. Rather, it was felt that there was a need for a mechanism that was fit for purpose, responsive and adaptable. It was suggested that any future framework should allow for distributed, anticipatory and agile governance, while minimizing duplication and increasing efficiency. Moreover, given that AI was being applied at all levels, including the regional, city and local levels, multilevel governance would be needed. The expertise of United Nations entities in intergovernmental processes would provide valuable insights for future debates on that topic.

26. Members agreed that there were many existing norms, standards, ethical principles and laws that could be applied to AI and related emerging technologies. Members emphasized that any AI governance system had to focus on human rights (including the rights of women and children) and take a human-centric approach. It was highlighted that the human rights framework of legal obligations to which States had already committed was being leveraged in order to establish guardrails for the use of digital technologies and AI, including through Human Rights Council resolutions on the governance of AI. The Guiding Principles on Business and Human

Rights were identified as a framework that could be used to engage with private sector actors, including technology companies, and to safeguard against private sector actors dominating regulatory conversations. Concern was expressed that the cross-cutting issue of gender typically disappeared in technical and governance discussions on AI. In view of the new forms of violence, especially violence against women and girls, being perpetrated with the aid of technology, existing harassment laws needed to be better leveraged and expanded. Intellectual property rights were offered as an example of existing tools that could be part of a broader solution to help govern AI, including through the responsible sharing of large data sets and the prevention of their misuse, for example in the case of deepfakes. Although autonomous weapons systems and AI were not strictly synonymous, it was believed that the regulatory solutions being discussed for such weapons could provide broad principles that would be applicable to AI use in the military domain more generally. In the context of planetary rights, the growing environmental impact and resource consumption of AI – for example with respect to emissions, water consumption and minerals – were identified as areas that required more attention. Enhancing the environmental and social sustainability of AI and other digital technologies required investment, innovation and capacity development. At the same time, AI could play an important role in tackling environmental challenges.

27. Members supported the proposal put forth by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence for further exploration and analysis of existing intergovernmental models and frameworks. A system-wide contribution could provide input into ongoing efforts and deliberations, including in the context of the work of the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence. Building on the discussion held at the joint session, the analysis had the potential to inject thought leadership into the wider debate, including in terms of identifying risks and broad principles. The need to move quickly to make sure that the input was received in time to be incorporated into the work of the High-level Advisory Body was stressed, as was the more general need for the United Nations to act with urgency in the fast-evolving digital transformation space. In addition to global intergovernmental processes, the United Nations could seek to support regulatory efforts at the national and regional levels. At the same time, it was important to leverage the various existing mandates of individual United Nations entities in their particular areas of knowledge and expertise.

28. While members agreed that the United Nations had a role to play in the governance of AI, it was observed that in today's digital ecosystem, it was imperative to work with a wide array of actors. The need for stakeholder engagement and dialogue, including with civil society and the private sector, was widely recognized. Consulting external stakeholders to gather diverse perspectives and identify future risks would be important to help to shape the thinking on AI governance. In that regard, it would be beneficial to strengthen engagement with the scientific and technological communities. The United Nations could also serve as convener, utilizing a multi-stakeholder approach to inform the dialogue, including on the misuse and missed use of AI. Here, the collective knowledge and experience of the United Nations system in working with the private sector could be brought to bear.

29. Over the course of the discussion, representatives of various entities shared some existing practices, offering them as examples for others, including the use of sandboxes for the safe implementation of AI, partnership with a private company to conduct big data analysis across social media, collaboration among United Nations entities to track technology-facilitated gender-based violence, and the use of AI in mediation, peacebuilding and early warning systems.

30. Before concluding the session, the HLCP Chair invited the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to reflect on the discussion. The Envoy thanked members for

bringing their insights and expertise on a variety of United Nations governance mechanisms into the discussion on AI governance. He highlighted the opportunity to engage with Member States through the Summit of the Future process in order to discuss creating more space for civil society and the private sector within an intergovernmental framework on AI. With respect to the nature of the governance itself, he felt that it should be distributed across the international, national and industry levels, with agile interactions between them. New tools that combined soft and hard laws were likely to be needed, including to potentially address other emerging technologies, in addition to AI. In relation to possible models, the Envoy acknowledged that a number of examples had been mentioned publicly, but stated that he did not expect a cut and paste approach to be used; rather, he foresaw the creation of a unique structure that was fit for purpose and possibly able to evolve over time. At present, the immediate priority was the risk and governance mapping to be undertaken by the High-level Advisory Body.

31. In his closing thoughts and observations, Mr. Marcus echoed calls for agile governance, which, in his view, necessitated an agency model that could move quickly and dynamically to keep pace with technological change. He re-emphasized the urgent need for the United Nations to act and seconded the comments supporting a bespoke, iterative governance solution that drew on lessons from across the United Nations system. Mr. Marcus commended the expertise of the United Nations system in relation to governance and suggested that the proposed white paper explore various facets of a governance model for new technologies. He underscored the value of an interdisciplinary approach, citing the potential of and benefit to be gained by United Nations entities working together.

32. In closing remarks on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, the Deputy Secretary-General of ITU acknowledged the enriching discussion and wide range of contributions by members. He noted that the exchange itself was a valuable capacity-building exercise. The broad-ranging comments underlined the fact that there was no one-size-fits-all solution to AI governance across sectors. He emphasized the need for a balanced approach that promoted access to digital technologies and the use of AI for good, including to support sustainable development, while also managing the risks. He noted the agreement on ensuring that governance was norm-based and inclusive but recognized the need to explore the implications in more detail. With reference to the intergovernmental work towards the Summit of the Future and the global digital compact, he reiterated the value of the United Nations system offering its expertise and analysis to bolster ongoing processes through the white paper that was to be produced by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, with input from HLCM. He affirmed that the Working Group Co-Chairs would work closely with the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology to ensure that the work was well coordinated with and contributed to the broader effort. He looked forward to the white paper becoming the United Nations system's contribution to the High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence, as well as to the broader debate.

33. In concluding the discussion of the agenda item, the HLCP Chair expressed appreciation for the richness of the contributions and fullness of the debate. She offered several takeaways with regard to the nature of the governance mechanism, the need to analyse existing governance models and learn from experiences across the system, and the importance of creating space for multi-stakeholder, multilevel engagement in AI governance. She referred to the points made with regard to addressing the misuse and missed use of technologies, and the need to take a human rights-based approach to the governance of AI and other emerging transformative technologies. Noting the opportunities presented, inter alia, by the Summit of the Future and the Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial

Intelligence, she confirmed members' support for the white paper proposed in the background paper. She also stressed that input from the United Nations system would make a crucial contribution to Member States' deliberations and the United Nations system's own thinking as other frontier technologies came to the fore. Along with the HLCM Chair, she looked forward to sharing the Committees' joint insights and suggestions with CEB members at their forthcoming meeting in November.

Conclusion

34. **The Committees asked the HLCP Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, with input from HLCM, as relevant, to develop a white paper, as proposed in the background paper. An initial draft was to be prepared by the end of 2023, and a full draft available in early 2024, for consideration by HLCP at its forty-seventh session.**

IV. Agenda item 2: opportunities, challenges and capacities for the safe and responsible adoption of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system

35. In the second half of the joint session, participants considered the use of AI within the United Nations system and the opportunities, challenges and capacities for safe and responsible AI adoption. The HLCM Chair stressed that the United Nations had a role to play not only in promoting the responsible development and deployment of generative AI, but also in adopting it internally to augment business operations and facilitate the organizations' daily work.

36. AI technologies were already reshaping the way in which the United Nations operated, particularly in the areas of supply chain, budget and financial management; digital and information technology; human resources; and data management and analytics. The HLCM Chair noted that, for a structured reflection, both opportunities and risks would need to be systematically discussed, including the need for the United Nations system to lead by example. She raised four key risks: (a) privacy and data security; (b) bias and discrimination; (c) misinformation and manipulation; and (d) dependency and user responsibility. At the same time, she underscored the numerous opportunities for applying AI to the work of the United Nations, namely: (a) productivity and efficiency; (b) personalization and customization; (c) accessibility and inclusive interfaces; (d) innovation and problem-solving; and (e) translation and communication.

37. Prior to the session, the CEB secretariat had invited members of the Committees to share any AI-related experiences or initiatives launched or implemented by their organization. The CEB secretariat had received input covering the adoption of AI by United Nations system entities across programmatic or policy functions and business areas, such as research or knowledge management, as well as initiatives relevant to the strategic adoption of AI across management or operational functions.

38. Four initiatives from the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) were presented as part of the discussion on the agenda item, which was moderated by the HLCM Vice-Chair and United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, Kelly Clements. The presentations focused on each organization's experience with adopting generative AI.

A. Artificial intelligence pilots in the United Nations system

39. The presentation on the AI initiative piloted by IFAD was given by the Associate Vice-President of the Corporate Services Department at IFAD, Guoqi Wu. It centred around the Omnidata platform: its data, analytics and function as an AI one-stop shop that could analyse large volumes of internal and external data. The data was visualized through a dashboard offering qualitative and quantitative insights into various topics, including biodiversity and sustainability. A custom summarization tool had been developed that could be used across departments in different topical areas. The platform also acted as a central hub for IFAD personnel, and through the internal community of users, providing training, tools, knowledge and the ability to discuss practices, as well as easy access to data and dashboards through a user-friendly interface.

40. The Chief Information Officer at IFAD, Thomas Bousios, explained how the entity had built the approach and platform from scratch, with a focus on grass-roots engagement, working closely with staff member communities and leveraging the partnerships that had been nurtured with technology companies. When building the platform, the aim had been to generate grass-roots use cases of how it could work in practice to solve real issues for staff members. AI was now applied in over 40 use cases, including through a series of chatbots that could answer specific questions and provide links to related internal resources to support knowledge-sharing and new insights. The initiative had been welcomed by staff members, who saw the potential of leveraging AI for the purposes of enhancing the development impact of IFAD and broadening the career development opportunities of its staff through upskilling. The next steps for the platform included plans to augment staff outputs by further embedding generative AI technology as an organization-wide resource for suitable data set systems. The focused community practitioner approach would continue to build internal capacity and skills for the time being, until there was a step change in technology and cost considerations for more horizontal, organization-wide deployments. The key takeaway from piloting that initiative was that there was no substitute for building a minimal level of internal organizational capacity. It was not sufficient to simply hire one or two data or AI engineers or even a company. Launching such a project required a combination of skill sets, coupled with specific internal knowledge of the work of the organization and its context. To that end, it was important to overcome silos and bring together staff members and external experts with the necessary skills in order to add value through the use of AI and effectively mitigate serious risks.

41. The proof of concept for generative AI at UNHCR was presented by the Head of the Innovation Service, Hovig Etyemezian. The initiative had started with the establishment of a community of practice within the organization to focus on big data and AI, with the aim of familiarizing UNHCR teams with AI and data-related issues through webinars to educate and engage colleagues. The sandbox approach was applied to enable UNHCR staff to experiment with AI technologies such as large language models. A multifunctional team was currently supporting multiple teams working on 17 different projects, using a mix of data, including non-confidential and internal data. The projects encompassed various areas, such as policy drafting, legal research, human resources and reporting activities spanning UNHCR headquarters and regional and country offices. One sandbox had been made available to the wider United Nations system, building on an existing inter-agency human resources policy repository within the Human Resources Network. Several organizations agreed to test the AI bot in a controlled environment with restricted access, using their human resources policies to explore the functionalities and benefits that a policy bot might provide to human resources experts. The process also provided valuable insight into how to streamline AI applications at an inter-agency level.

42. The main challenges for the AI initiative at UNHCR included the rapid evolution of the technical landscape, the need for specialized skills and investment in training and staff time, and the significant financial costs and impact on the environment. The initiative also offered opportunities, however, such as improved access to technology for teams in challenging environments, new capabilities and enhanced collaboration, both internally and externally. Collaboration across the United Nations on the ethical and responsible use of AI was seen as key, and UNHCR had developed custom guidance notes with UNESCO and ITU so as to enable their pilot projects to operate in a safe environment. The next steps included managing costs, making strategic investments in upcoming projects, conducting workforce training, raising awareness of work conducted as part of the initiative and collaborating across the United Nations system.

43. The Lead, AI and Digital Frontiers, WHO, Sameer Pujari, focused his presentation on efforts to bring AI for health to the people, which had begun in 2018 and given rise to the Global Initiative on AI for Health in July 2023. A partnership between WHO, ITU and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the initiative also engaged Member States, the private sector and communities. The aim was to provide governments with policy advice, including guidance on evidence-based AI for health, to enable them to facilitate AI-for-health initiatives through pooled funding and a global community of experts, and to implement sustainable models of AI programmes at the country level. Numerous normative guidance documents related to AI, more specifically on ethics, on generating evidence and on regulatory considerations, had been issued. Networks had also been established that brought together researchers, investors and civil society.

44. Member States had also expressed interest in applying AI across many different areas of the health-care sector. One example was the use of AI for cervical cancer screening based on a deep-learning computer algorithm as a low-cost alternative to existing practices, especially in settings with limited numbers of health workers to conduct screenings. Diabetes screening was another example where AI could be integrated into a national screening programme to fully automate the detection of diabetic retinopathy using highly accurate deep-learning techniques. The presenter emphasized that collaboration with other United Nations entities, Member States, communities and stakeholders was a key success factor in the implementation of AI for health.

45. The Chief Digital Officer, UNDP, Robert Opp, shared his organization's experiences of supporting inclusive digital transformation and AI at a global scale. Building on its Digital Strategy 2022–2025, UNDP used AI at three levels: (a) empowering digital ecosystems at the country level; (b) using digitally enabled programming across all programmatic areas within UNDP; and (c) building a digitally native UNDP with the right processes, tools, data and workforce. Focusing on inclusive digital transformation at the country level, UNDP had identified numerous challenges, including fragmentation, weak governance, and a lack of capacity, representative data, knowledge-sharing and trust.

46. In order to support country partners, UNDP had, as part of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, developed an AI readiness assessment tool with AI ethics at its core. That tool was designed to help governments to analyse their state of AI readiness, identify factors that should be taken into consideration when developing and deploying AI, and provide recommendations for policy, infrastructure, skills and development areas. Helping countries with data governance and capacities, as well as digital public infrastructure more broadly, was a key enabler that could unlock the benefits of AI at scale. The presenter emphasized that fragmentation and siloed approaches within the United Nations system and in governments had hindered effectiveness, whereas interoperability and openness should be the default approach. Promoting an inclusive vision of governance, people

and their rights was seen to be central, and strong local digital ecosystems were deemed critical to overcome gaps in representation and diversity.

47. In the ensuing discussion, many participants highlighted the importance of capacity-building in preparing organizations for AI adoption, by focusing on helping employees to manage both the positive and negative impacts of AI in their roles.

48. The presentations generated great interest and brought the question of how to establish and scale AI initiatives into sharper focus. It was noted that a decision-making process that took costs and benefits into account was needed between the prototyping and scaling up phases. Participants also highlighted the need for a culture change within the United Nations system. In that respect, it was noted that the Secretary-General's UN 2.0 vision gave organizations licence to push for transformation. Some participants also proposed the development of a generative AI platform for the United Nations system, rather than multiple stand-alone small-scale pilots.

49. Common success factors highlighted by the presentations included building internal capacity through training, encouraging experimentation and enabling multifunctional teams to bring together necessary skill sets from different parts of the organization. Partnerships also emerged as a key topic, with presenters highlighting the importance of internal partnerships across the United Nations system as well as external partnerships, including with technology providers.

B. Breakout sessions

50. HLCP and HLCM members took part in five parallel breakout sessions to reflect on key themes around the responsible adoption of AI, and to consider risks, opportunities and capacities in respect of the establishment of a common policy or operational framework for the use of AI in the United Nations system.

1. Guardrails (ethical and legal framework) for artificial intelligence applications within the United Nations system

51. During a session facilitated by the Assistant Director General, WIPO, Andrew Staines, and the Chief of Bioethics and Ethics of Science and Technology, UNESCO, Dafna Feinholz, the group deliberated necessary guardrails for the use of AI within the United Nations system with a view to ensuring accountability, oversight and transparency. It also discussed essential elements to ensure that AI applications did no harm, respected privacy and were non-discriminatory, safe and secure. While underscoring that AI applications could help the United Nations system with its programmes and operations, participants unanimously agreed that the establishment of guardrails was needed, and a framework or model policy, grounded in a human rights-based approach, would be useful for the United Nations system.

52. It was noted that existing instruments, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence adopted by UNESCO and subsequent principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system, the principles on personal data protection and privacy, and the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, should form the basis for such a framework. Efforts needed to progress swiftly and allow for continuous input and updates to keep up with the pace of AI innovation and deployment. The group further discussed the importance of coherence across the United Nations system with respect to the internal use of AI and the support provided by the system to Member States and other stakeholders. The link to data, including the classification and governance thereof, was underscored, and a further scoping of relevant mechanisms suggested. Collaboration with the subsidiary mechanisms of HLCP and HLCM, including the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, was encouraged.

53. The group also touched upon potential areas of focus for inter-agency efforts. Ideas that might merit further exploration included the development of monitoring tools to assess how the use of AI would affect the work of the United Nations system, an AI classification system, due diligence checks, the leveraging of scale, the adoption of common criteria for AI procurement and a certification process before AI was deployed within the United Nations.

2. Assessing risks and capacities of the use of artificial intelligence within the United Nations system

54. Led by the Deputy Secretary-General, ITU, and the Assistant Secretary-General, Chief Information Technology Officer, Office of Information and Communications Technology, United Nations, Bernardo Mariano, Junior, participants in the breakout group discussed what capacity and readiness assessments could be used by United Nations entities to assist in their deployment of AI, and how new AI platforms and solutions could be evaluated. The objective of the session was to share different risk management approaches and experiences in assessing internal capacity when preparing to launch AI initiatives.

55. In their deliberations, participants identified a range of approaches to manage the risks of AI use. There were suggestions to incorporate subgroups on risk into AI-related working groups or inter-agency AI-related initiatives so as to mitigate the risk of fragmentation; to establish more binding legal guidance for the acceptable use of AI in the United Nations system, given that national AI policies were at a more advanced stage than United Nations AI policies; and to share capacities across the United Nations system so as to keep pace with the adoption of AI. Participants also stressed the need to invest in the workforce with regular training and reskilling, with a view to institutionalizing digital readiness and literacy.

56. Examples of good practice were shared in respect of assessing internal capacity when preparing to launch AI initiatives, such as the establishment of multidisciplinary teams with staff dedicated to research and development, and the inclusion of external consulting experts to accelerate the work. Participants proposed the creation of hubs for the grouping and pooling of capacity assessments and informal communities of practice to bring innovation officers together with technical teams. A proposal was also made for a United Nations system-wide generative AI hub. The need to involve legal offices often and early in the process of selecting AI tools, solutions and vendors was also emphasized. Looking ahead, participants recommended pooling capacities, adapting existing readiness assessments for use by other United Nations entities, and considering the development of common operational and normative guidance and policies for the use of AI across the United Nations system.

3. Artificial intelligence for sustainable development and organizational transformation

57. Under the co-facilitation of the interim Deputy Executive Director for United Nations Coordination, Partnerships, Resources and Sustainability of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), Moez Doraid, and the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director (Programme) of the United Nations Population Fund, Diene Keita, participants in the group focused on whether and how a policy or operational guidance would be useful to promote the responsible use of AI tools to advance the mandate implementation of United Nations system entities, innovate United Nations system operations and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. They were invited to indicate what elements such guidance could include and to express interest in contributing to its development.

58. There was wide support for a strategy or guidance (rather than a policy) that would provide a unified but flexible approach to the use of AI across the United Nations system, including to support efforts toward the Secretary-General's UN 2.0 vision. That policy or guidance should be developed in a quick, dynamic and agile manner, and continue to be updated to reflect changing circumstances. Participants stressed that it should address both operational and programmatic perspectives, including how AI could help to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The value of providing programmatic principles to inform country-level support and advice on the implementation of AI was highlighted. The guidance should specifically build on and help to operationalize both the CEB-endorsed principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system and the guidance on the use of generative artificial intelligence tools in the United Nations system produced by the Digital and Technology Network established by HLCM. It was suggested that the promulgation of the guidance be accompanied by investment in AI literacy across the organizations. Participants highlighted the need to facilitate cross-fertilization between any AI guidance and ongoing work on data governance, in the light of the deep interconnections between the two.

59. Participants recommended the inclusion of guidance on specific points, such as the application of existing United Nations rules and regulations to help manage risk; the use of data and sensitive information by AI; ethical and legal considerations when managing pilot AI projects; and how to avoid exacerbating inequalities through the use of AI, to account for the needs of the world's poorest and to protect the agency of the people with whom the United Nations worked. The guidance could establish a mechanism for sharing and leveraging organizational experiences. It could also include a call for consideration of the development of a United Nations system-wide large language model to extract information and data from each organization's repositories and documents with the aim of removing silos and promoting coherence in respect of how organizations compile, process and use information. Many entities expressed an interest in contributing to the formulation of jointly developed guidance.

4. Workforce implications of artificial intelligence

60. Led by the Director of Human Resources, UNHCR, Catty Bennet Sattler, participants in the breakout group discussed the implications of AI for the workforce of the United Nations system, focusing on strategies to foster AI capabilities in the workforce and opportunities for business transformation in the context of human resources.

61. In their deliberations, participants underlined the timeliness of the discussion and its links to the UN 2.0 vision, addressing the upskilling and rejuvenation of the workforce of the United Nations system with technical skills pertaining to data, analytics and AI, complemented by overall digital literacy. Several participants shared their experiences with a workforce that was keen to reap the benefits and productivity gains from emerging technologies, and the need for entities to leverage such enthusiasm and innovative approaches. In an effort to contain possible risks, some organizations had issued guidelines on how to use AI tools. In that respect, the group acknowledged and expressed interest in developing system-wide guidance, in particular on using AI in the United Nations context and workplace. It was also emphasized that organizations should view the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Our Common Agenda" (A/75/982) as an open invitation to innovate and embrace technology.

62. The ensuing discussion further addressed the potential for more efficient and effective services and, ultimately, mandate delivery. The group discussed a variety of processes, such as learning and development, employee experience, recruitment, conference services, job classification and strategic workforce planning. Those

processes could benefit from streamlining and simplification through technology, which should be viewed primarily as a means of augmentation rather than automation. Representatives underlined the benefits of exchanging experiences and best practices among organizations to avoid duplicative efforts and achieve more for the United Nations system as a whole.

5. Partnership implications of artificial intelligence

63. The fifth breakout group explored the partnership implications of AI. Led by the Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF (Management), Hannan Sulieman, the group discussed how the United Nations system could better leverage partnerships in relation to AI and avoid reputational and other risks. The main objectives of the discussions were to share the key partnership approaches and strategies needed for the adoption of AI, as well as some of the challenges and opportunities of managing partnerships in the age of AI.

64. The group focused on partnerships with the following stakeholders: (a) Member States, including those that had expressed strong interest in the topic or established national AI offices, while ensuring adequate geographical representation; (b) data partners, with the United Nations system's data and work with Member States seen as key comparative advantages; and (c) United Nations partners, with participants unanimous on partnership among United Nations entities being a key factor for success.

65. In their deliberations, participants came up with the following recommendations on how the United Nations system could better leverage partnerships and mitigate risks:

- Work with internal and external experts to establish a common framework and operational guidance across the United Nations system that leveraged partnerships in the age of AI and other emerging technologies, taking inspiration from existing rights frameworks (e.g. on the rights of the child) and recognizing the dual role of the United Nations as a user of technology as well as a protector of human rights.
- Focus on building open-source solutions where possible and establishing inclusive multi-stakeholder partnerships while ensuring that no partner had a monopoly. That would entail engaging with partners from the global South and being mindful not to reinforce existing power imbalances.

66. Digital public infrastructure was raised as an important area in which to continue to invest in and leverage AI partnerships. The group also raised the possibility of explicitly referencing United Nations guidelines and standards in contracts with AI partners or providers.

67. After the facilitators had presented the conclusions from their respective breakout group to the plenary, the HLCM Vice-Chair thanked all presenters for their valuable contributions and noted that while the challenges posed by AI were immense, so too were the opportunities, particularly when organizations joined forces as one United Nations system. She stressed that together, the United Nations system could shape the future of AI to ensure that it served as a force for good. Specific steps identified during the breakout group discussions would provide useful guidance on how to proactively harness AI for the Sustainable Development Goals and United Nations business transformation.

68. The HLCM Chair thanked Committee members for their constructive discussions on the critical issues surrounding AI ethics, human rights, sustainable development, data governance and business transformation. She stressed how the members' collective expertise and dedication had allowed the Committees to identify

pathways forward in each of those areas. On the basis of the reports from the breakout sessions, she confirmed that the Committees had agreed to develop a system-wide framework on the use of AI in the United Nations system.

Conclusion

69. **The Committees asked HLCM to develop, with input from HLCP, as relevant, a system-wide normative and operational framework on the use of AI in the United Nations system, based on the principles for the ethical use of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system, and taking into consideration its benefits and risks.**

70. **The CEB secretariat would reach out to Committee members to nominate representatives to a new, cross-functional task force, with the participation of relevant subsidiary mechanisms of HLCM and HLCP.**

71. **The Committees asked the HLCP and HLCM Chairs, with the support of the co-leads of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence and the CEB secretariat, to convey to the Secretary-General, in his capacity as Chair of CEB, salient points from the joint session discussions, so as to inform the deliberations of the Board at its second regular session of 2023.**

V. Closing

72. In their concluding remarks, the HLCM and HLCP Chairs expressed appreciation for the depth of the discussions, the diversity of perspectives and the shared commitment to harnessing the potential of AI for the betterment of humanity.

Annex I

Agenda

1. Opening session.
2. Scoping discussion on the governance of artificial intelligence and related frontier technologies.
3. Opportunities, challenges and capacities for the safe and responsible adoption of artificial intelligence in the United Nations system:
    (a) Artificial intelligence pilots in the United Nations system;
    (b) Parallel breakout sessions to reflect on key responsible artificial intelligence adoption themes;
        (i) Guardrails (ethical and legal framework) for artificial intelligence applications within the United Nations system;
        (ii) Assessing risks and capacities of the use of artificial intelligence within the United Nations system;
        (iii) Artificial intelligence for sustainable development and organizational transformation;
        (iv) Workforce implications of artificial intelligence;
        (v) Partnership implications of artificial intelligence.
4. Closing.

Annex II

List of participants

HLCP Chair: Inger Andersen (Executive Director, UNEP)

HLCP Secretary: Xenia von Lilien (CEB secretariat)

HLCM Chair: Catherine Pollard (Under-Secretary-General for Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance, United Nations)

HLCM Vice-Chair: Kelly Clements (United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR)

HLCM Secretary: Remo Lalli (CEB secretariat)

CEB Secretary: Maaike Jansen (CEB secretariat)

Entity	*Participant*
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Uday Dayal
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Beth Crawford Maurizio Martina Yiotis Longinos Aiman Hija
International Atomic Energy Agency	Nuno Luzio Margaret Doane Mariela Fogante Sayed Ashraf
International Civil Aviation Organization	Arun Mishra
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Guoqi Wu Thomas Bousios
International Labour Organization	Peter van Rooij
International Monetary Fund	Robert Powell Herve Tourpe
International Maritime Organization	Azara Prempeh Vincent Job
International Organization for Migration	Robert Trigwell Michael Bugembe
International Trade Centre	Iris Hauswirth Alberto Amurgo Pacheco
International Telecommunication Union	Tomas Lamanauskas Ursula Wynhoven Maria Traficanti Preetam Maloor
United Nations	
Resident Coordinator System/Development Coordination Office	Rosemary Kalapurakal Marta Calì
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Neil Pierre

Entity	*Participant*
Department of Global Communications	Melissa Fleming Maher Nasser
Department of Operational Support	Lisa Buttenheim
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs – Peacebuilding Support Office	Awa Dabo
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs	Martin Waehlisch
Department of Safety and Security	Unaisi Lutu Vuniwaqa
Executive Office of the Secretary-General	Karen Lock Michelle Gyles-McDonnough Kersten Jauer
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Hansjoerg Strohmeyer
Office of Counter-Terrorism	Akvile Giniotiene
Office for Disarmament Affairs	Michael Spies
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Peggy Hicks Rio Hada
Office of Human Resources	Martha Helena Lopez
Office of Information and Communications Technology	Bernardo Mariano, Junior Lambert Hogenhout
Office of Legal Affairs	Kathryn Alford
Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Technology	Amandeep Singh Gill
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Angeli Achrekar Tim Martineau Ingrid Regien
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Angel González Sanz
United Nations Development Programme	Angelique Crumbly Andrew Rizk Robert Opp David Bearfield Francine Pickup Thomas Jacob
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Paola Albrito
United Nations Environment Programme	Ligia Noronha Golestan (Sally) Radwan Kathleen Creavalle Isabella Marras
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Gabriela Ramos Omar Baig Dafna Feinholz Caroline Siebold Clare Stark

Entity	*Participant*
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	Daniele Violetti Chhaya Kapilashrami Moritz Weigel
United Nations Population Fund	Diene Keita Ib Petersen Nkeiruka (Kiki) Didigu
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)	Stephen Slawsky Edlam Abera Yemeru
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Sajjad Malik Catty Bennet Sattler Hovig Etyemezian
United Nations Children's Fund	Hannan Sulieman George Laryea-Adjei Friederike Schüür
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Yuko Yasunaga Natascha Weisert
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/United Nations Office at Vienna	Dennis Thatchaichawalit Fedor Klimchuk
United Nations Office for Project Services	Moin Karim Raad Gilyana
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Kaan Cetinturk
United Nations University	Eleonore Fournier-Tombs
United Nations Volunteers programme	Toily Kurbanov
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)	Sarah Hendriks Moez Doraid Papa Seck
World Tourism Organization	Zoritsa Urosevic Mikheil Ninua
Universal Postal Union	Yana Brugier Louise Razafy
World Bank Group	Farhad Peikar Maria Dimitriadou
World Food Programme	Valerie Guarnieri Laurent Bukera
World Health Organization	Sameer Pujari
World Intellectual Property Organization	Andrew Staines Ola Zahran Alex Zegrea
World Meteorological Organization	Brigitta Exterkate
World Trade Organization	Alison Holmes

Entity	*Participant*
Staff federations:	
Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations	Tanya Quinn-Maguire Steven Eales
Coordinating Committee for International Staff Unions and Associations of the United Nations System	Nathalie Meynet
United Nations International Civil Servants Federation	Karin Esposito Mark Polane
Guest: New York University	Gary Marcus

Annex III

List of documents

Title/description	*Document symbol*
Concept note: the use and governance of artificial intelligence and related frontier technologies	CEB/2023/HLCP-HLCM-JS/1/Rev.1
Provisional list of participants	CEB/2023/HLCP-HLCM-JS/2
Navigating the future of tech governance:	CEB/2023/HLCP-HLCM-JS/3
exploring global institutional models and existing normative frameworks applicable to AI and other frontier technologies (Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence)	
United Nations organizations' experiences with AI – compilation of input received	CEB/2023/HLCP-HLCM-JS/4
A global architecture for artificial intelligence: United Nations University Centre for Policy Research technical note *(final version – for reference)*	CEB.2023.HLCP-HLCM-JS-REF
Common messaging on artificial intelligence *(for reference)*	CEB.2023.HLCP-HLCM-JS-REF
High-level Advisory Board on Effective Multilateralism report excerpts (shifts 4 and 6) *(for reference)*	CEB.2023.HLCP-HLCM-JS-REF
Remarks of the Secretary-General at the Security Council debate on AI *(for reference)*	CEB.2023.HLCP-HLCM-JS-REF