

AI ACTION SUMMIT

What are your ideas for shaping AI to serve the public good?

Report of the citizen consultation
November 21, 2024

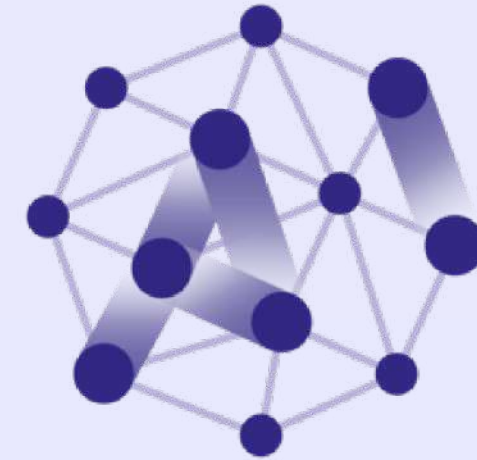


with the support of



1st part

**Consultation
overview**



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SUMMIT**



Why this consultation?

At the initiative of the President of the Republic, France will host the International Summit for AI Action in February 2025. Artificial Intelligence is transforming jobs, health, culture, economies, and numerous other sectors worldwide. This Summit aims to address this critical topic with experts and stakeholders.

The online consultation sought to broadly engage citizens and civil society, gathering ideas on how to make artificial intelligence an opportunity for all while collectively preventing inappropriate or abusive uses of this technology. Participants were invited to answer the question:

"What are your ideas for shaping AI to serve the public good?"

The results of this consultation will be analysed and submitted to the AI Summit's working groups.



from 16.09.2024 to 04.11.2024

Key figures from the consultation

What are your ideas for shaping AI to serve the public good?



11,661
participants



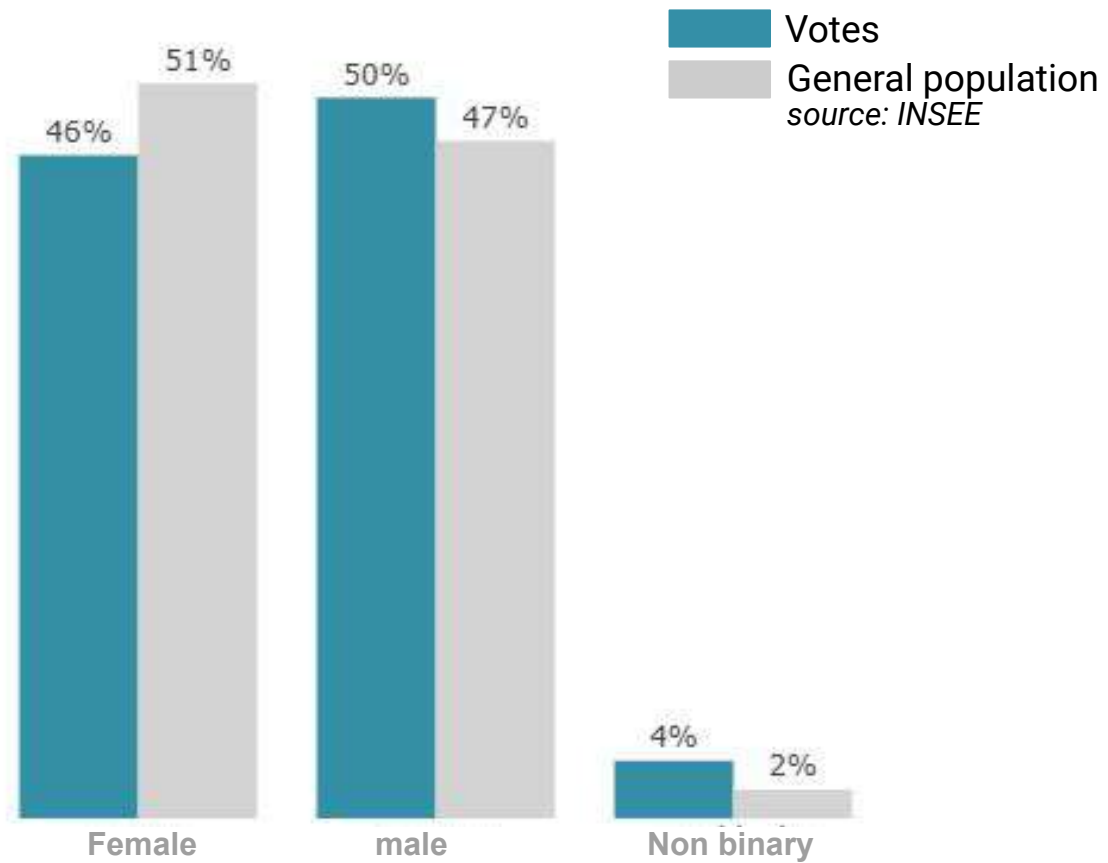
575
proposals
submitted



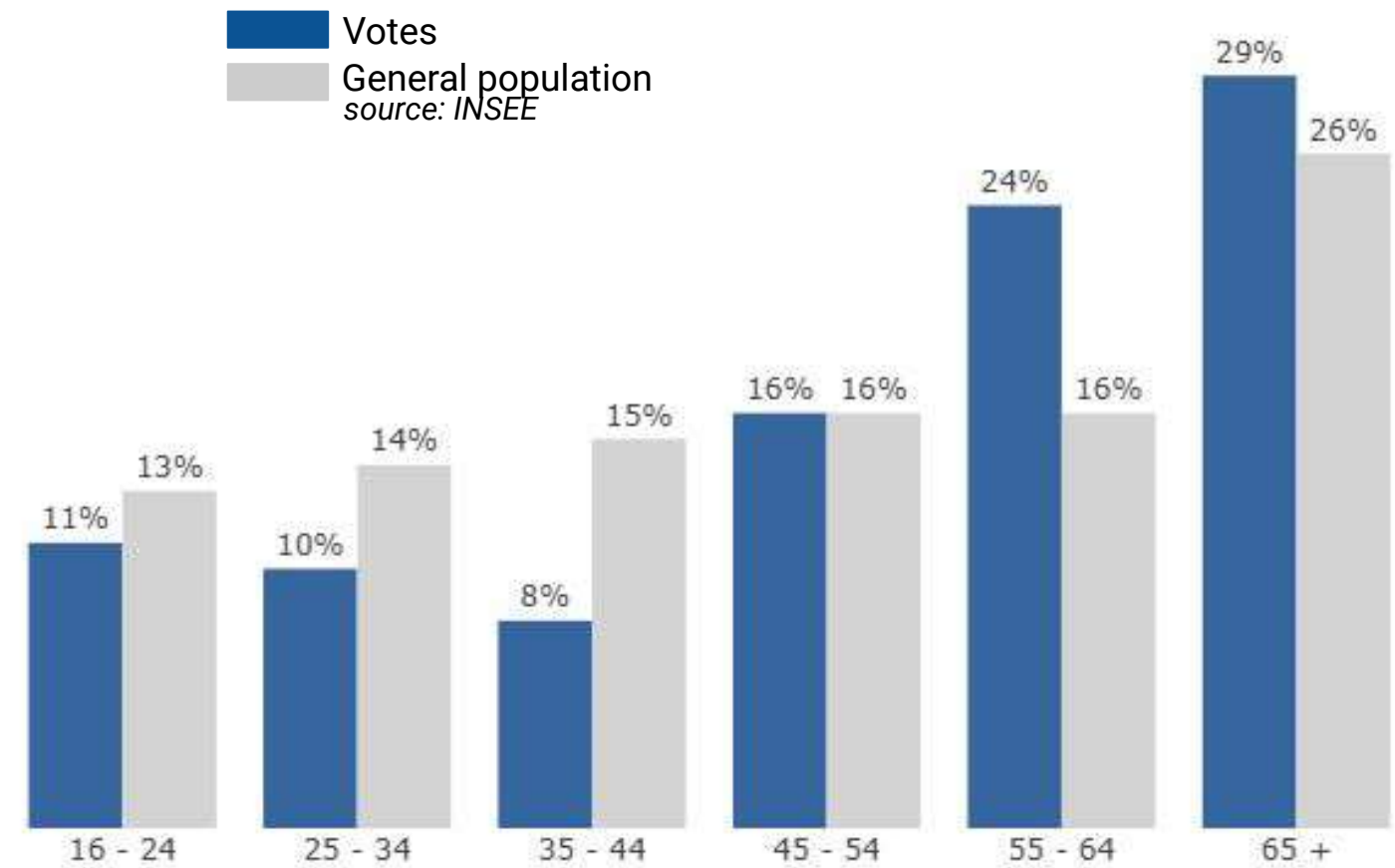
121,325
votes

Breakdown of Participation in the Consultation by Gender, Age, and Status

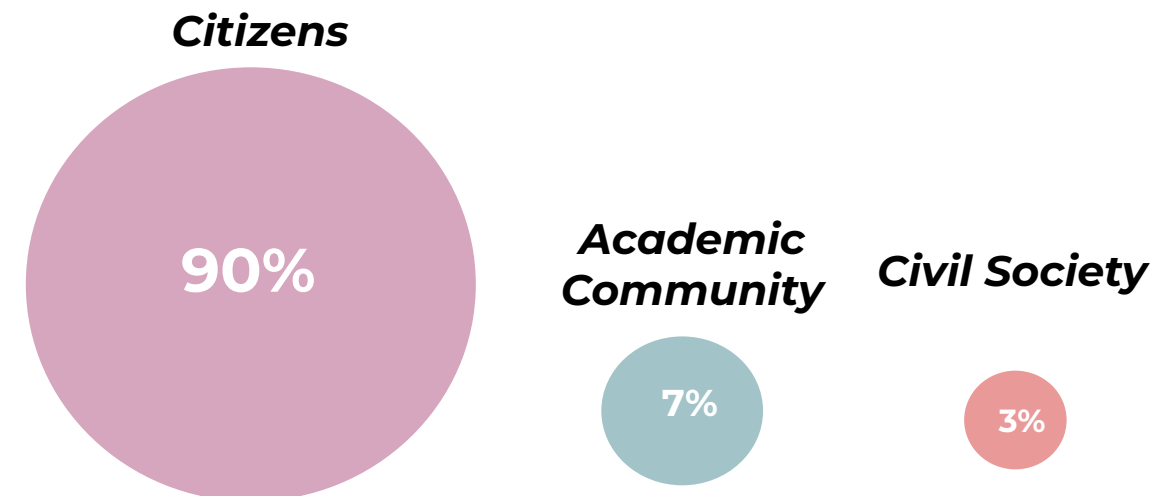
Participation by Gender



Participation by Age



Participation by Status

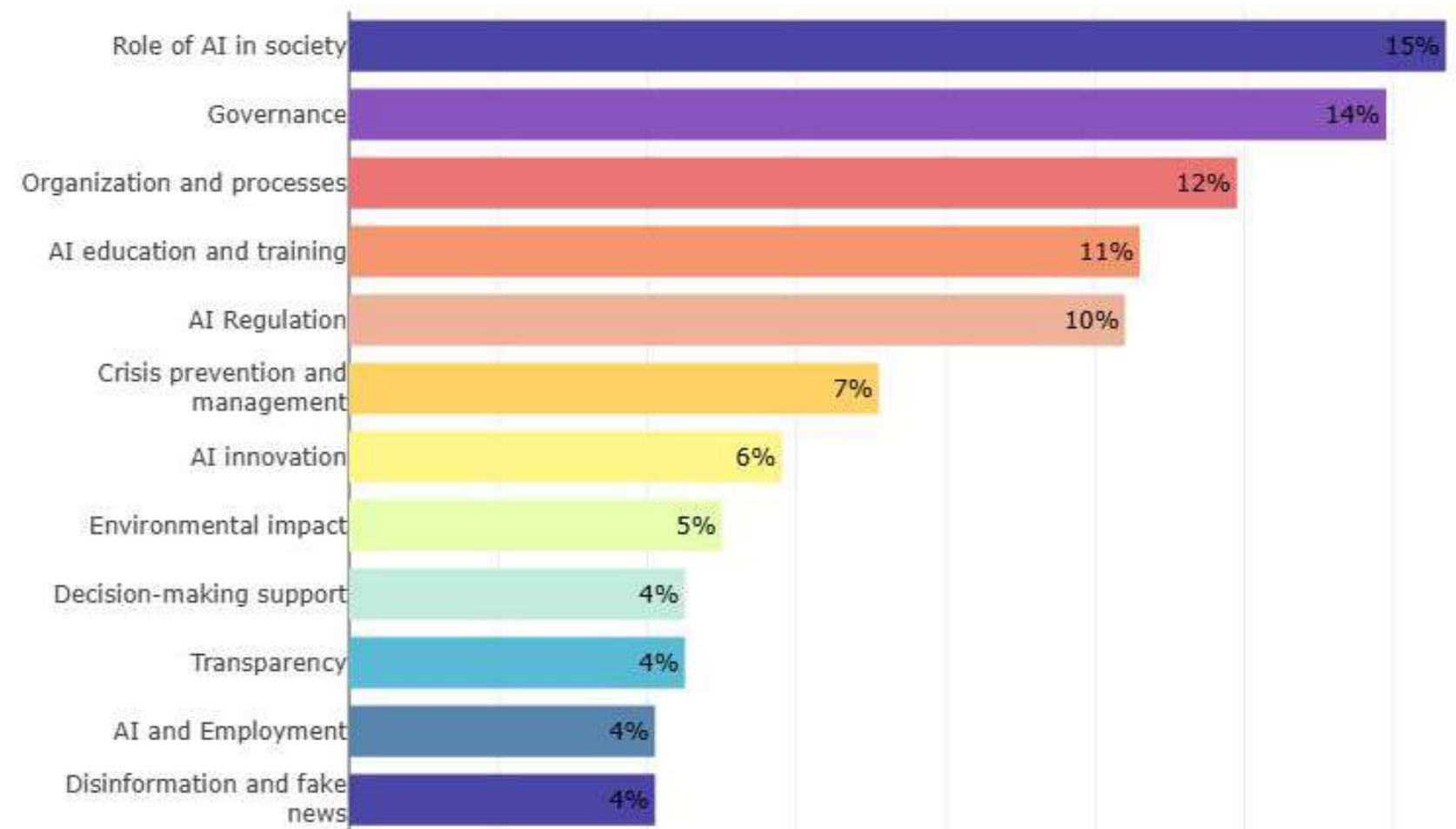


Main themes of the consultation

What citizens are talking about

% of 502 validated proposals*

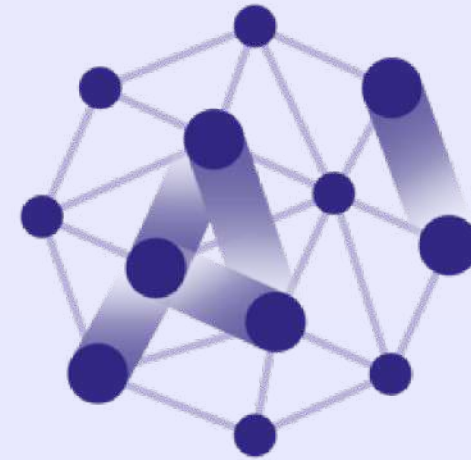
**The sum of the percentages is greater than 100% because some proposals fall under more than one theme.*



This graph does not take citizens' votes into account, only the number of proposals.

2nd part

Popular ideas
and controversial
ideas



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Methodology

575 PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE CONSULTATION

502 VALIDATED PROPOSALS

Consensus zone

227 proposals

More than 60% of votes in favour

Controversy zone

253 proposals

Fewer than 60% of votes in favour
More than 15% of votes against

> 60% of
votes against
Rejected

> 40% neutral
votes
Low-frequency

17

6

To develop the ideas, proposals on the boundaries of each zone were filtered (over 63% "in favour" votes in the consensus zone; fewer than 55% "in favour" votes and more than 20% "against" votes in the controversy zone) to isolate the most significantly supported or controversial ones.

Qualitative analysis by grouping together proposals that convey similar ideas


15 Popular ideas

9 Controversial ideas


15 popular ideas, 9 controversial ideas

 The most popular ideas (> 5 popular proposals)  The most controversial ideas (> 2 controversial proposals)




AI Education

-  Train the population in the ethical use of AI and raise awareness of its biases.
-  Integrate AI into educational curricula, both as a subject and as a tool.
-  Improve accessibility to AI for the widest possible audience.

Governance and Democracy

-  Monitor the expansion of AI and better define its role in society.
-  Harmonise ethics and global governance of AI.
-  Leverage AI to safeguard democracies.
-  Strengthen legal frameworks to better regulate AI usage.
-  Utilise AI to guide public policies and democratic processes.

Transparency and Trust

-  Ensure easy identification of AI-generated content.
-  Guarantee the security of personal data.
-  Expand funding for research on AI biases.






Managing the Impact of AI on Society

-  Limit AI to specific uses and sectors.
-  Prevent and manage the impact of AI on work and employment.
-  Ensure the protection of intellectual property, cultural and artistic production.
-  Stop the use of AI.
-  Generalise professional transition programmes to address the changes brought by AI.

AI and the Environment

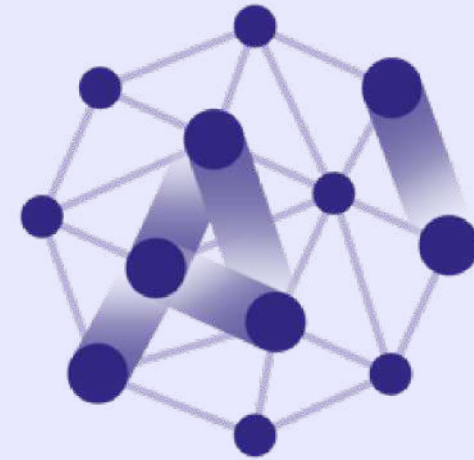
-  Limit the environmental impact of AI.
-  Leverage AI to anticipate natural crises.

Public Interest

-  Develop AI for health diagnostics.
-  Gradually use AI to optimise public services.
-  Address public interest issues through AI.
-  Streamline public administration management with AI.
-  Simplify access to justice and its functioning.
-  Facilitate administrative procedures with the help of AI.

01.

AI Education



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Popular idea

Train the population in the ethical use of AI and raise awareness of its biases

17 proposals

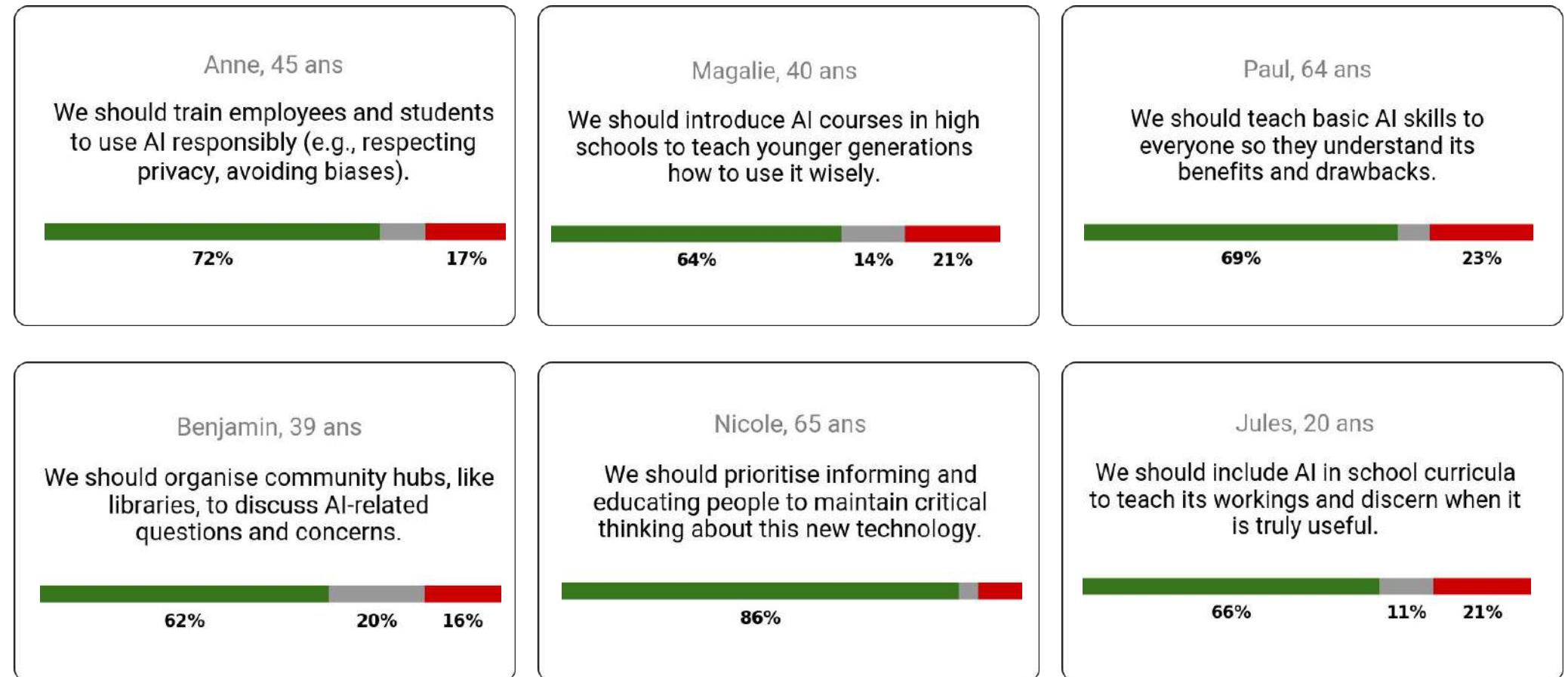
What the majority of citizens agree on

Training a large number of citizens, especially the younger generation, in AI, with the aim of fostering responsible use: cultivating a critical mindset towards this technology, teaching its associated risks and biases.

Understanding how AI works in order to better guard against these ~~same~~ biases and develop an ethical approach to the tool.

Prioritising training for students (for example, with mandatory AI introduction courses, demonstrations, and workshops in schools or universities.), workers, and also continuous training for data scientists and even decision-makers.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



■ % votes "in favour" ■ % "neutral" votes ■ % votes "against"

Controversial idea

Integrate AI into educational curricula, both as a subject and as a tool

21 proposals

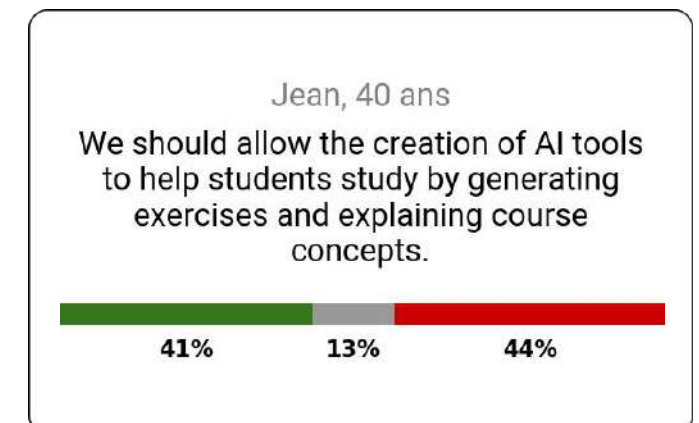
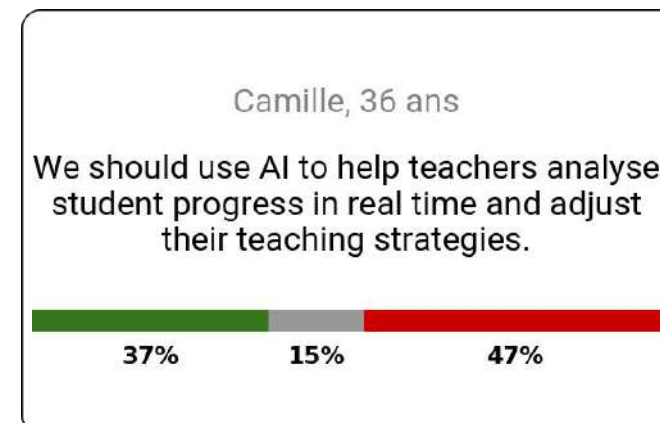
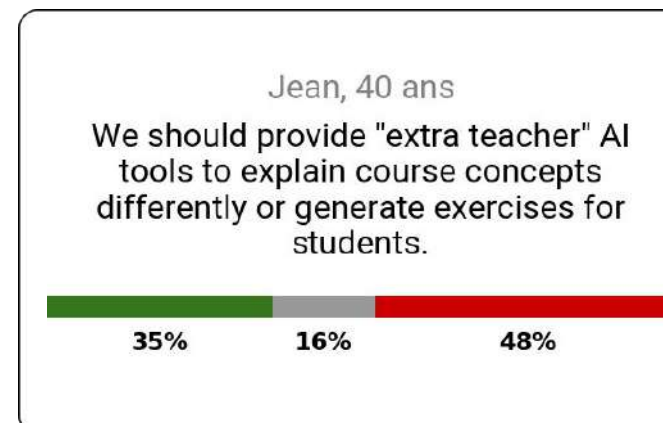
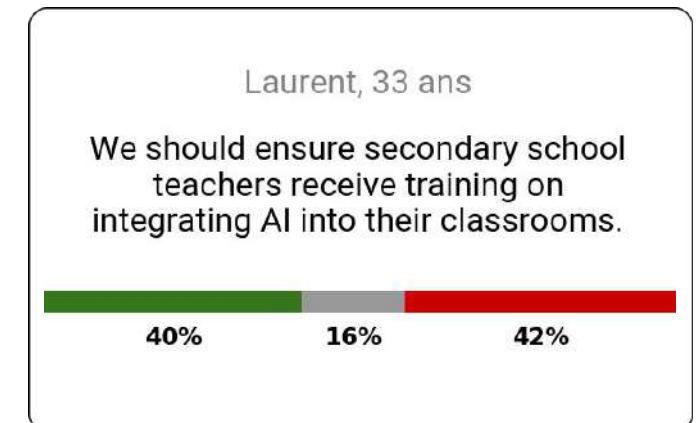
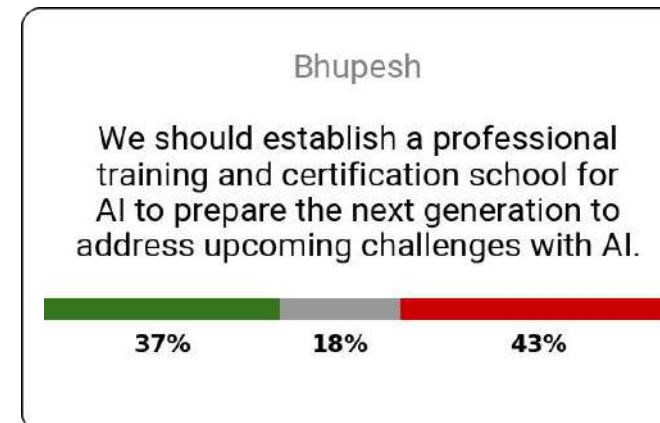
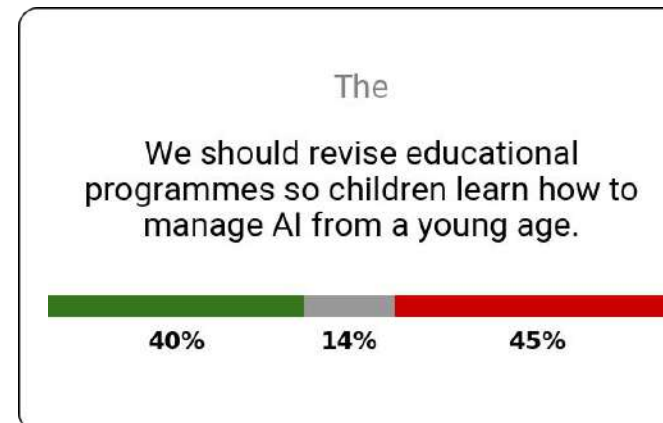
What citizens are divided on

Creating AI platforms for students to help them revise, do exercises, or learn.

Relying on AI to train teachers, assist in preparing lessons, and assess students: essentially, any intervention that would "replace" teachers.

Directly integrating AI courses into school curricula, or even offering an AI certification within the programme.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



■ % votes "in favour" ■ % "neutral" votes ■ % votes "against"

Controversial idea

Improve accessibility to AI for the widest possible audience

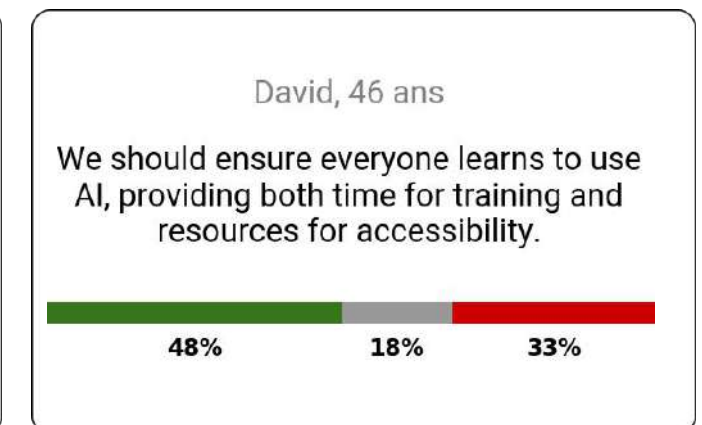
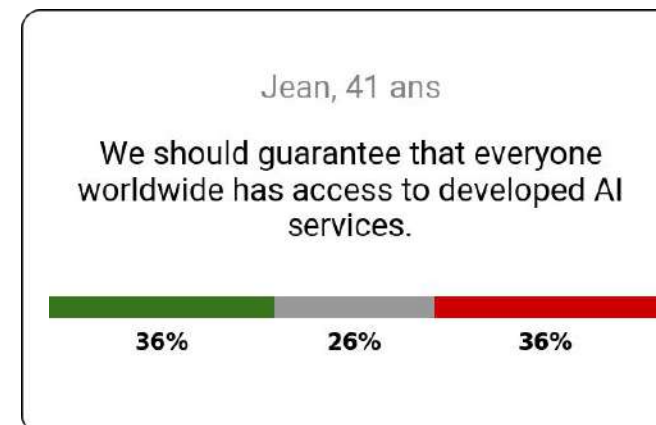
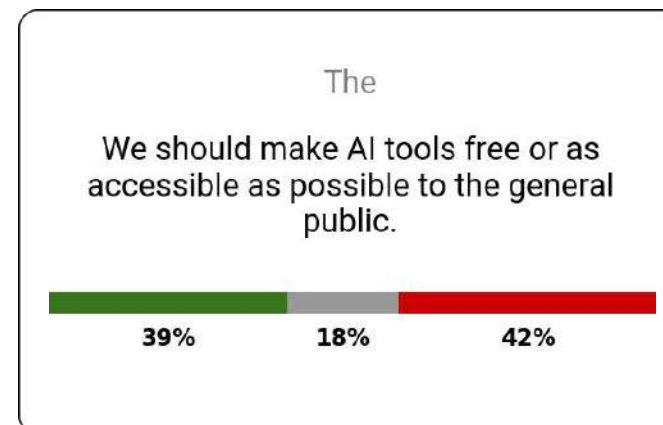
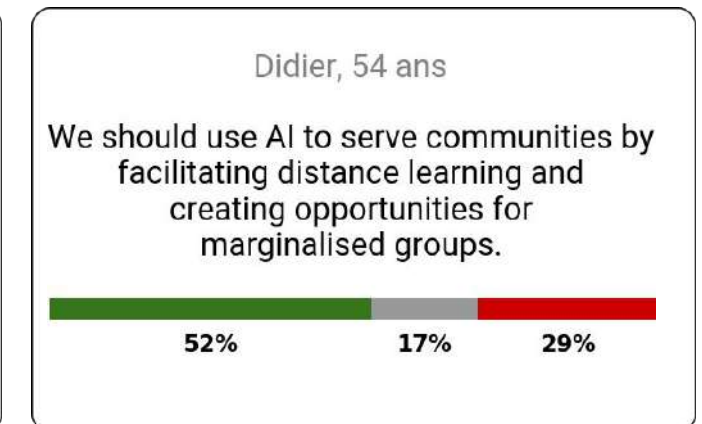
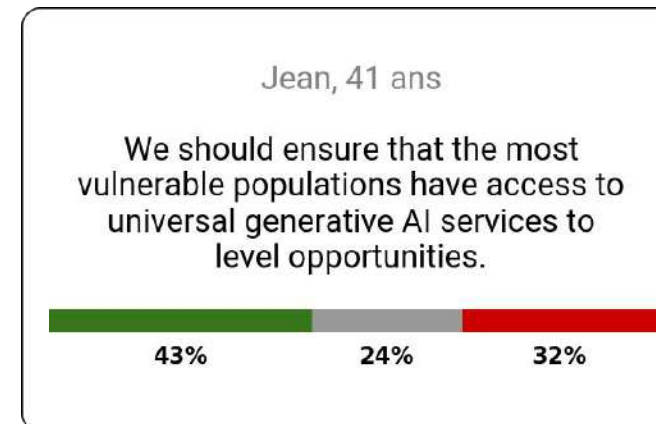
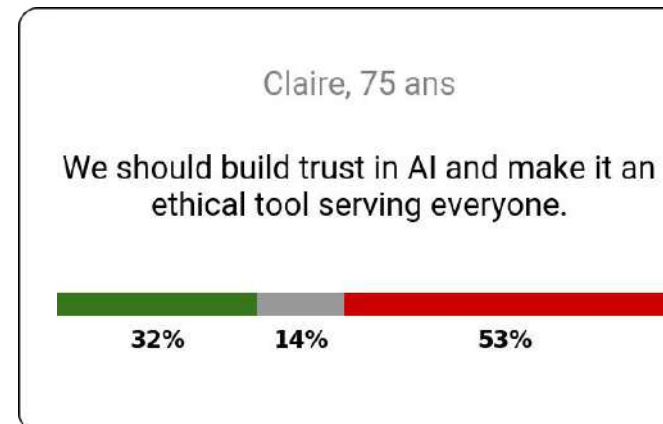
10 proposals

What citizens are divided on

Making AI free to ensure the widest possible access for the entire population, especially for the most disadvantaged groups to benefit from it.

Citizens are divided on whether to invest resources for this purpose.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



■ % votes "in favour" ■ % "neutral" votes ■ % votes "against"

Educating about AI technologies

*"The question is no longer whether to make room for AI in education – it has already made its way in – but how to support the ongoing developments and address the challenges of educating by and with AI."
Senate report on AI and education, 2024*

Thanks to a text-based interface accessible to every citizen, generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) has become the fastest and most widely adopted technology in modern history. It took ChatGPT only 5 days after its release to reach one million users! However, this easy and widespread use by the general public does not eliminate the challenges related to training, awareness, and education posed by this new technology. Today, between 80 and 90% of young people aged 13 to 21 regularly use generative AI, mainly for school tasks such as reviewing courses, summarising, translating, and creating texts. The reasons for this enthusiasm include the AI's infinite patience, its benevolence, and its ability to meet students at their level without judgement. Therefore, the question of teaching about AI and how to use it is becoming increasingly important, both for our education systems and for our societies in general, in order to ensure its reliable and ethical use and to promote equal access for all.

However, France is lagging behind in AI education, especially in terms of teacher training: only 8% of higher education instructors regularly use AI, while 65% do not use it at all. France is not alone in this regard: globally, only seven countries have AI training programmes or frameworks for teachers: China, Spain, Finland, Georgia, Qatar, Thailand, and Turkey. This disparity highlights the urgent need for teacher training and the integration of AI into educational practices, so that educators can prepare future citizens to use this technology while addressing its risks and benefits. The costs associated with such efforts in terms of time (training professionals) and resources (developing tools) are considerable.



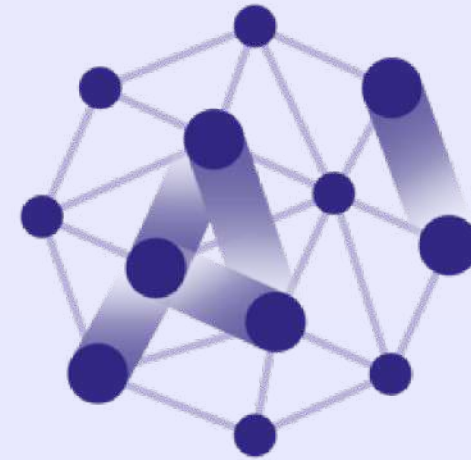
Generative AI could represent a major technological breakthrough in the way we teach, practice, and learn, evaluate work, and organise school life. For students, AI facilitates research, supports writing tasks, enables the creation of exercises tailored to individual needs, and encourages mentorship. For teachers, AI can be used to create specialised content adapted to students' needs, prepare engaging versions of their lessons (such as video materials, podcasts, etc.), and automate administrative tasks (e.g., assistance with filling out forms). Finally, for educational institutions, AI can help streamline mundane tasks, optimise timetable management, and equip schools to combat plagiarism, among other applications.

However, the rapid development of artificial intelligence, particularly generative AI, and its integration into educational curricula have sparked numerous debates within the educational community. The integration of AI in the classroom and its framework of use are significant points of discussion, and scientific evidence regarding the pedagogical benefits of AI is being closely examined, with concerns about the erosion of fundamental skills such as reading, writing, critical thinking, and self-assessment. Similarly, there are concerns about the transformation of the teaching profession, particularly the risk of "dispossession." Data security and the sovereignty of the French education system are also major issues, especially when AI models used are not of French origin.

Therefore, an ethical and trustworthy framework for AI in education must be developed to guard against biases (for instance, if student evaluations are conducted by AI), to determine the appropriate age for introducing AI in schools, and to establish the forms in which this new competency should be taught in order to genuinely benefit both teachers and students.

02.

Governance and Democracy



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Popular idea

Monitor the expansion of AI and better define its role in society

34 proposals

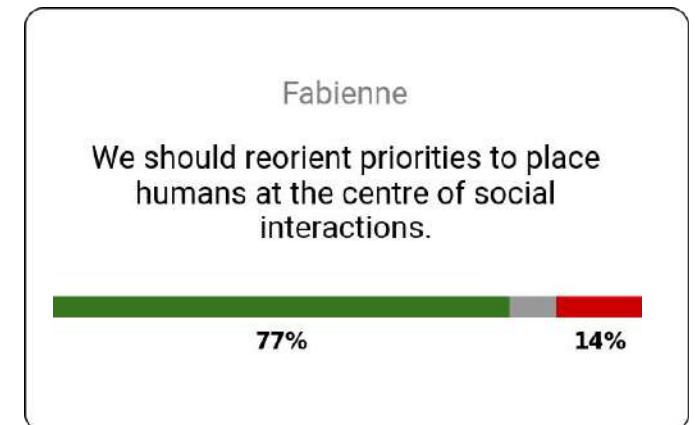
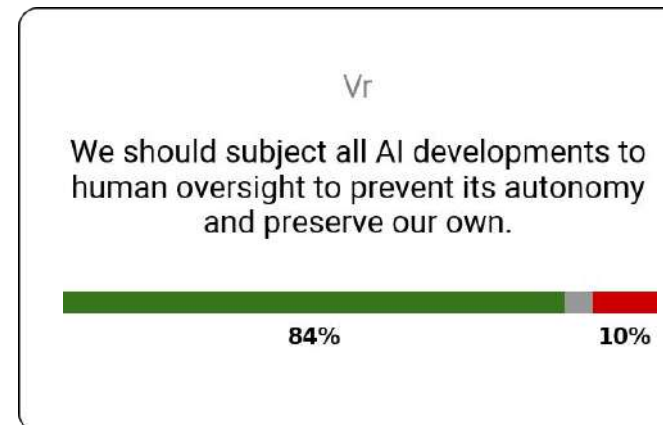
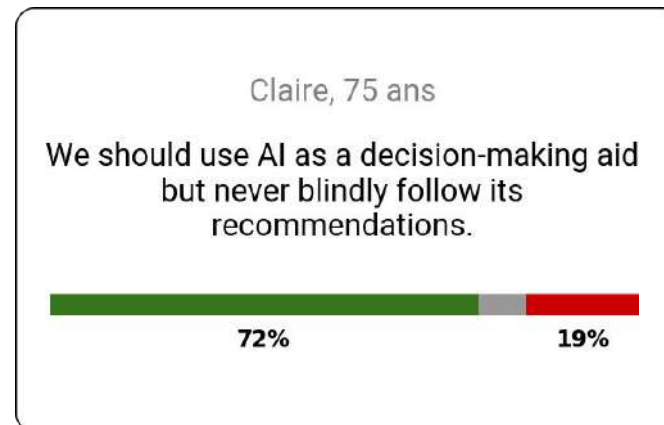
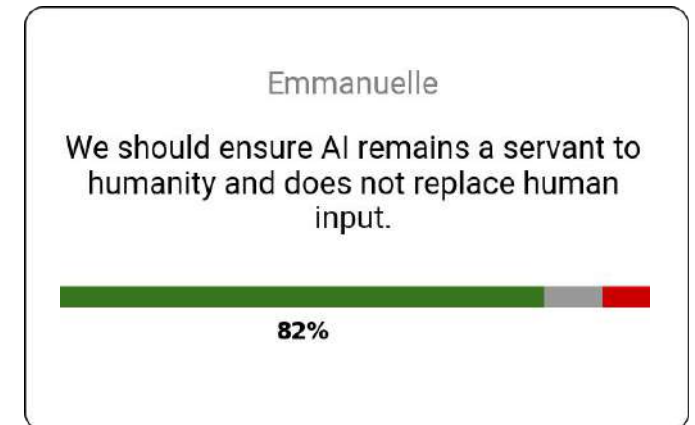
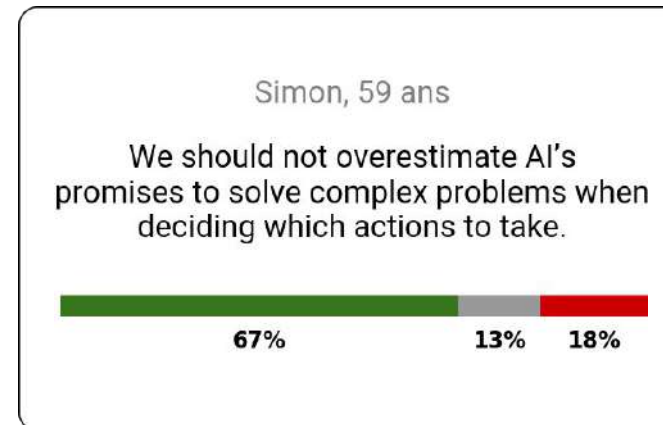
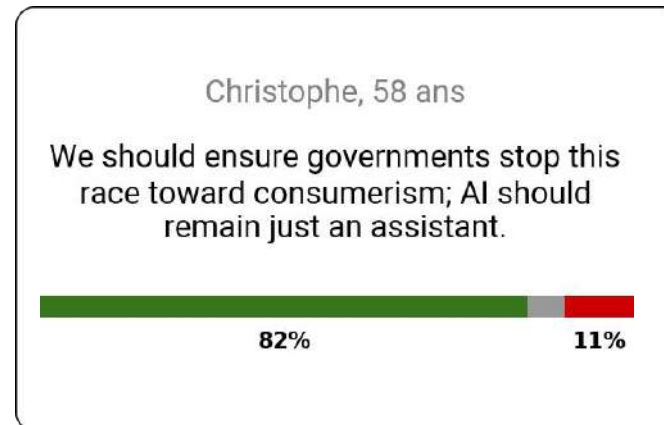
What the majority of citizens agree on

Keeping AI under human control to prevent abuses and potential loss of control, while preserving the human aspect of social and learning interactions and maintaining their spontaneity.

Ensuring that AI development is monitored and that it remains a tool for automation, without interfering in human decision-making, and tempering excessive belief in AI's virtues.

The fear of AI replacing humans is emerging, highlighting the need to ensure this technology serves humans, not the other way around: "control AI before it controls us."

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Harmonise ethics and global governance of AI

20 proposals

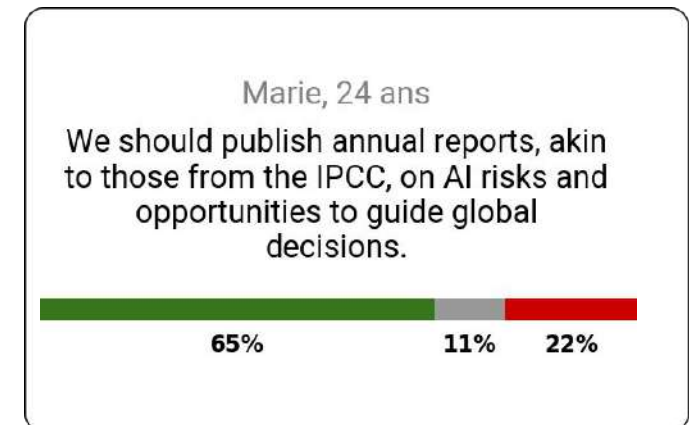
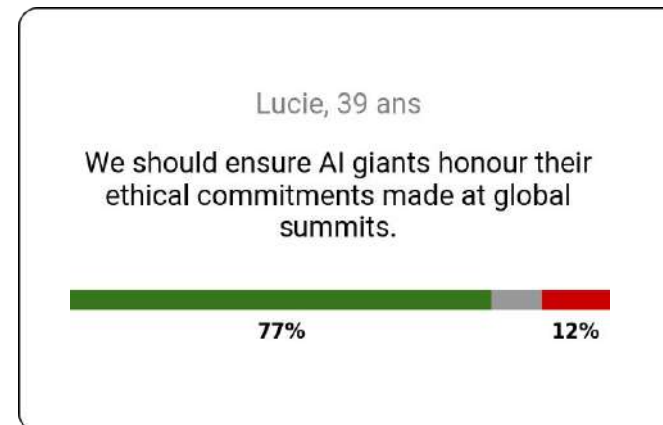
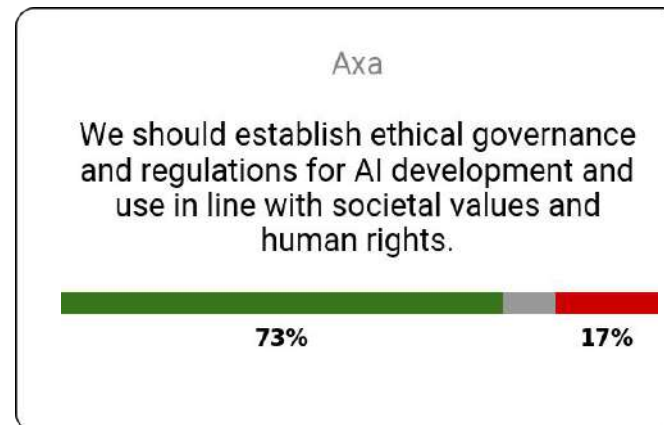
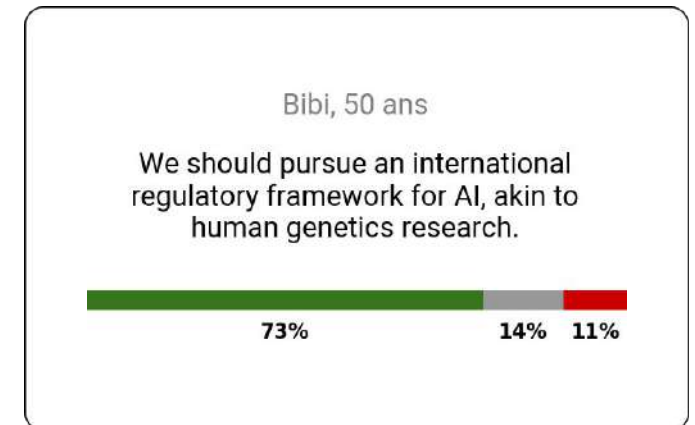
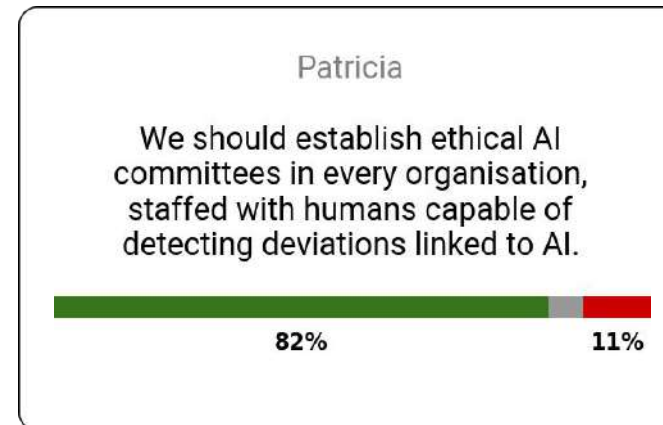
What the majority of citizens agree on

Creating an ethical committee at a global or European level, capable of establishing a solid and uniform ethical framework (charters, AI usage oath, individual responsibilities) to prevent AI abuses, as well as technical standards or even regulations, similar to those for human rights or genetics.

Producing reports on AI, similar to the IPCC's reports on climate change.

A commitment involving governments, civil society, academia, and also the AI giants is also proposed.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Leverage AI to safeguard democracies

13 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

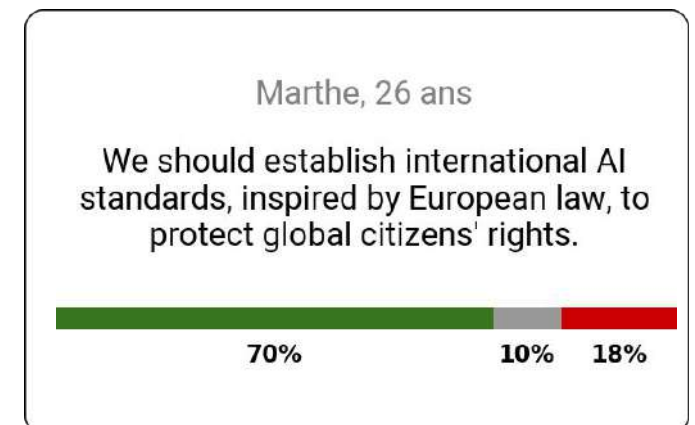
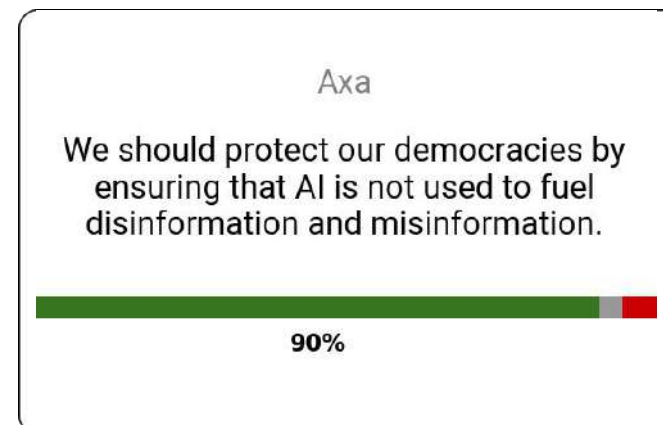
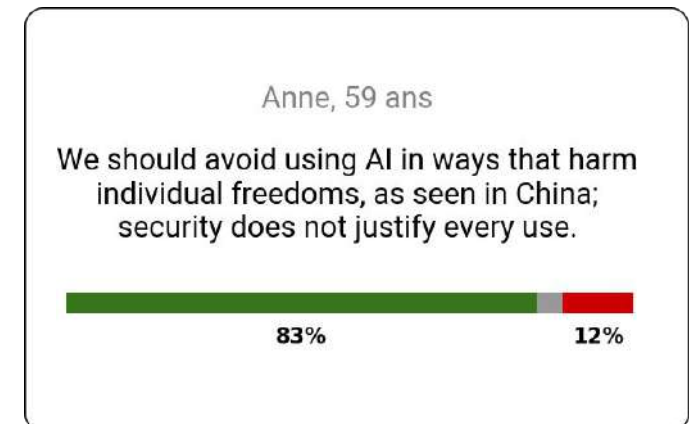
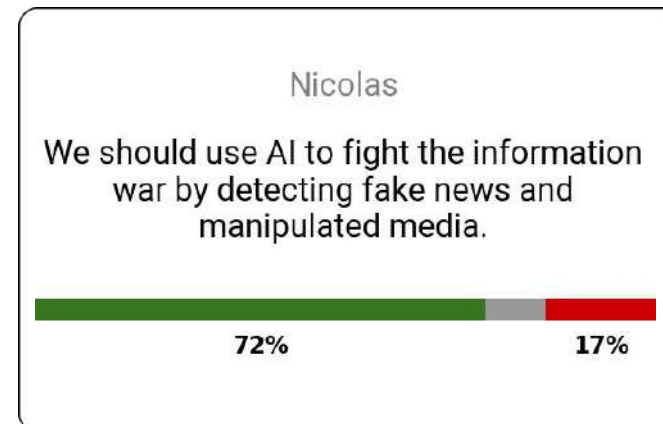
Strongly combatting the proliferation of AI-generated fake news that destabilises democratic life and elections.

Limiting foreign political intrusions and interference in debates. AI could, in this regard, be used to detect such manipulations.

Remaining vigilant regarding the use of AI in managing individual freedoms (e.g., in China or facial recognition), particularly by strengthening citizen oversight.

Establishing European AI standards to ensure the protection of human rights.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Strengthen legal frameworks to better regulate AI usage

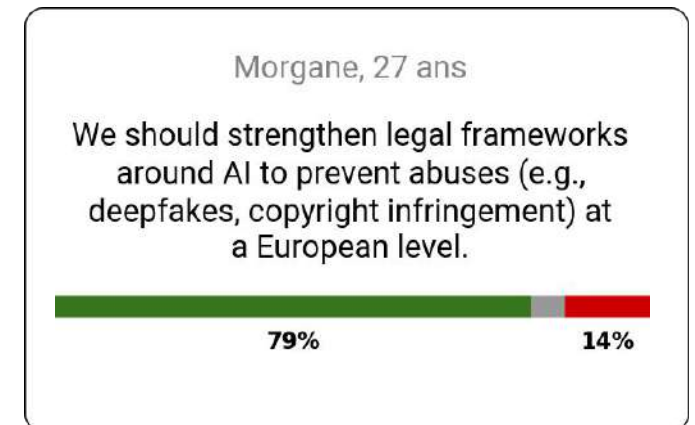
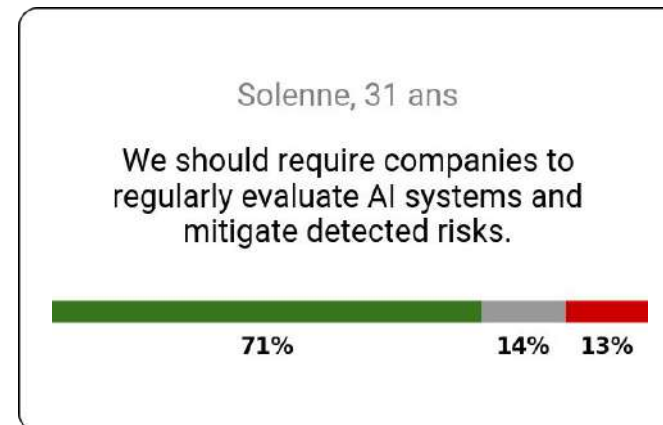
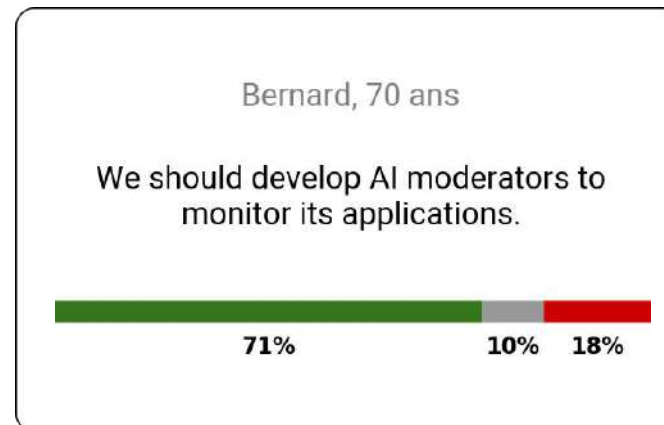
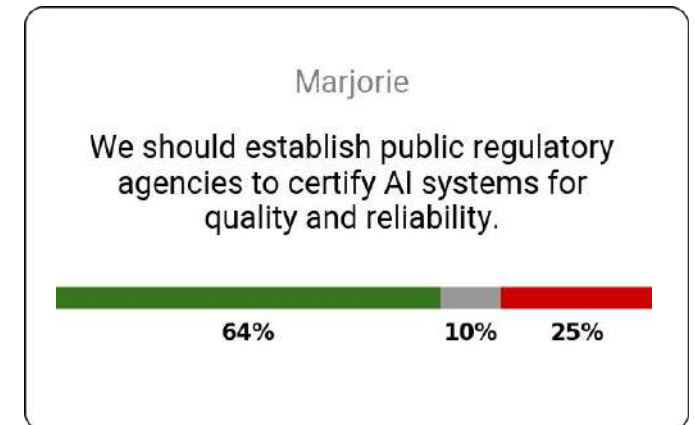
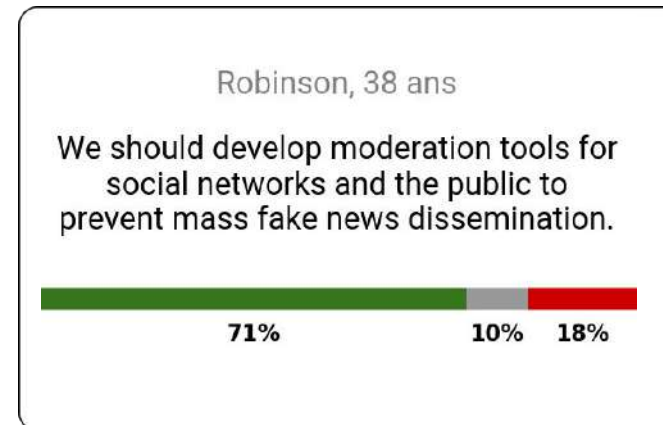
12 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Creating new, specific, and harmonised regulations at a European level, such as a dedicated government agency, to prevent malicious uses and protect vulnerable individuals. Citizen oversight is also considered.

Implementing AI moderation for platforms, similar to the CE marking system, coupled with a reporting system.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Controversial idea

Utilise AI to guide public policies and democratic processes

19 proposals

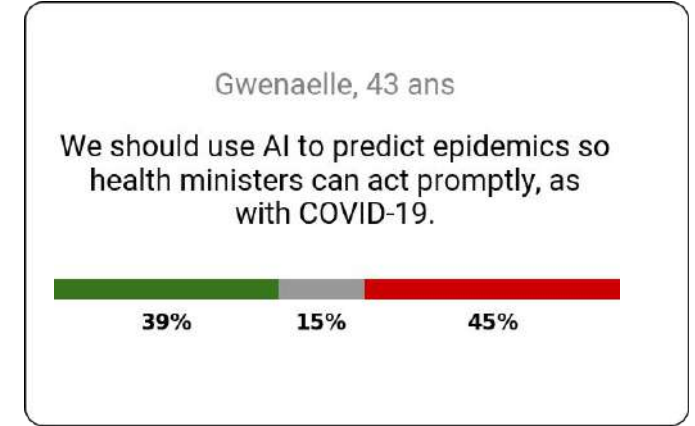
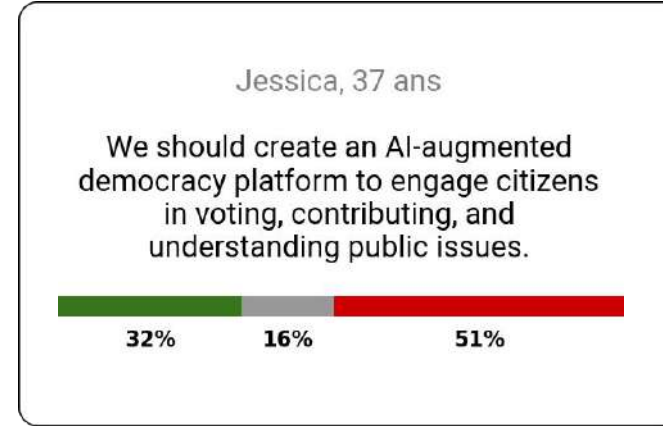
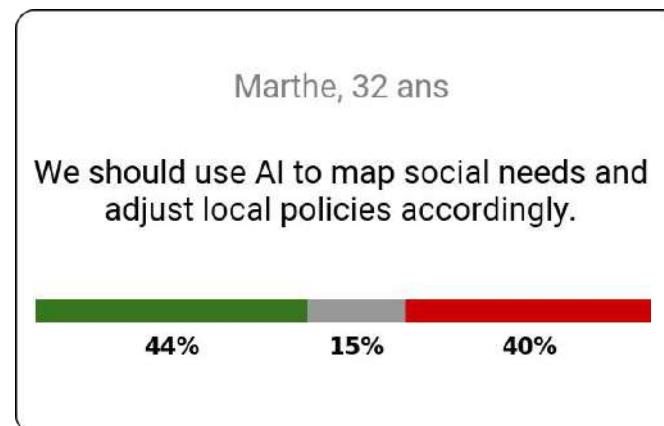
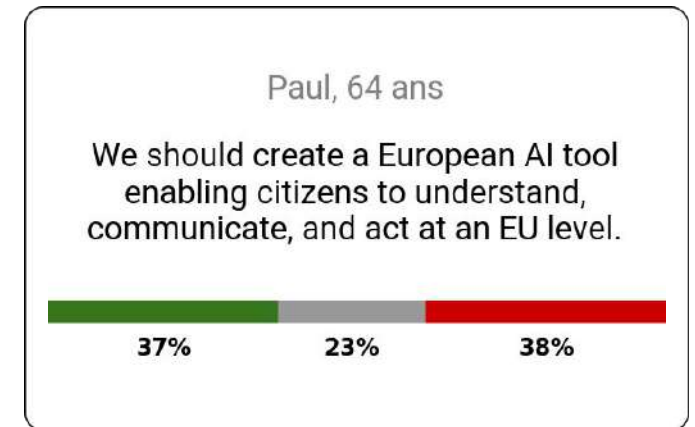
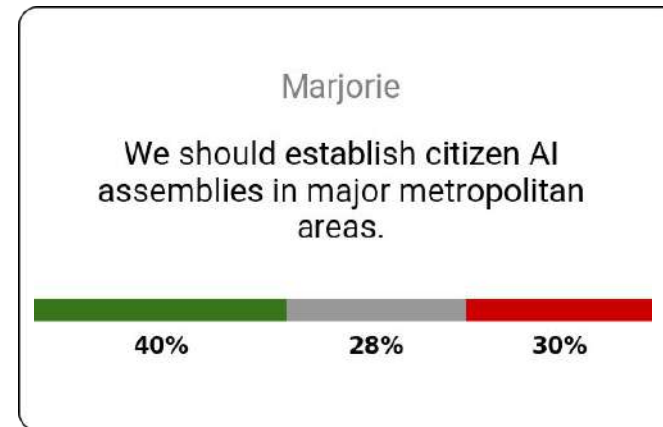
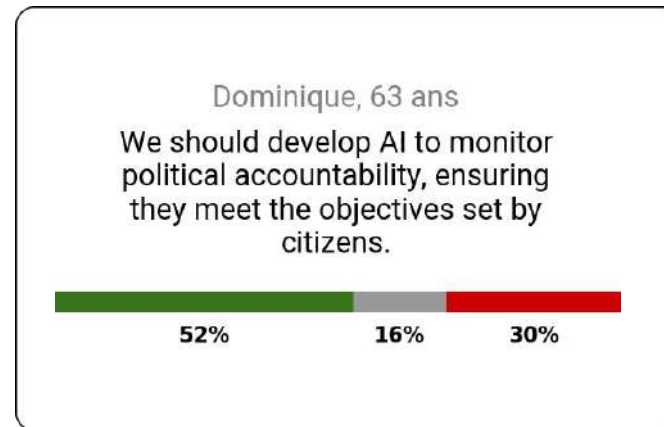
What citizens are divided on

Relying on data to identify specific needs in local policies and, more broadly, in the management of certain public policies: health, public transport, employment, etc.

Improving the functioning of representative institutions (ministries, European institutions) and their elected officials through AI.

Using AI in citizen representation or voting, or to stimulate participatory democracy.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



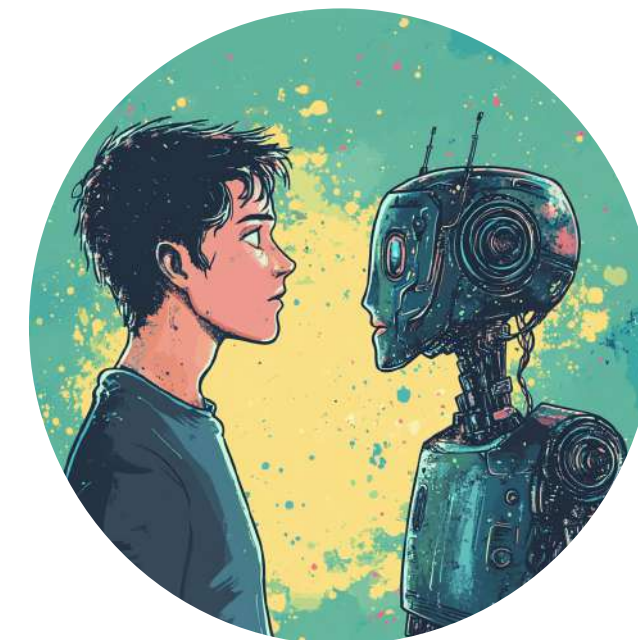
Regulate to unlock the full potential of AI

"We must regulate AI to ensure it is used in ways that benefit society. Without proper governance, the risks to democracy and human rights are too great."

Stuart Russell, co-author of *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*

The adoption of artificial intelligence is expanding rapidly, particularly with the rise of generative AI tools that allow anyone to create text, images, videos, sounds, and more. This technology offers boundless opportunities to modernise institutions and strengthen connections between citizens, their representatives, and public services. For instance, AI tools can present public debates, new laws, or the conditions for obtaining aid or subsidies in an accessible and educational way. The creation of collaborative platforms – run and enhanced using generative AI – can also foster civic engagement and participation in decision-making by analysing public opinions and helping to design inclusive policies.

However, the absence of regulation in AI deployment poses significant risks to democracy. Numerous scandals, such as the "Cambridge Analytica" controversy, have revealed the dangers of mass manipulation, particularly through the spread of disinformation (fake news, deep fakes) and mass surveillance technologies. Furthermore, AI can amplify existing biases and discrimination when not developed within a rigorous framework. These concerns underscore the urgent need for robust technical and ethical oversight of AI use and the establishment of broad, inclusive governance, given that AI is a global technology. Efforts towards regulation are beginning to emerge, such as the European Union's AI Act, alongside the development of ethical charters and frameworks aimed at maximising AI's benefits while mitigating its risks.

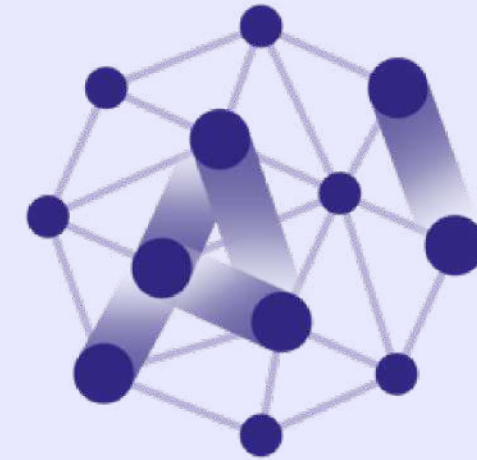


AI technologies themselves can play a role in regulating their use. For instance, the concept of "human in the loop" integrates regular human oversight into AI systems, creating hybrid models that maintain human supervision. Similarly, additional layers of AI can act as regulatory mechanisms – essentially AI controlling AI (e.g., large language models as judges). It is also possible to constrain AI models by defining their scope of validity and the datasets on which they were trained, ensuring prediction compliance. Automated auditing models are another promising AI oversight approach.

The European Union's AI Act, designed to regulate the use of artificial intelligence, introduces a classification of AI systems based on their potential risk, ranging from unacceptable to minimal. High-risk systems will be required to meet strict standards for transparency, safety, and human oversight. The aim is to foster ethical and reliable AI while safeguarding citizens' fundamental rights. This regulation is a trailblazer and could serve as a global benchmark for AI governance. The AI Commission has also proposed global mechanisms, including the creation of a World AI Organisation to evaluate and oversee AI systems, an International AI Fund to promote initiatives serving the public interest, and a "1% AI Solidarity Mechanism" to support developing countries. However, achieving such governance poses significant challenges due to the rapid pace of technological development and AI's global reach. Regulations often struggle to keep up with innovations, leaving policymakers perpetually behind. Additionally, the costs associated with monitoring and enforcing AI regulations are substantial, presenting a considerable hurdle for many nations.

03.

Managing the Impact of AI on Society



**AI ACTION
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Popular idea

Limit AI to specific uses and sectors

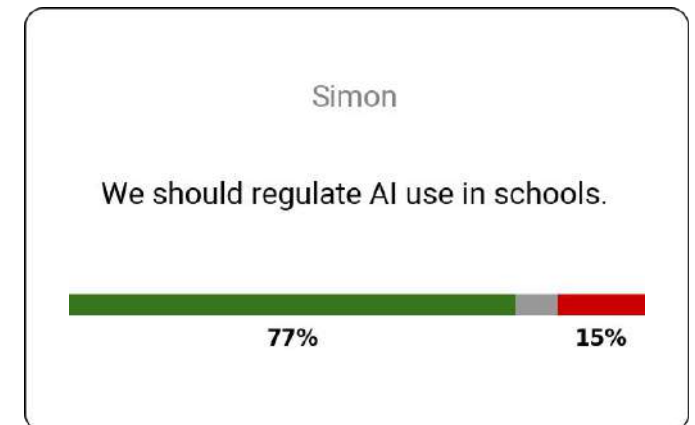
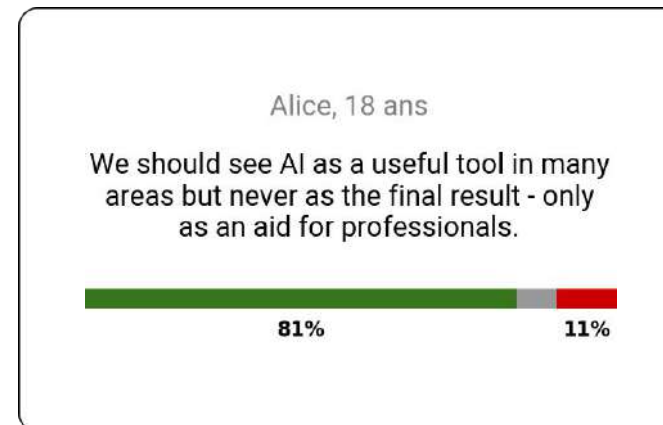
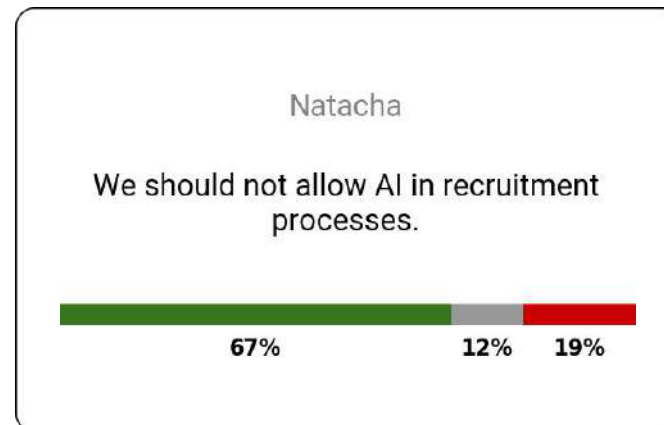
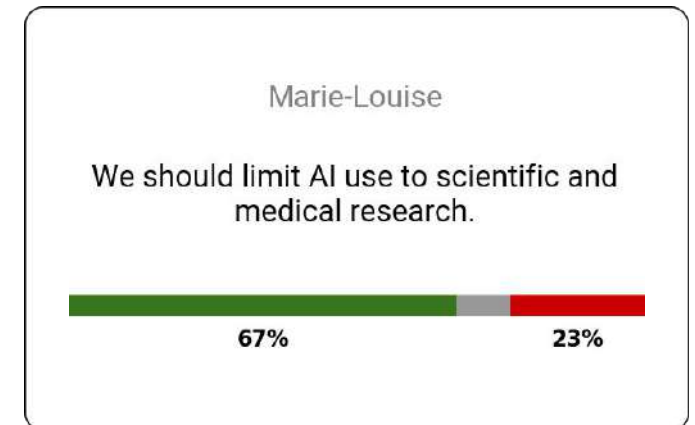
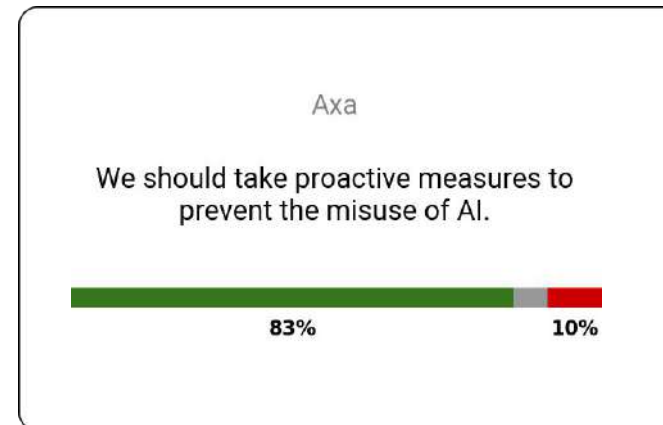
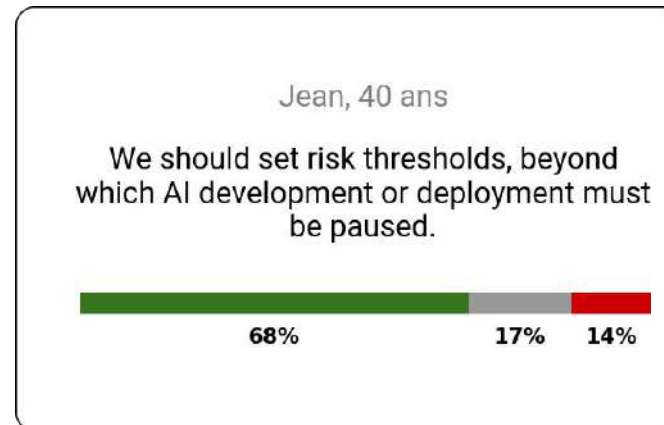
27 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Collectively determining – particularly through debates – where the development of AI should be accelerated or not. At a minimum, carefully assessing its utility and impacts before applying it indiscriminately in these areas.

Restricting AI use in specific fields: in education, recruitment processes, the arms sector, etc. Its use, however, is more widely accepted in sectors such as medical research.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Prevent and manage the impact of AI on work and employment

8 proposals

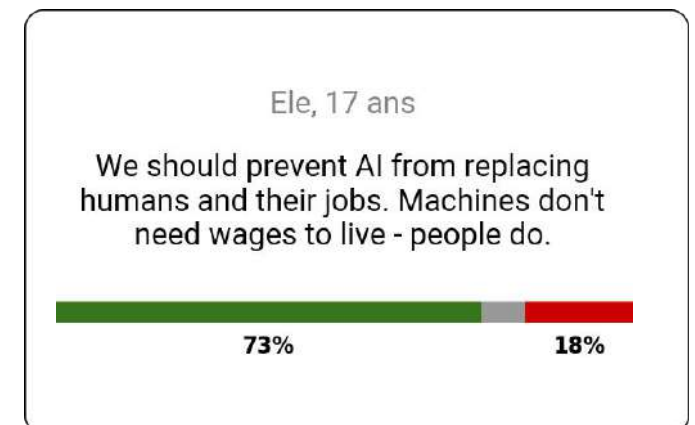
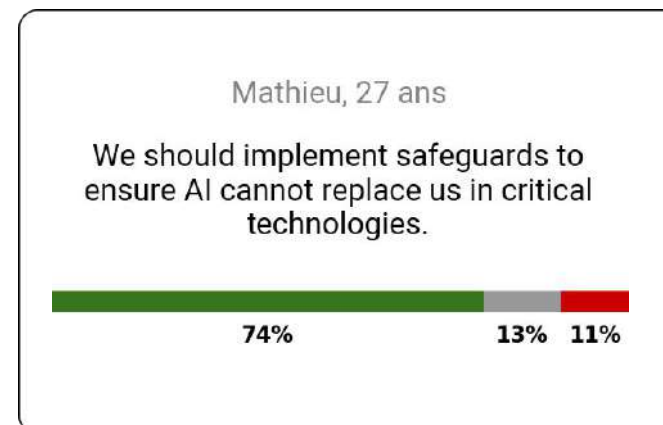
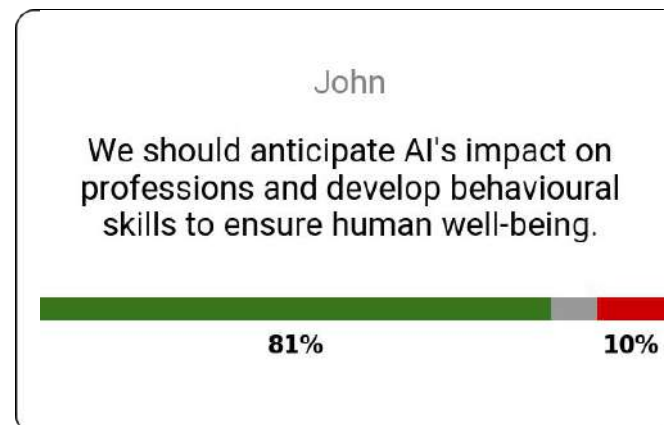
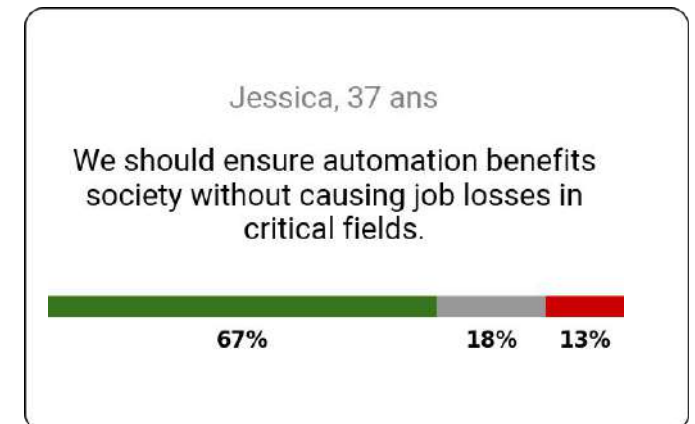
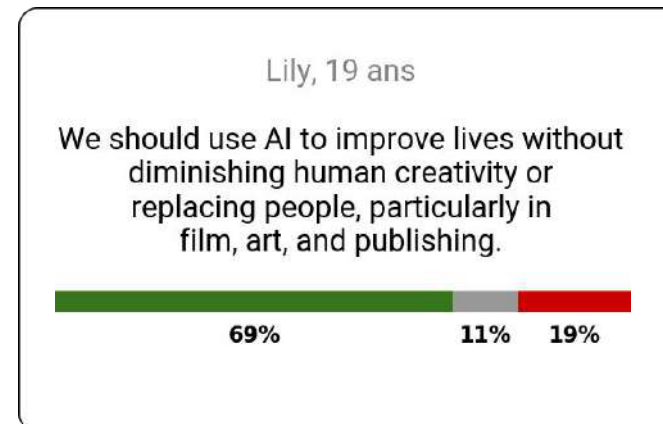
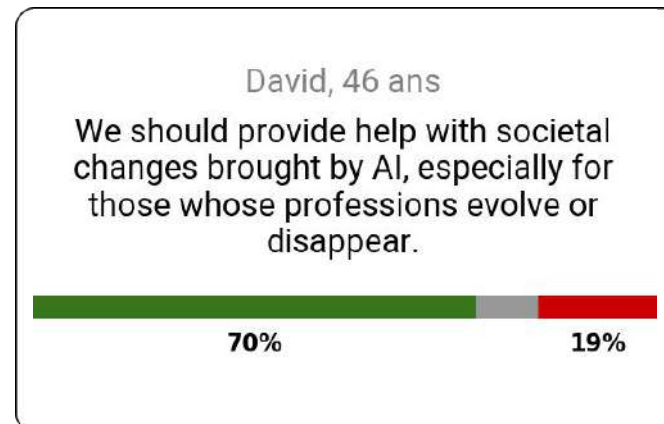
What the majority of citizens agree on

Anticipating the evolution of AI and the risks of job displacement in certain sectors.

Preventing widespread job loss by implementing countermeasures and finding solutions for those who lose their positions.

Supporting transitions by redefining jobs to ensure real protection and avoid a sudden replacement by AI.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Ensure the protection of intellectual property, cultural and artistic production

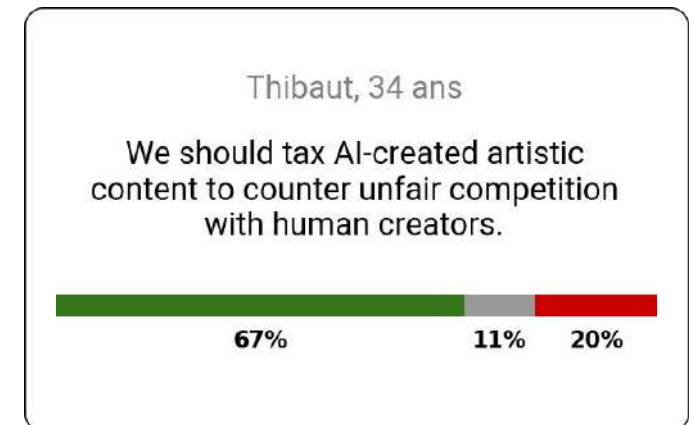
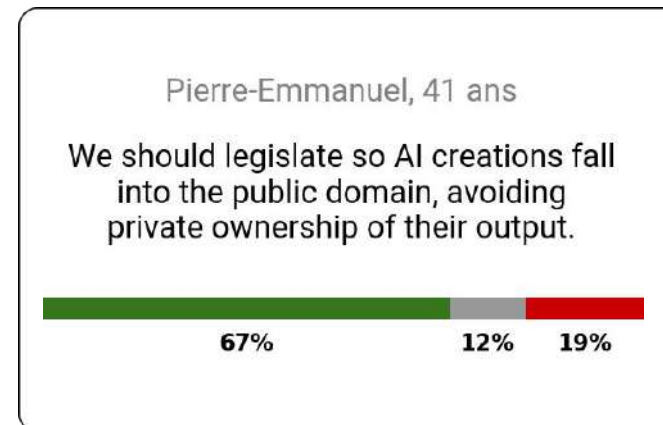
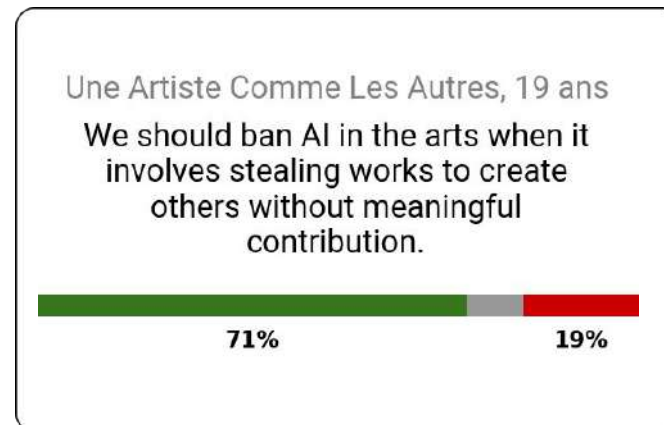
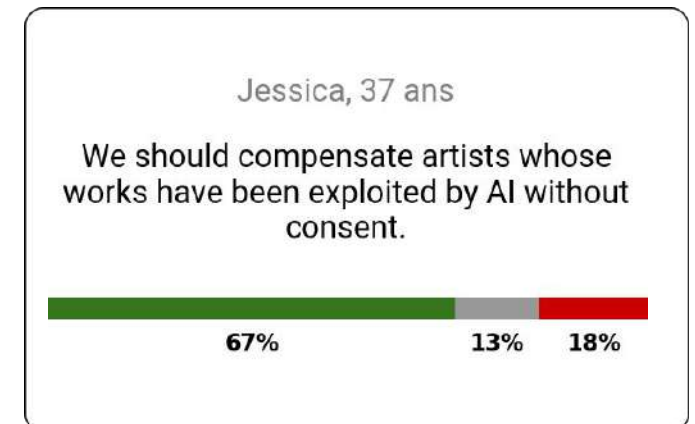
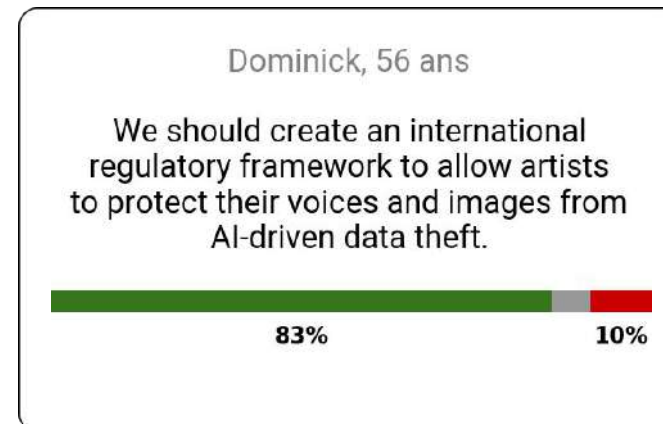
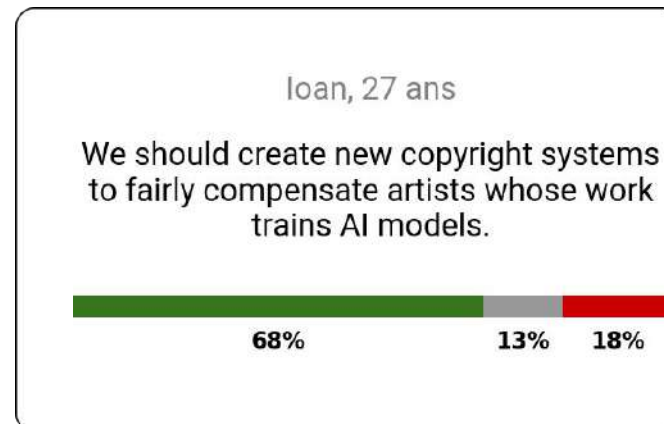
6 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Granting AI a role in art requires an international regulatory framework to protect artists from the exploitation of their works and ensure fair compensation.

AI creations should belong to the public domain, and their use should be taxed to prevent unfair competition. There is also a need to adapt copyright laws to this new reality, ensuring fair compensation for artists whose data may have been exploited without consent.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Controversial idea

Generalise professional transition programmes to address the changes brought by AI

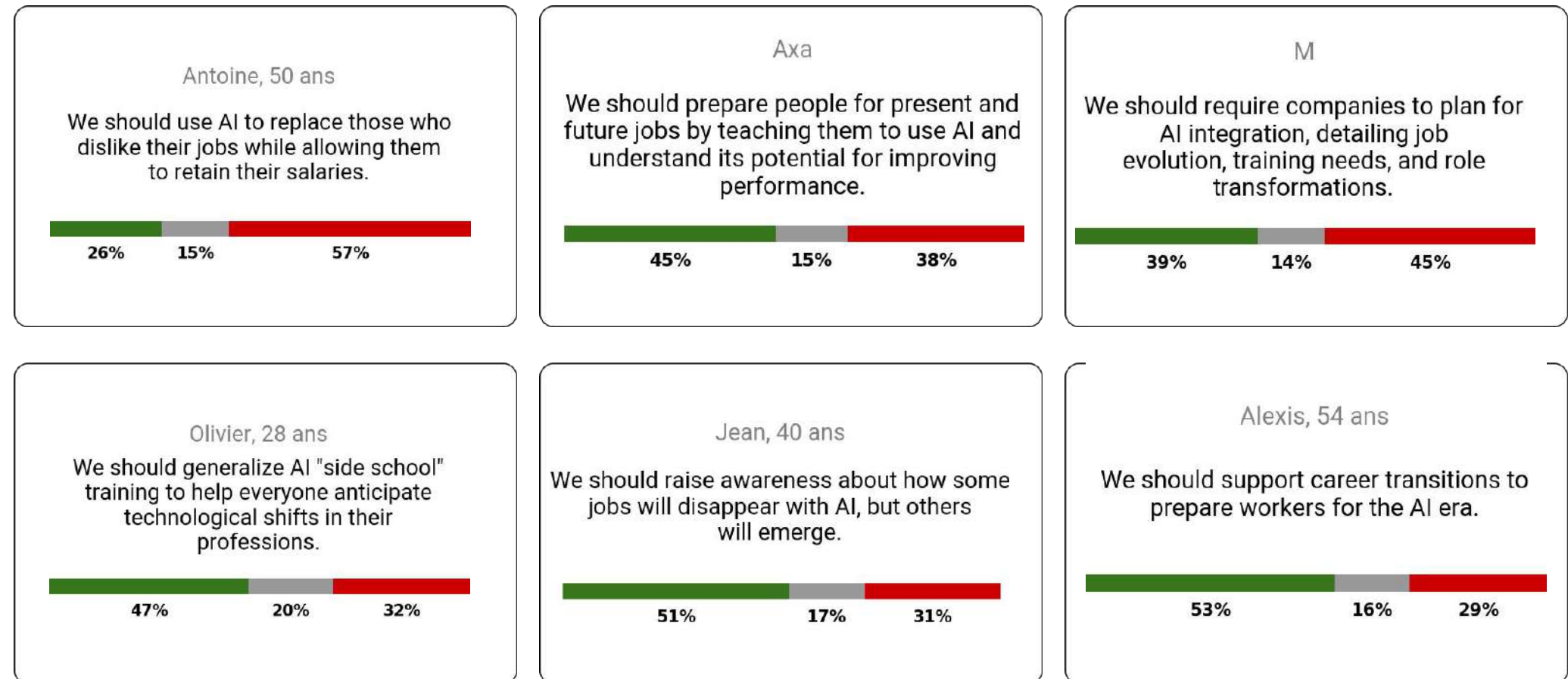
14 proposals

What citizens are divided on

Forcing transformation and job transitions in companies because of AI, requiring companies to train their staff, or generalising training and job replacements.

The general idea of accepting that certain jobs will disappear and that AI is a positive solution, creating new roles, with inevitable career transitions.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



Controversial idea

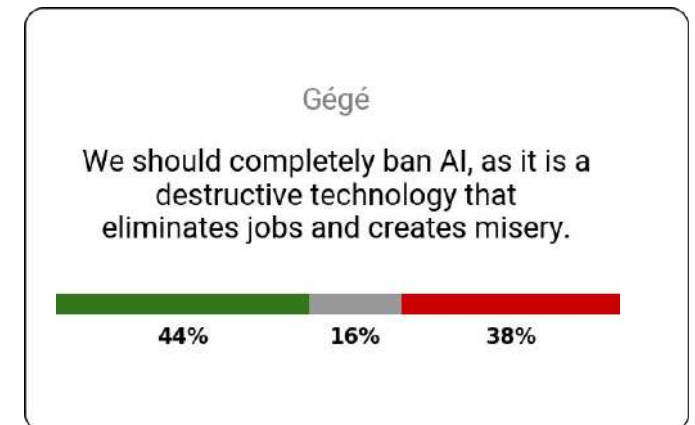
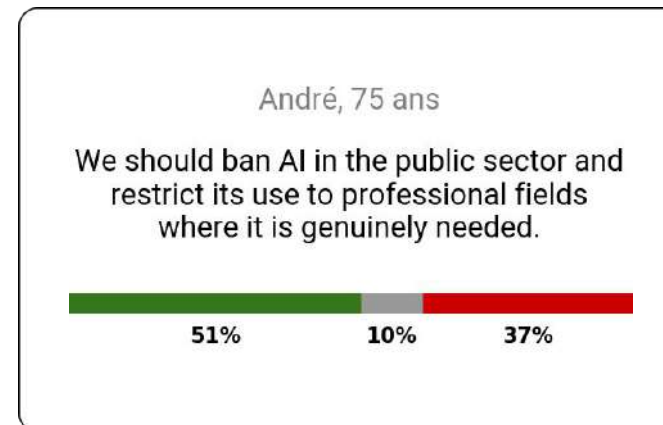
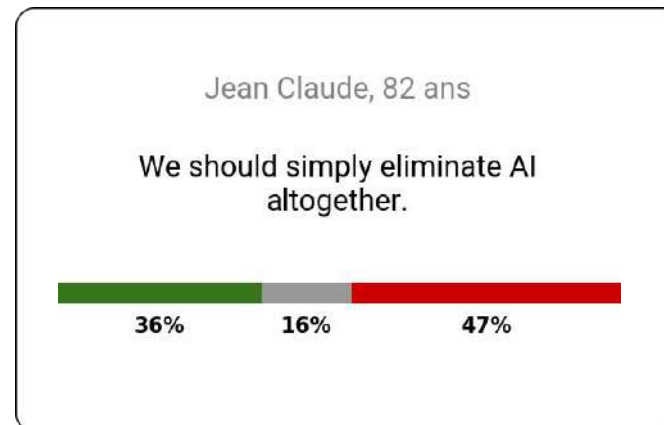
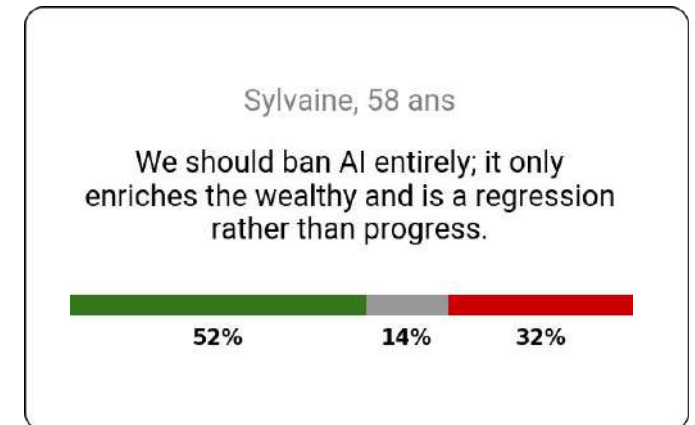
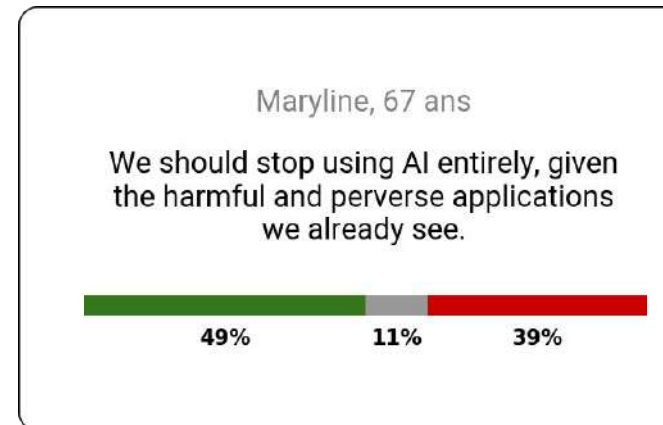
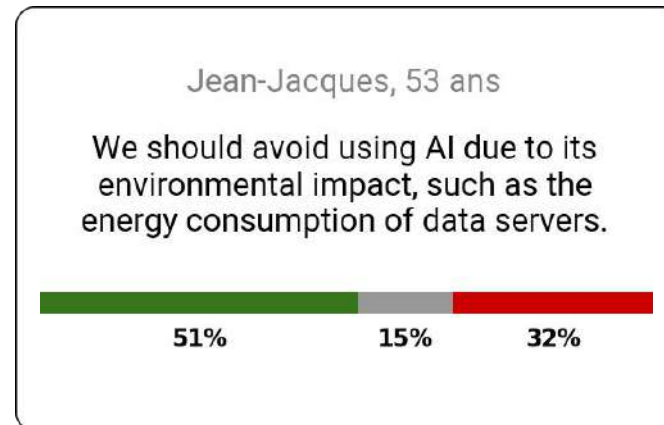
Stop the use of AI.

14 proposals

What citizens are divided on

A complete ban on the use of AI, which is viewed as a danger or nuisance, potentially leading to both social and human regression, as well as environmental harm.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



Driving change at a societal level.

"Artificial intelligence is the new electricity. It will transform every sector of the economy."

Andrew Ng, professor at Stanford University and co-founder of Coursera.

Researchers (Stanford, MIT) estimate that artificial intelligence could lead to productivity gains of 14% to 35%, depending on the nature of the activity, and Chris Pissarides, Nobel laureate in economics, believes that we could even easily transition to a four-day workweek. All sectors of our society are affected, and they will be increasingly impacted in the future, given the immense potential of AI. However, as noted by the French Government's AI Commission, "AI should neither provoke excessive pessimism nor excessive optimism: we anticipate neither mass unemployment nor automatic acceleration of growth. In the coming years, AI will not replace humans, nor will it be the solution to all the challenges of our time. We must neither overestimate its short-term impact nor underestimate its long-term effects." France and Europe, in particular, have all the assets needed to meet the challenges posed by AI in terms of societal change.

In particular, adapting professions is crucial and will help anticipate the evolution of the labour market and skills. Workers and entrepreneurs need to be prepared to evolve in an environment where AI plays an increasingly important role. This can be achieved through continuous training programmes and reskilling initiatives. It is also necessary to promote the development of transferable skills such as creativity, problem-solving, and project management, which are less likely to be automated. In France, the "Skills and Professions of the Future" (CMA) programme aims to adapt training to meet future needs. Similarly, adapting social protection systems should be considered to include safety nets for workers affected by automation. Conversely, it is also relevant to encourage the development of sectors where AI can create complementary jobs, such as AI system maintenance, data management, and cybersecurity.

Next, it is essential to invest in cutting-edge research and innovation to master the advancements driven by artificial intelligence and strengthen the competitiveness of our companies. The France 2030 plan aims to increase the capacity for AI training, with the emergence of 9 "AI clusters," universities, and prestigious schools that will become global hubs for training, research, and application. For its part, the AI Commission proposes the creation of a fund with €10 billion to finance the development of the AI ecosystem and the transformation of the French economic fabric, and, in the long term, to redirect French savings towards innovation. It is worth noting that strict regulation by governments, particularly concerning the protection of personal data, must be aligned with these goals to pursue innovation and competitiveness.

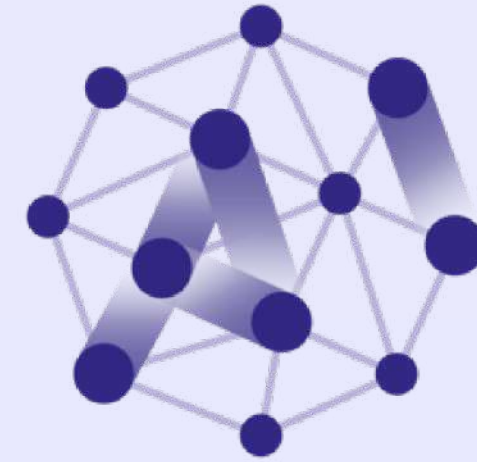
On the social front, some researchers highlight the risk of technological dependency, which could diminish individuals' critical thinking ability and lead to a loss of autonomy in decision-making. It is therefore essential to keep humans at the centre of our interactions to maintain human and social connections. Similarly, managing intellectual property and copyright is another important issue to address as a society, with the establishment of clear regulations to protect creations and innovations in a world where AI can autonomously generate content. Regular studies on the societal impact of AI, as well as platforms to monitor ethical guidelines within the framework of Trusted AI projects, could also be considered.

This adaptation is not without consequences, particularly financial ones, in a context of significant budgetary constraints. For example, the plan proposed by the AI Commission represents a public investment of €5 billion per year over five years.



04.

Transparency and Trust



**AI ACTION
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Popular idea

Ensure easy identification of AI-generated content

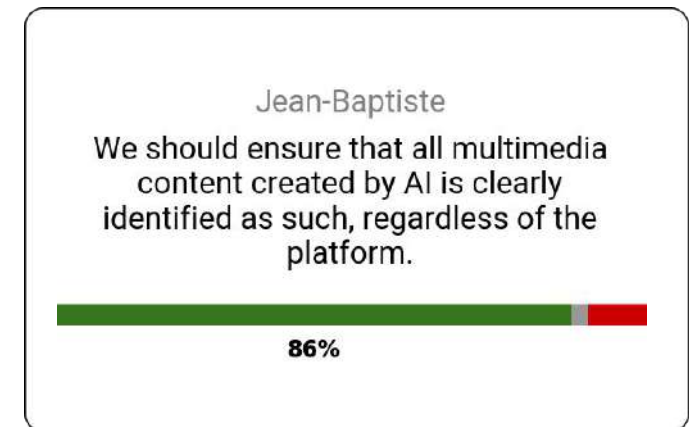
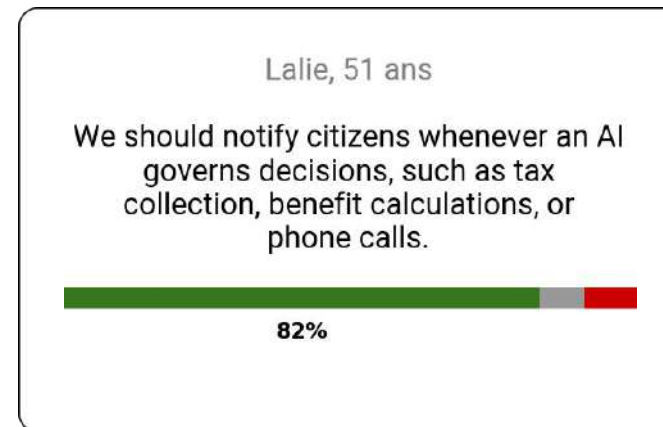
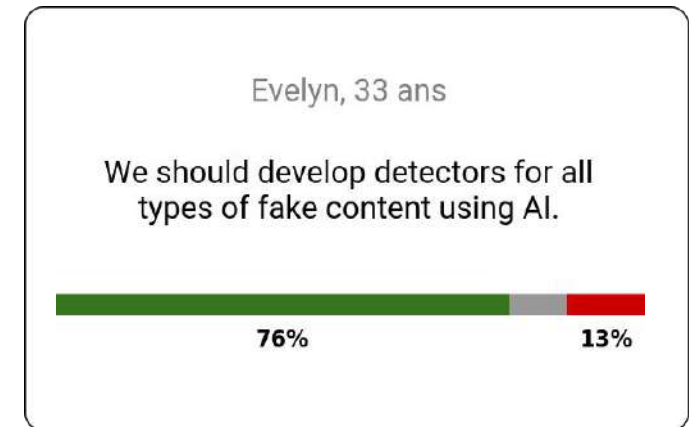
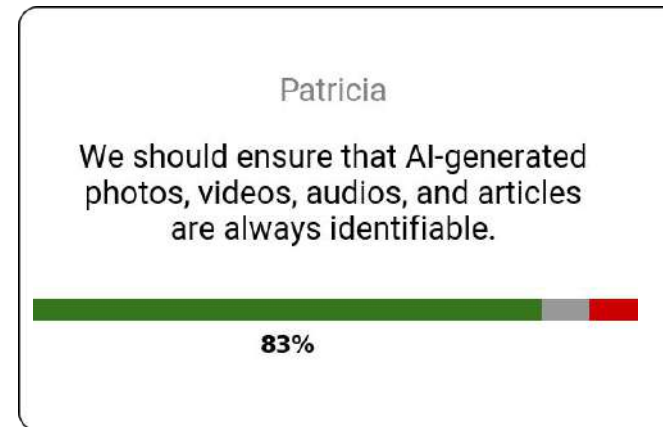
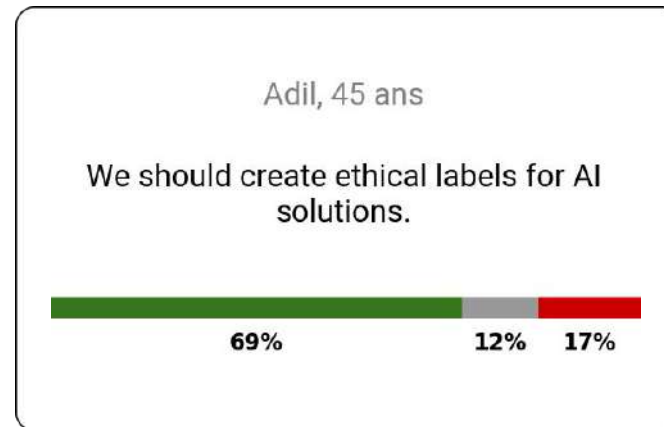
11 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Clearly identifying all multimedia content created by AI, through mentions and labels, similar to tagging systems; relying on reporting mechanisms.

Using AI to detect AI-generated content.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

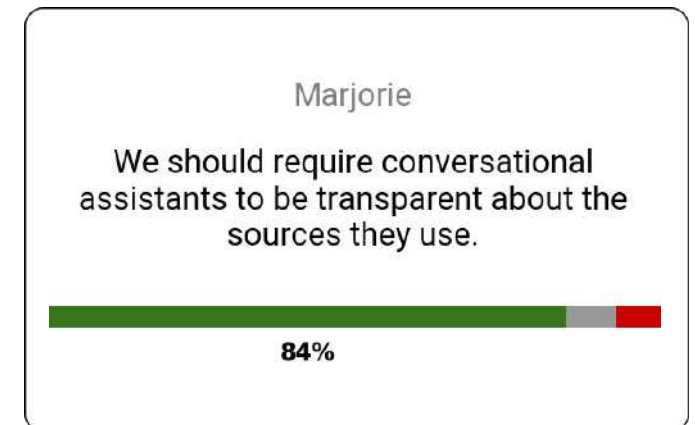
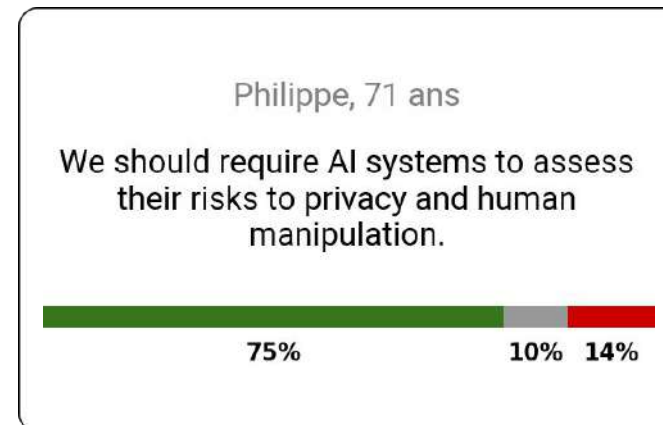
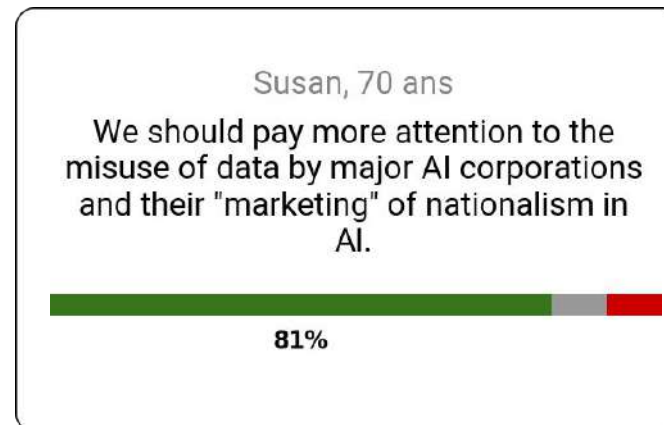
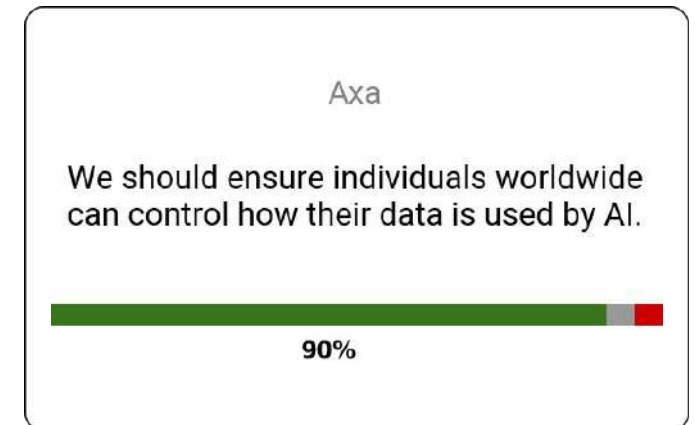
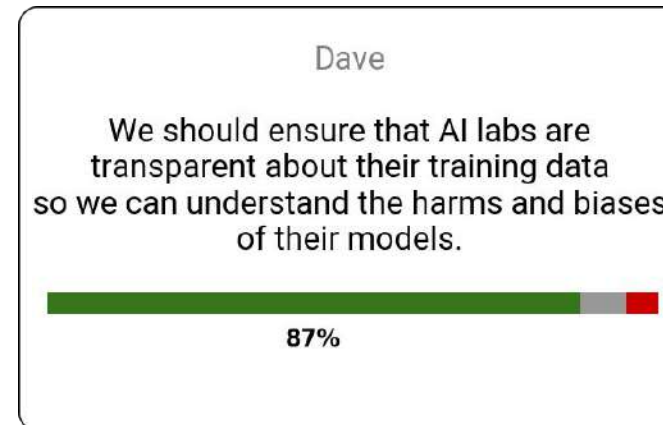
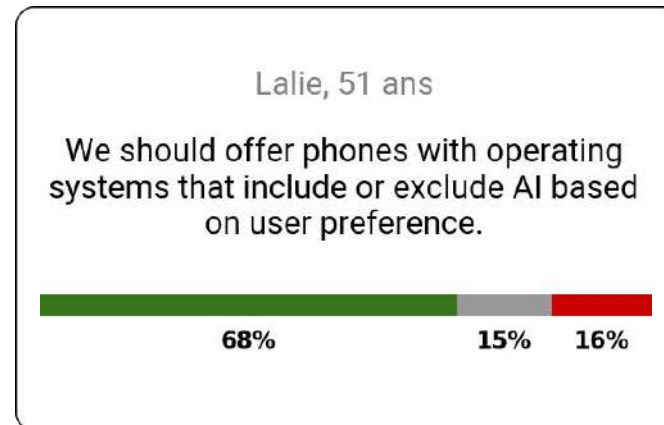
Guarantee the security of personal data

8 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Monitoring and verifying the use of personal data by artificial intelligence and assessing privacy risks, such as those related to facial recognition. Each user should also be able to choose whether or not to activate AI-related features to preserve their autonomy.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Expand funding for research on AI biases

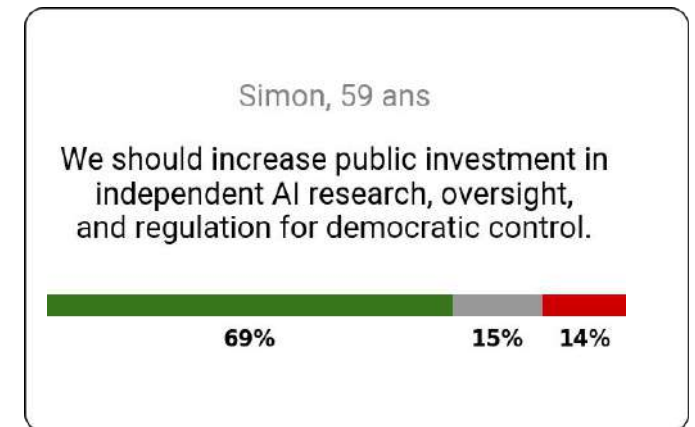
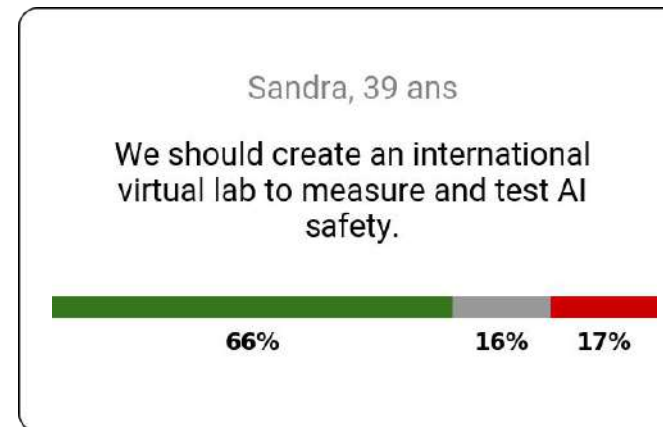
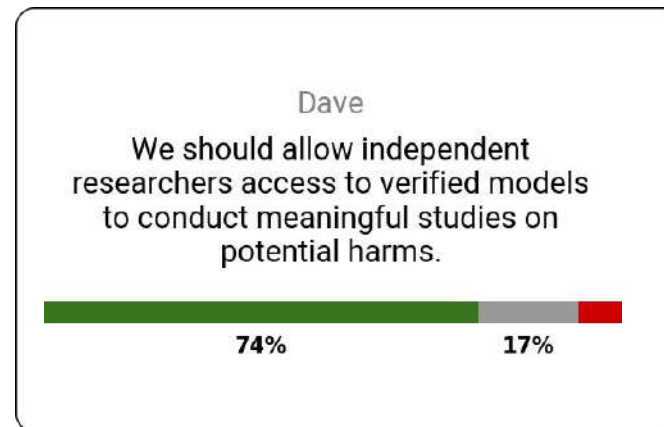
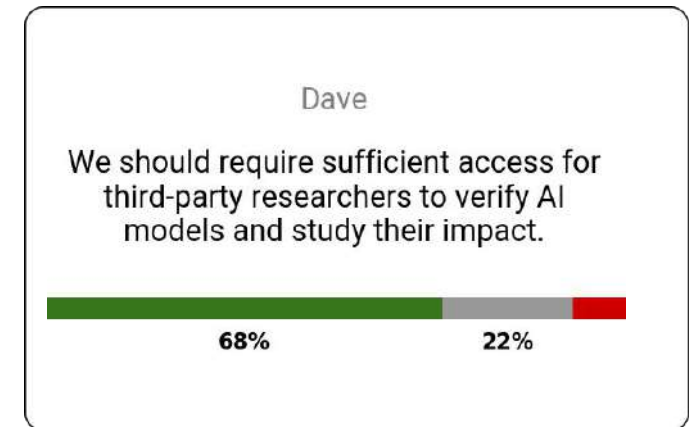
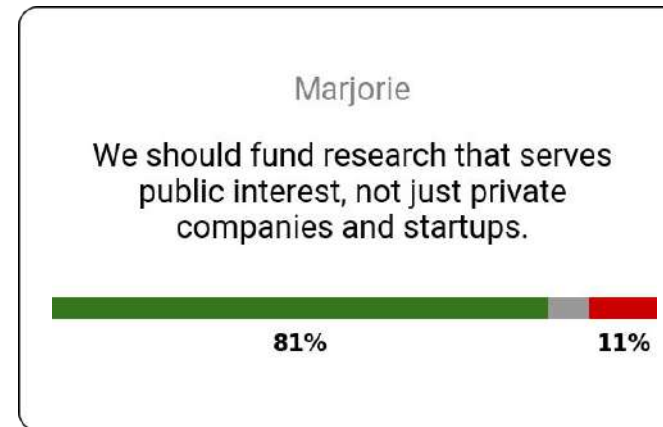
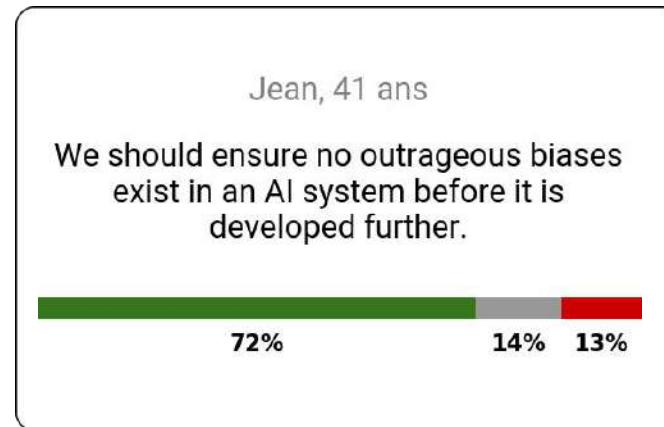
7 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Funding research on AI for the public good and ensuring researchers have independent access to AI models to verify their quality and study biases.

Investing in the public regulation and transparent oversight of research, such as creating an international virtual lab to test AI security and better prevent its misuse.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Transparency is the first step towards accountability!

"The only way to ensure that AI is used responsibly is through transparency, accountability, and the involvement of a diverse group of people in its development."

Fei-Fei Li, researcher at Stanford University.

The rise of generative artificial intelligence, embodied by advanced technologies like GPT-5, is raising growing concerns about the potential flooding of the internet with AI-generated content. This context fuels a sense of opacity around AI solutions, with fears that they could perpetuate biases or discrimination. The transparency and auditability of AI systems thus becomes essential to ensure their operation is understandable and verifiable. Indeed, it is crucial to democratise these new technologies for the general public and provide transparency guarantees in order to foster trust and drive adoption, unlocking their full potential. Another key issue lies in information about the origin of these models and their ability to protect personal data, as it is also important to strengthen French and European technological sovereignty, balancing the influence of foreign actors (GAFAM, Russia, China).

To address these challenges, the new European regulation (AI Act) places particular emphasis on transparency and auditability. In terms of transparency, users must be informed when they interact with AI, and the functioning of the systems must be explainable. For auditability, detailed documentation and system traceability are required, enabling audits by competent authorities. Providers must also conduct compliance assessments before deploying high-risk systems. Human oversight is essential to allow intervention and contestation of AI decisions. Finally, mechanisms for monitoring and control by the relevant authorities are foreseen to ensure the ongoing compliance of AI systems with the regulations.

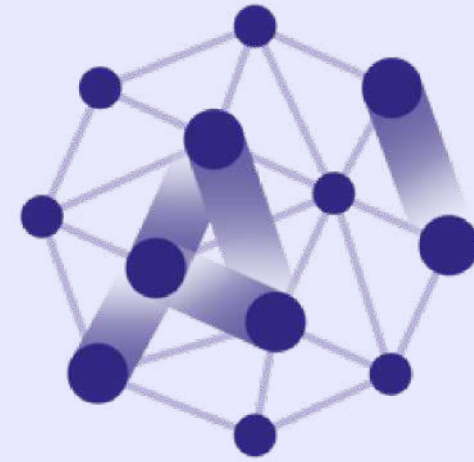
In technological terms, explainable AI can be used to describe an AI model, its expected impact, and its potential biases. Interpretability models help characterise the outcomes of AI models in their decision-making processes, making them transparent. The development of ethical AI solutions - incorporating principles such as fairness, transparency, and accountability - and the integration of bias detection tools into AI models are also key to improving compliance and transparency. However, ethical debates, such as the question of responsibility in cases where significant decisions are made by AI, must be addressed collectively. Regarding data protection, federated learning aims to train AI models "remotely" while preserving the confidentiality of sensitive data. Finally, in the face of challenges like deepfakes, fake news, and identity theft, AI-based solutions are being developed to detect these deceptive content types.

Transparency in the field of AI, however, raises significant debates, particularly regarding the disclosure of training data and algorithms. On one hand, transparency helps identify biases and helps the limitations of AI models used be understood, but it also poses risks to data security and confidentiality. Similarly, making algorithms accessible promotes accountability and combats discrimination, but at the same time, it could harm the competitiveness of businesses, especially at a time when these technologies represent a tremendous economic potential for European actors. Therefore, it is crucial to strike a balance between transparency and the protection of innovation to ensure the responsible use of artificial intelligence.



05.

Public Interest



**AI ACTION
SUMMIT**

Popular idea

Develop AI for health diagnostics

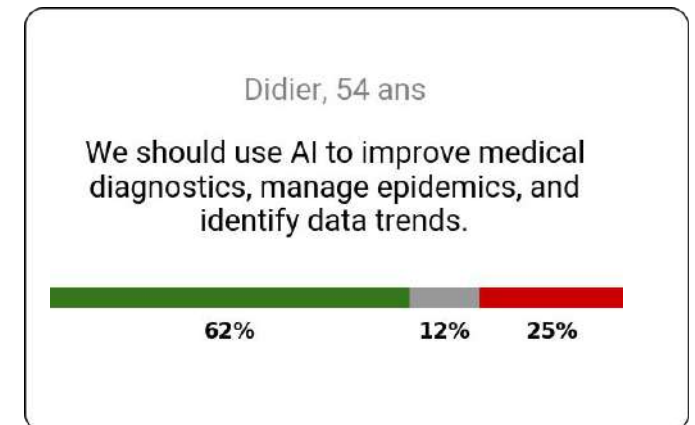
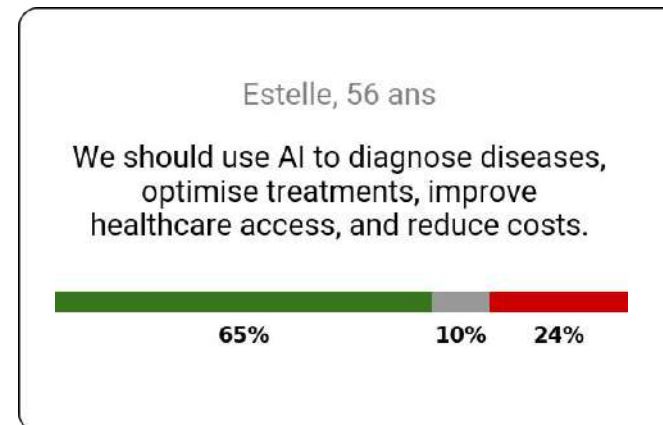
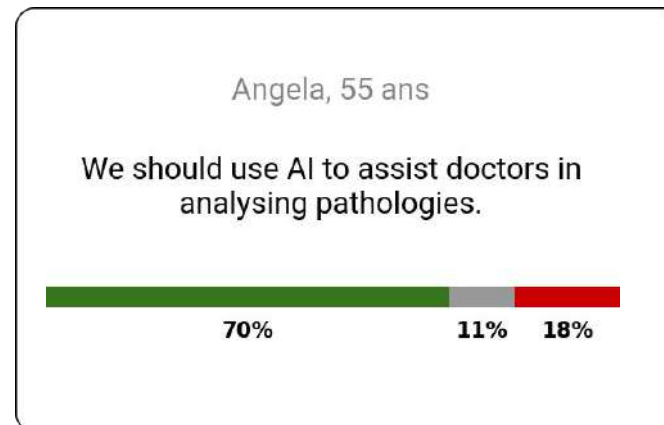
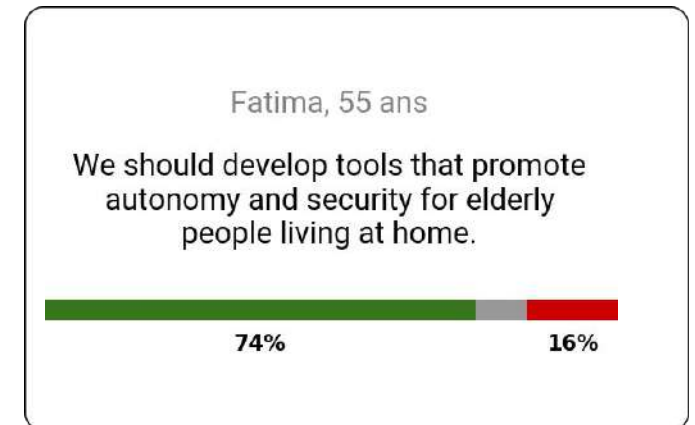
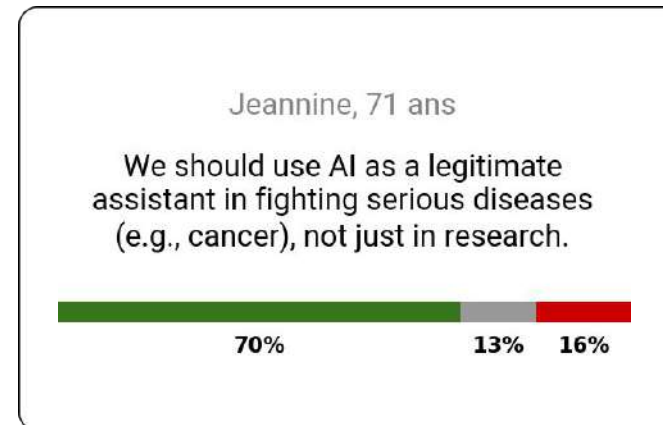
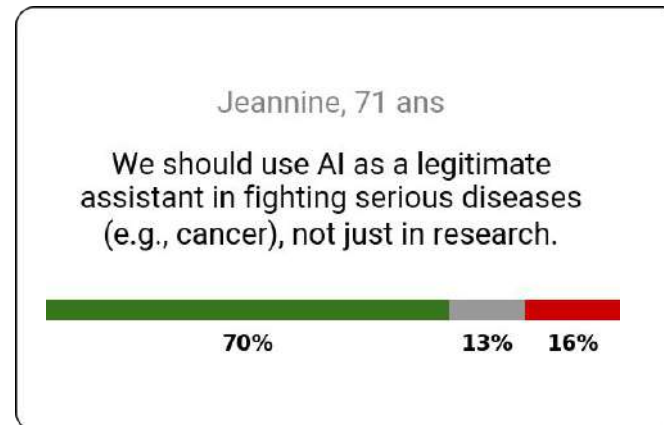
6 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Creating AI dedicated to healthcare to improve disease diagnosis and risk assessment, providing effective support to doctors in analysing pathologies. This could also play a key role in combatting serious diseases, such as cancer, not only in research but also in supporting treatments.

Developing tools to promote the autonomy and safety of elderly people at home is also essential. AI can optimise treatments, improve access to care, reduce costs, and detect epidemic trends.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Gradually use AI to optimise public services

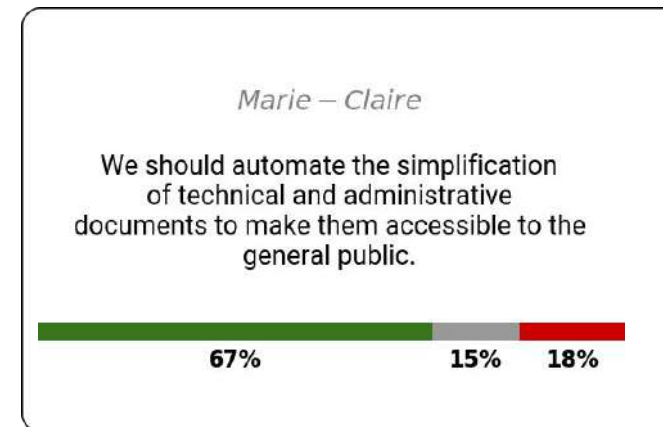
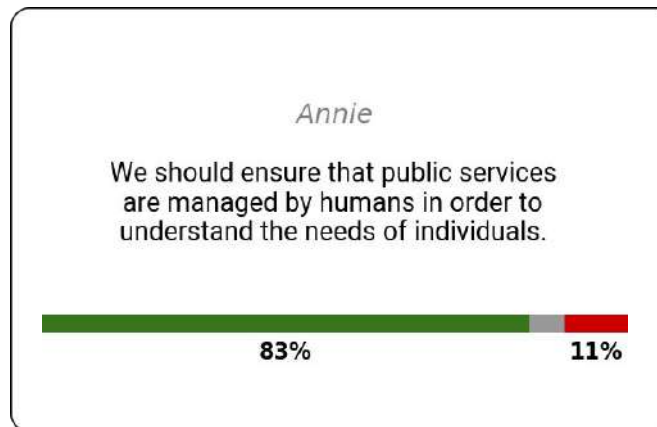
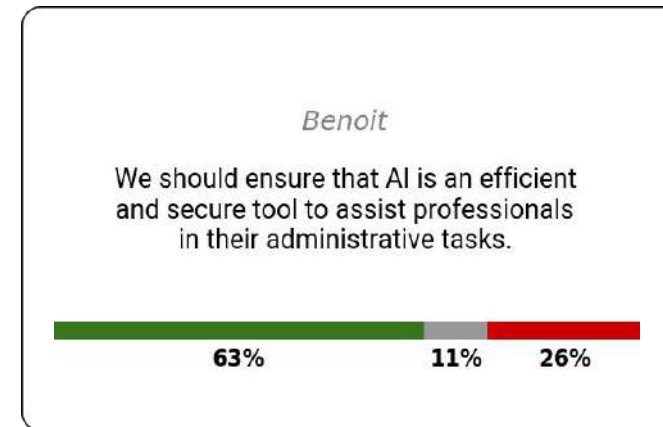
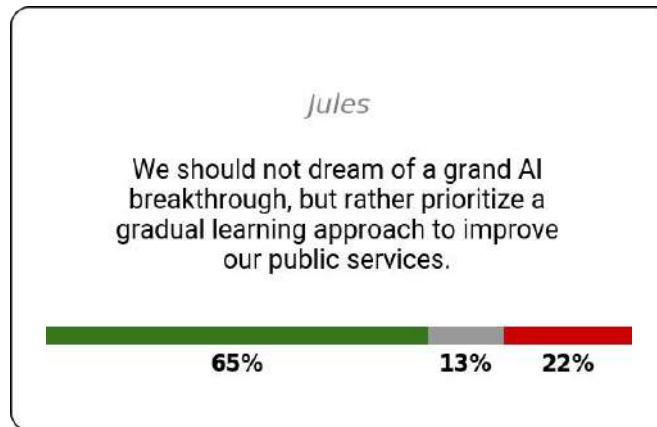
5 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Gradually integrating artificial intelligence into public services, while preserving the role of humans in understanding citizens' needs.

Using AI to simplify administrative tasks, make documents more accessible, and assist agents.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Controversial idea

Address public interest issues through AI

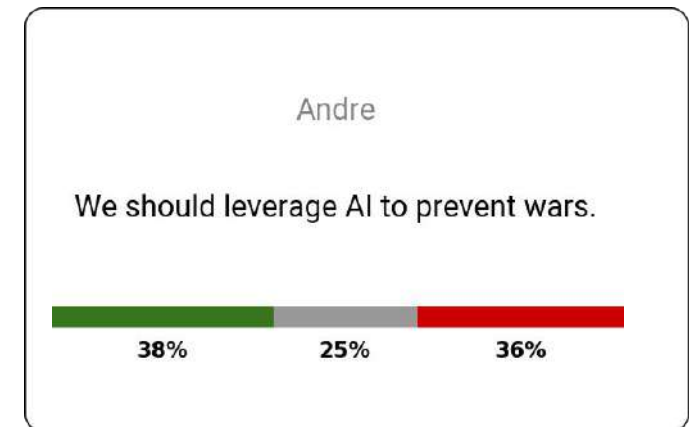
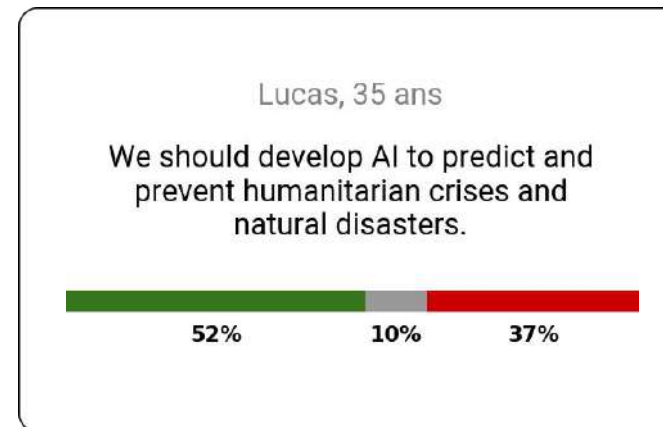
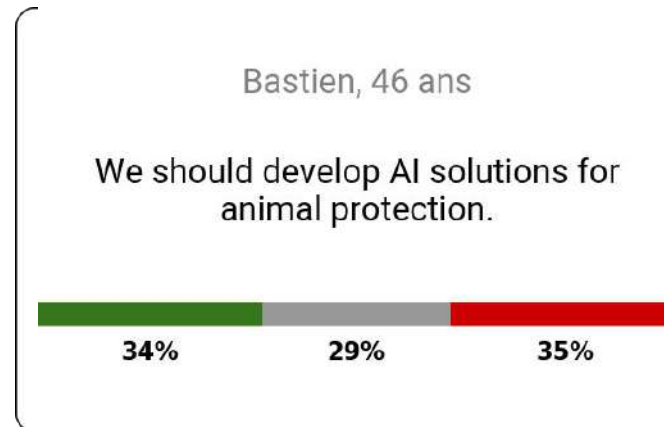
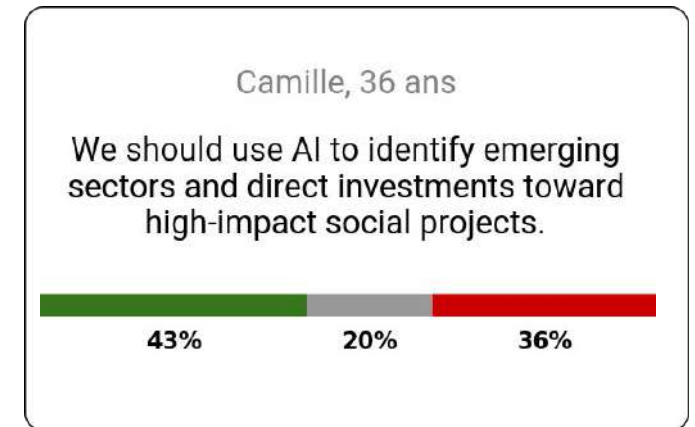
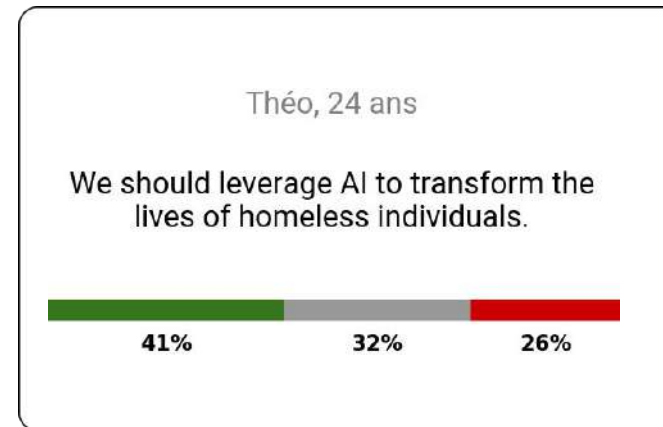
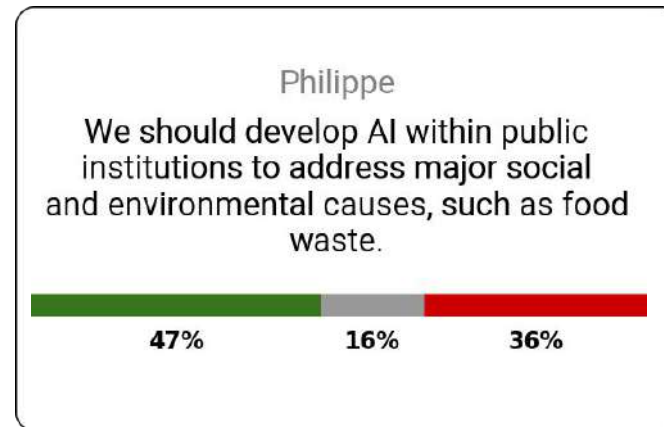
17 proposals

What citizens are divided on

Mobilising AI to solve major global and social challenges - such as humanitarian crises, environmental crises, food shortages, animal protection, armed conflicts, and homelessness - through data modelling.

Creating tools and sharing them globally.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



Controversial idea

Streamline public administration management with AI

14 proposals

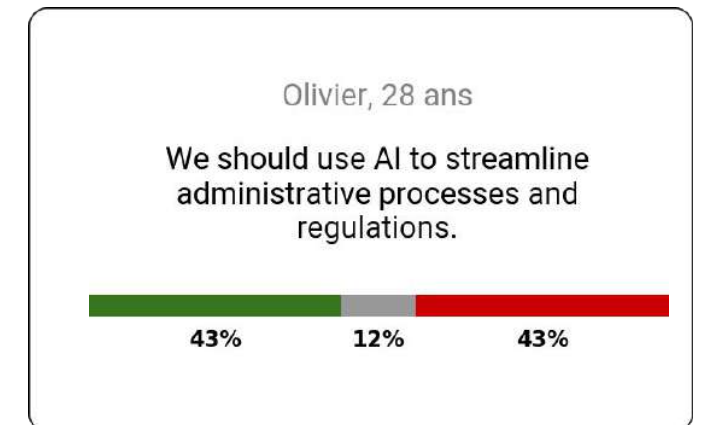
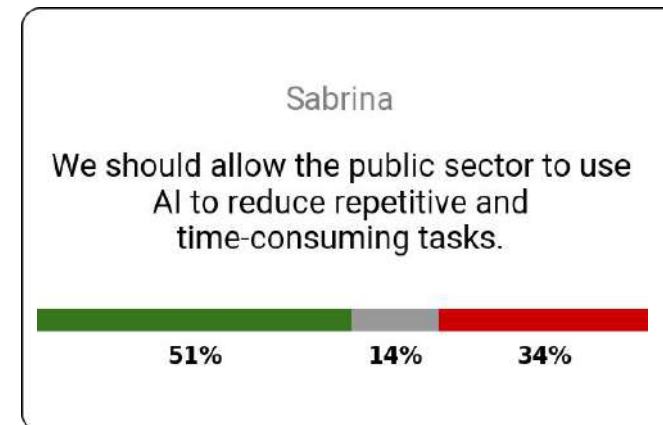
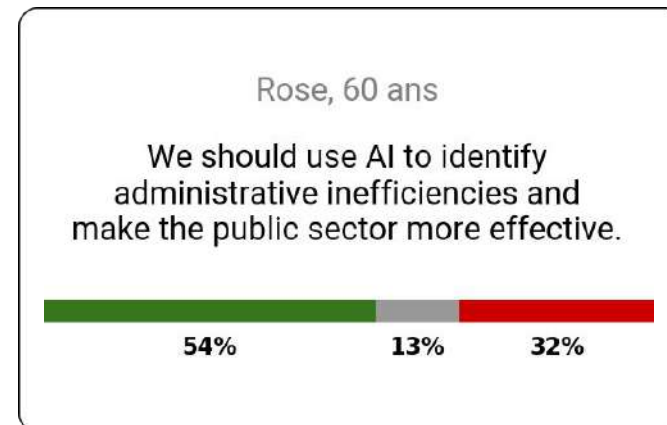
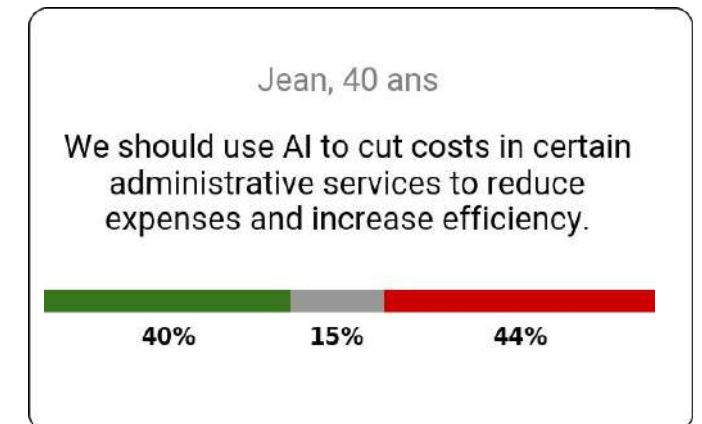
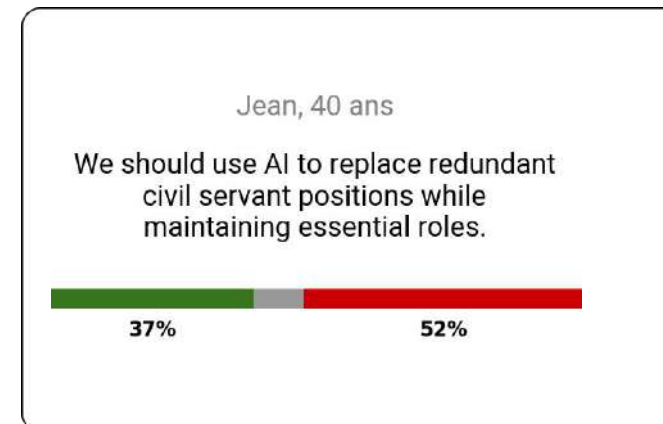
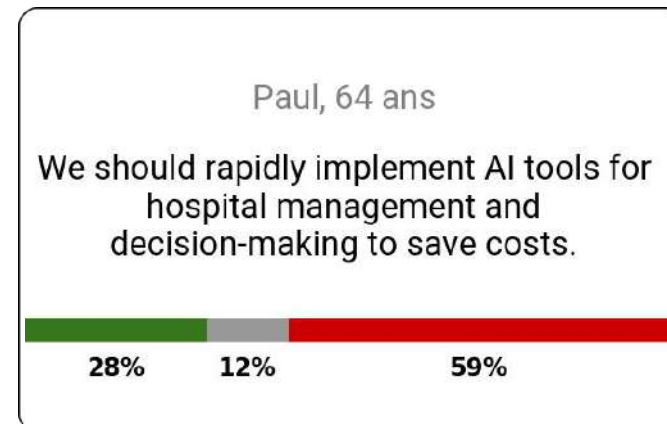
What citizens are divided on

Automating tasks in public and administrative services to improve efficiency and, if necessary, streamlining positions, even replacing some.

Fighting against bureaucracy using AI, including in the healthcare sector.

Optimising the management of local authority budgets and better coordinating the civil service.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



Controversial idea

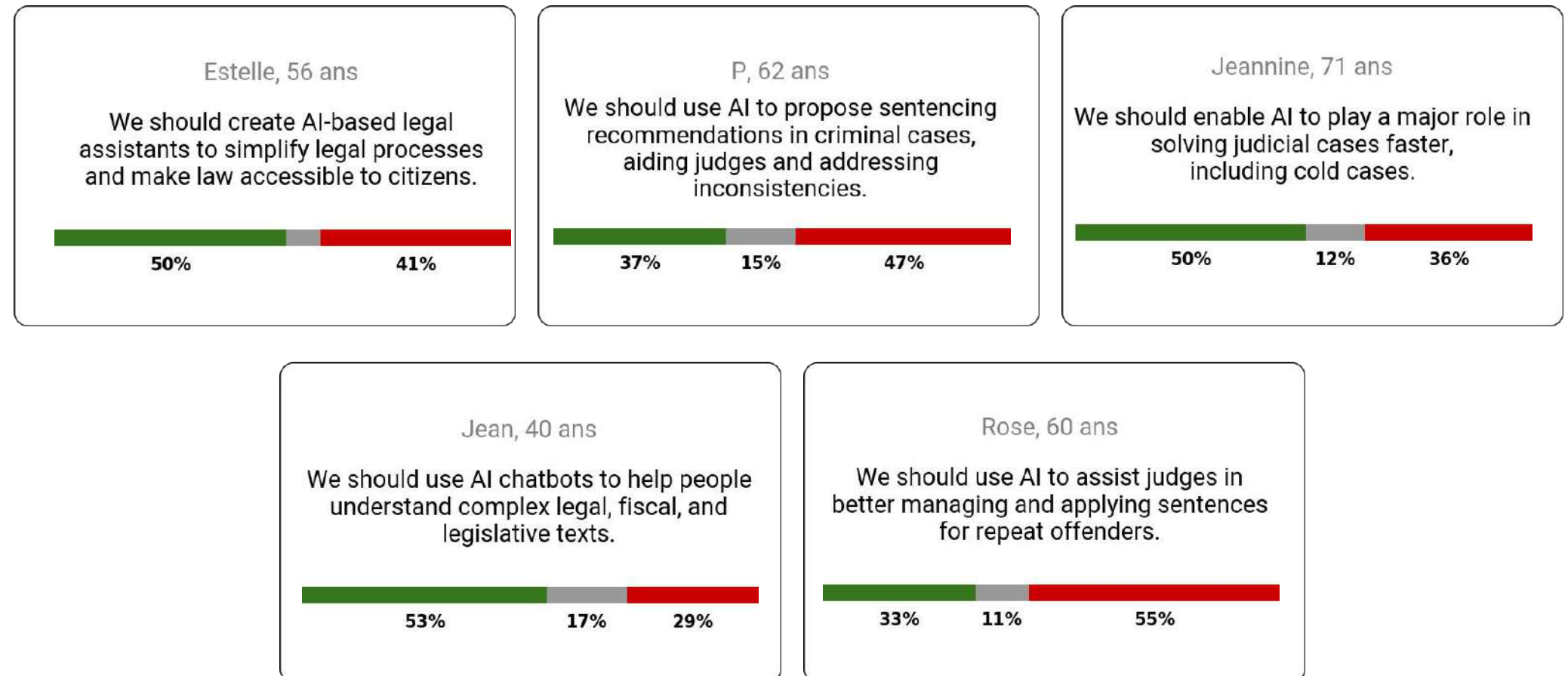
Simplify access to justice and its functioning.

6 proposals

What citizens are divided on

Mobilising AI to simplify the judicial system by making the law more accessible through legal assistants that simplify procedures and chatbots that help people understand complex texts. AI could also accelerate investigations, including those on older cases, and assist judges in assigning penalties and managing repeat offenders, correcting inconsistencies and inefficiencies.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



■ % votes "in favour" ■ % "neutral" votes ■ % votes "against"

Controversial idea

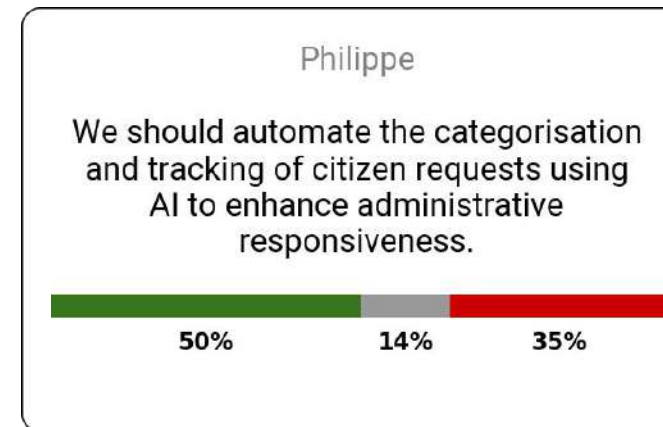
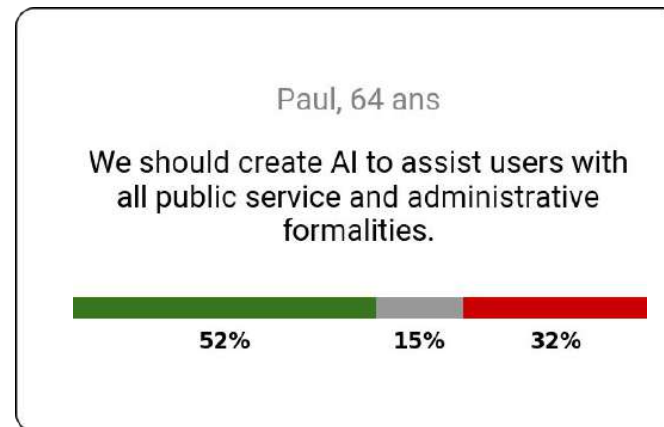
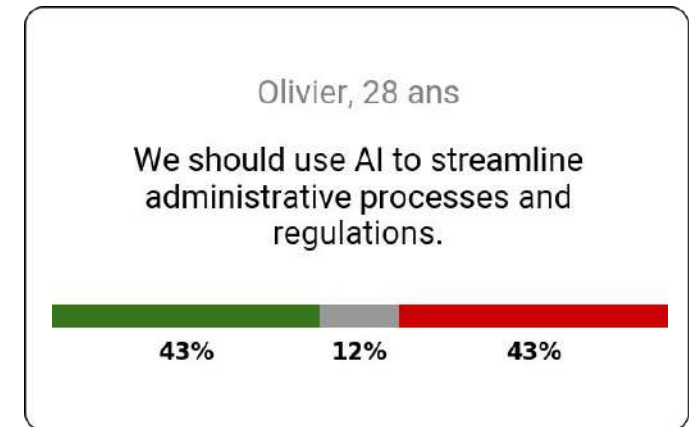
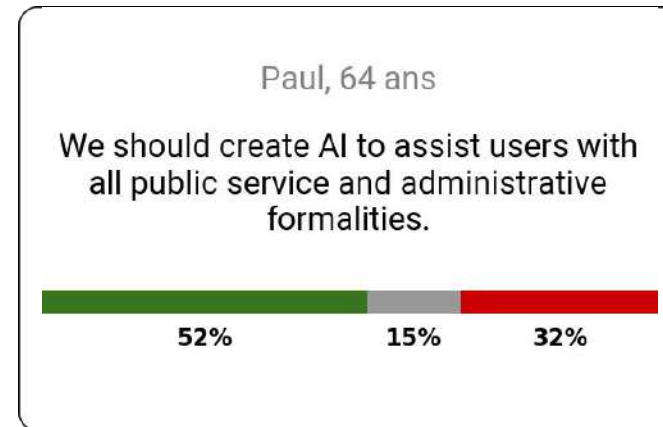
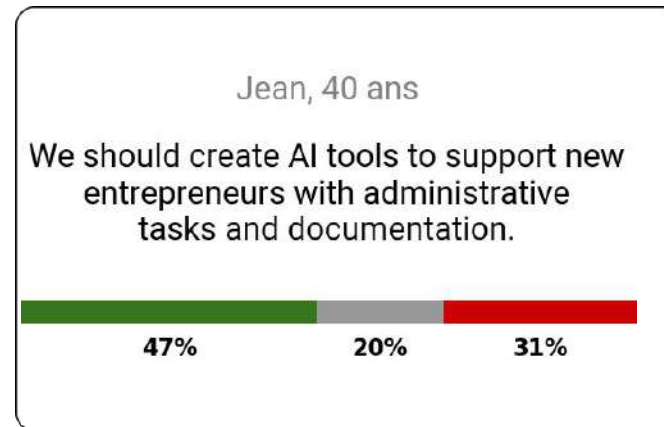
Facilitate administrative procedures with the help of AI.

56 proposals

What citizens are divided on

- Simplifying administrative procedures and everyday formalities.
- Enabling more efficient tracking of requests and inquiries in real-time.
- Providing aid simulators to quickly identify available support programmes.
- Facilitating procedures for self-employed workers, from business creation to managing assistance.

⚡ Controversial proposal examples:



AI, a tool that serves public interest

“We must approach AI as a force – political, economic, cultural, and scientific... We must connect the issues of power and justice.”

Kate Crawford, Professor at New York University, Researcher at Microsoft

Artificial intelligence is now seen not only as a technological tool, but also as a potential lever to solve complex societal problems and build a more equitable and sustainable society, effectively addressing citizens' needs and supporting public action. Its use holds untapped potential in many areas.

This is the case in healthcare, where AI can analyse large amounts of medical data to help diagnose diseases more quickly and with greater accuracy. It can also propose personalised treatment plans for each patient and accelerate research by identifying new drugs and analysing clinical trials more rapidly. In agriculture, AI can optimise the use of agricultural resources, improve crop yields, and reduce the environmental impact of farming through precision techniques. In transportation, AI can manage traffic in real time, thus reducing congestion and carbon emissions. AI-equipped autonomous vehicles could reduce road accidents by minimising human errors. Regarding inclusion efforts, AI can develop assistive technologies for people with disabilities, such as screen readers for the visually impaired or smart prosthetics. By analysing socio-economic data, AI is also able to help identify disparities in access to resources and services.



In general, the development of predictive models allows social and environmental issues to be anticipated, the impact of large-scale decisions to be modelled, and helps our social and economic models anticipate and adapt to changes. In terms of security and justice, AI can analyse and cross-reference data to help law enforcement combat trafficking and detect fraud. AI is also capable of supporting the analysis of legal cases and recommending decisions based on laws or prior judgments. AI-powered drones and robots can be used to search for and rescue victims in dangerous or inaccessible areas. More broadly, AI can serve as a tool for decision-making and public action, particularly in the fight against fraud and trafficking.

Artificial intelligence could also bring significant improvements in quality, speed, and adaptability for public services. Its deployment in civil service administration helps reduce administrative tasks, allowing civil servants to focus more on their interactions with citizens. For citizens, AI can greatly simplify administrative procedures, make regulations and legal texts more accessible and understandable, personalise user support, translate messages addressed to citizens into any language, or automatically generate responses to questions asked online.

However, significant challenges remain, particularly the risk of reproducing or amplifying biases, which could lead to discrimination in sensitive areas such as justice, security (profiling, surveillance), or recruitment. Additionally, unequal access to technology exacerbates the digital divide, making services inaccessible to certain populations cut off from digital resources. Finally, the high costs of AI models and their monopolisation by a small number of actors risks increasing global imbalances, widening the gap between companies and countries. It is therefore crucial to adopt an ethical and responsible approach to ensure that artificial intelligence genuinely serves the public interest, while respecting principles of fairness and inclusion.

06.

AI and the Environment



Popular idea

Limit the environmental impact of AI.

10 proposals

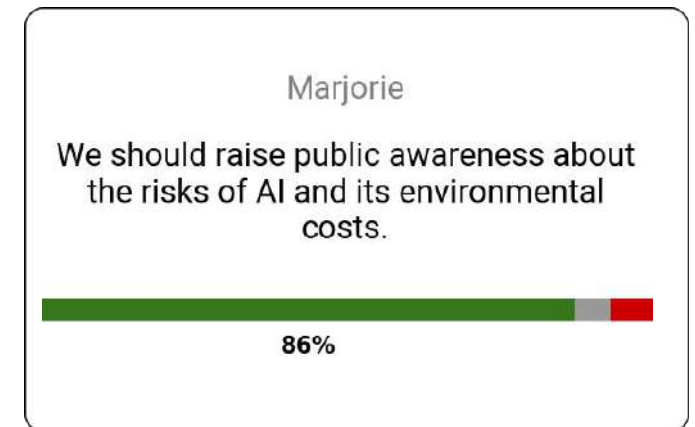
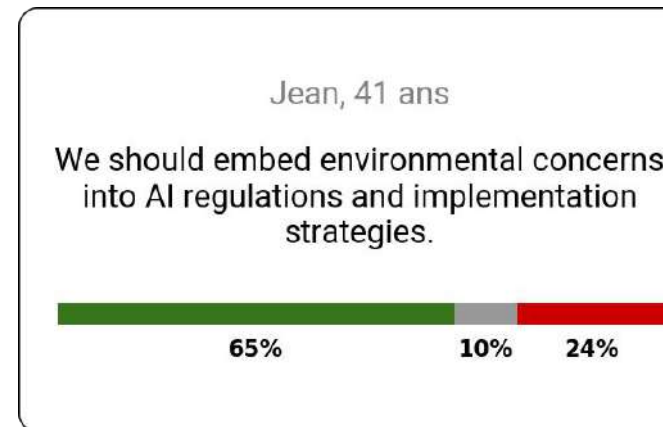
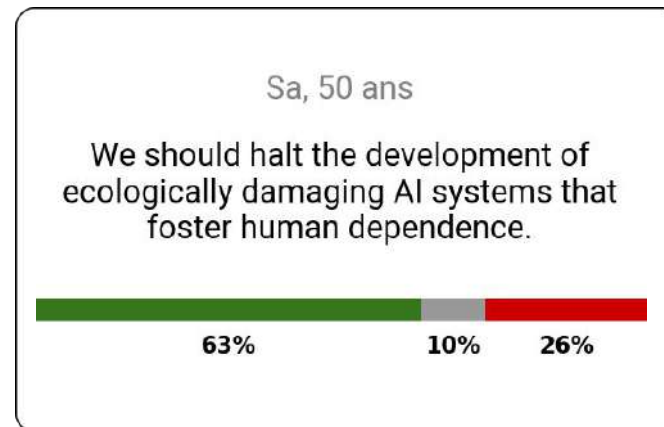
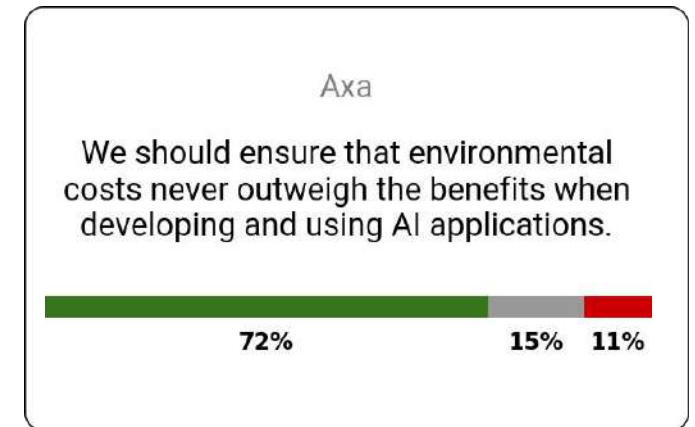
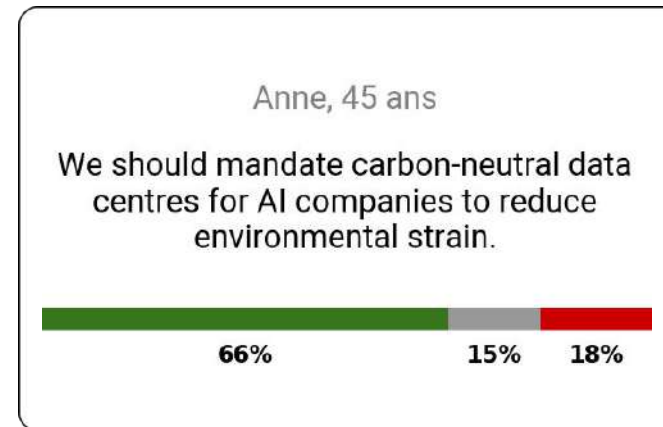
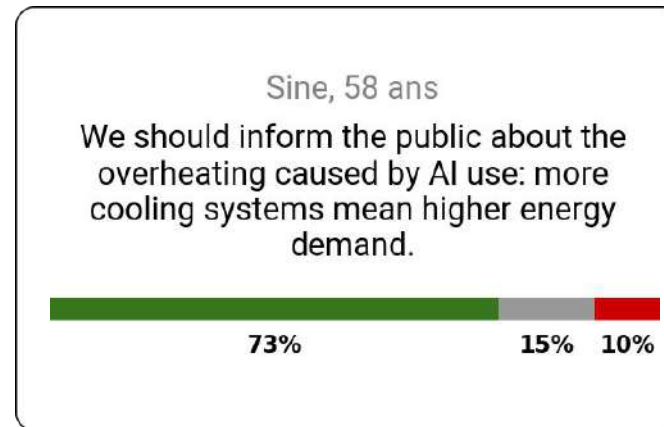
What the majority of citizens agree on

Raising public awareness about the energy consumption required for the overall management of AI, such as cooling data centres.

Supporting the development of AI towards a reduced impact: modernising data centres, launching a debate on benefits vs. impacts, and incorporating this into upcoming regulatory frameworks.

Halting the development of AI if it becomes too harmful.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



Popular idea

Leverage AI to anticipate natural crises.

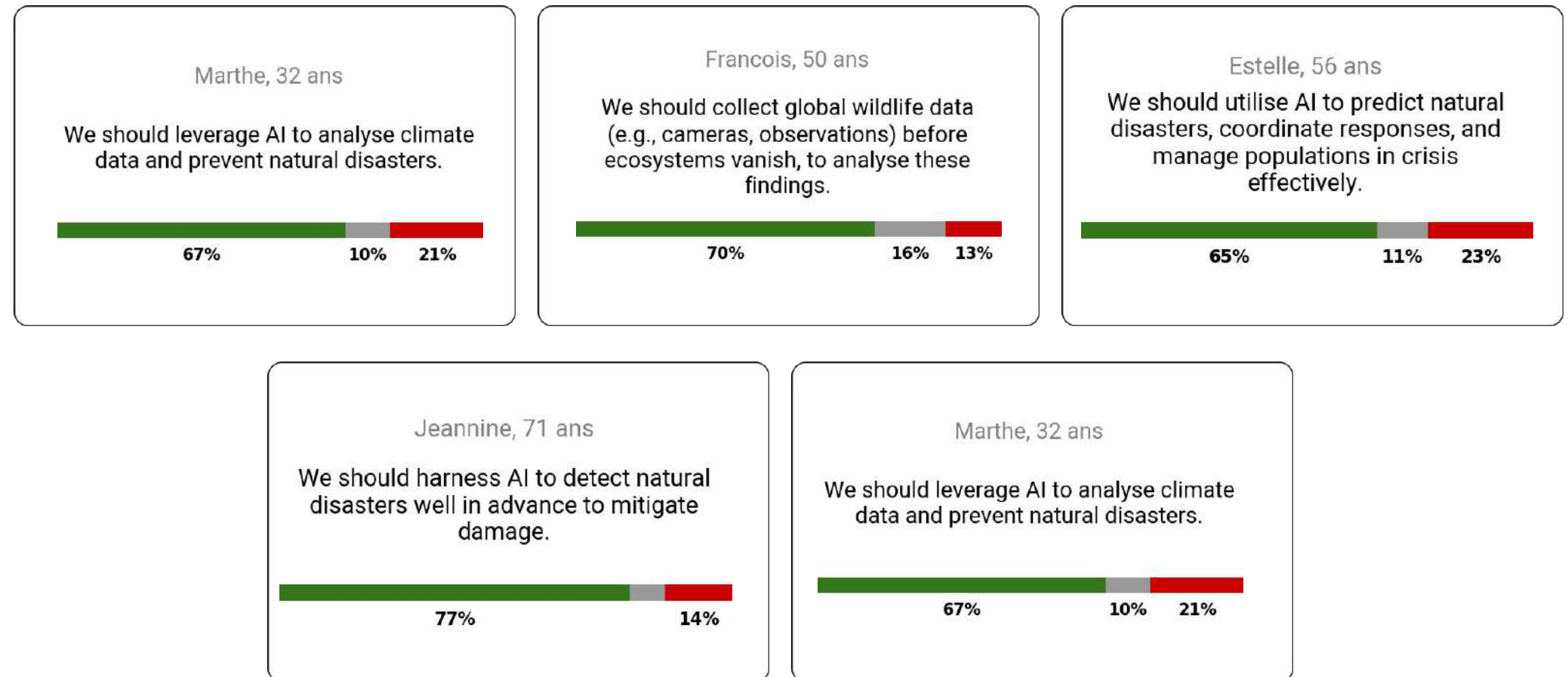
5 proposals

What the majority of citizens agree on

Using AI to detect and anticipate ~~the occurrence of~~ natural crises by utilising climate data through predictive models. It can also be integrated into the processes of organising emergency responses, managing populations, and coordinating interventions.

AI could also play a role in protecting biodiversity by monitoring ecosystems, identifying endangered species, and improving conservation strategies.

♥ Popular proposal examples:



■ % votes "in favour" ■ % "neutral" votes ■ % votes "against"

Climate change: AI, cause or solution?

"Artificial intelligence (...) can accelerate sustainable development. Whether it's (...) helping farmers increase their yields, designing sustainable housing and transportation, or establishing an early warning system for natural disasters."

António Guterres, Secretary-General of the United Nations

AI amplifies the digital sector's impact on the environment by causing notable environmental effects, primarily due to the increased energy consumption linked to its design (training of models) and usage: a query via a conversational agent like ChatGPT can require up to five times more energy than a traditional search. Energy demand could exceed that of air travel in a few years!

As a result, investments in low-carbon energy production technologies, such as miniature nuclear reactors, are being made, particularly by tech players. Additionally, the manufacturing of digital equipment accounts for about 60% of the ecological footprint of digital technology. The growing demand for computing hardware, especially to support applications like cloud computing platforms, data centres, and supercomputers, intensifies the pressure on natural resources. This raises concerns about the sustainability of rare metal supply and the management of electronic waste, which represents another major environmental challenge. Lastly, the exponential development of AI requires a more frugal approach, which questions real needs from the users' perspective, to be adopted.

But AI also offers opportunities to reduce environmental pressures. For example, Météo France uses models to predict weather conditions and anticipate natural disaster risks, such as flooding, heatwaves, and storms, by thus improving emergency responses. AI is also used to monitor biodiversity by analysing satellite data to detect changes in ecosystems, such as deforestation in the Amazon, pollution, the loss of marine habitats, and coral reef degradation. These technologies enable a quicker and more targeted response to environmental crises while facilitating long-term planning for sustainable management of natural resources. In agriculture, AI also helps optimise resource usage by monitoring soil conditions and predicting yields, which reduces water and fertiliser waste.

Debates exist on the balance to be struck between environmental impact and the benefits of technology for adaptation and mitigation. Discussions on AI in relation to the environment often oscillate between its potential benefits and its ecological impacts. On one hand, applications like image generation for personal purposes are often seen as excessive energy consumption, which is often deemed unjustifiable in comparison to the environmental benefits. However, AI also offers significant opportunities for environmental protection.

Moreover, the limited existing regulation raises concerns about its use, particularly regarding transparency, performance, and the frugality of systems. The transparency of the databases on which AI is trained is crucial, particularly to confirm the absence of bias. This highlights the need for verification and regulation tools to ensure that AI technologies are used responsibly, particularly concerning their environmental impact and their ability to provide reliable information.



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