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SUBMISSION

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WWF SUBMISSION TO THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

The World Wide Fund for Nature-Australia (WWF-Australia) welcomes the invitation to make a submission to the Joint Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence.

WWF-Australia is part of the WWF International Network, the world's largest independent conservation organisation operating in over 100 countries. WWF's global mission is to *stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature*. WWF-Australia has offices around Australia and is backed by approximately 1.2 million supporters.

WWF-Australia acknowledges the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Australia and recognises their continuing connection to land, waters and culture. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and acknowledge the ongoing custodianship of First Nations peoples. We recognise the important role of First Nations knowledge systems and governance in informing policy, stewardship and the transition to a regenerative and nature-positive future.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) represents one of the most significant technological developments of our time. Like previous transformative technologies, AI has the potential to reshape economies, industries and societies at a scale and speed not previously experienced. From scientific discovery and environmental monitoring to improved decision-making and public services, AI presents opportunities to augment human capability and accelerate solutions to some of the world's most complex challenges.

As a regenerative conservation organisation working across Australia and as part of a global network operating in more than 100 countries, WWF sees firsthand both the opportunities and risks emerging from the rapid development of AI. We have already been testing how AI can strengthen our understanding of environmental systems, improve the analysis of complex datasets, support more effective conservation management through enhanced monitoring and detection, and enable faster responses to emerging threats facing nature and communities. Used responsibly, AI has the potential to be transformational in helping governments, businesses, researchers and communities better understand and manage the natural world.

However, technology alone does not guarantee positive outcomes, and there are significant risks associated with AI which are very real and must not be ignored. The benefits AI deliver to Australia will depend on the policy, governance and accountability frameworks that guide its development and deployment. Without appropriate safeguards, AI presents significant risks, including threats to national security, privacy and data sovereignty, the spread of misinformation and deceptive content, exploitation by malicious actors, increasing pressure on natural resources and energy systems, and the erosion of trust in institutions and information. WWF-Australia considers these risks particularly important given the growing dependency of governments, businesses, the charities sector and communities on digital information and data-driven decision-making.

We also believe that now is the moment to engage with Australian communities on these issues. Recently, WWF-Australia partnered with YouGov to survey 2,190 Australians on how they weigh the risks and benefits of AI. 31% view that benefits outweigh risks, 33% that risks and benefits are about equal, and 36% that risks outweigh benefits.¹ These findings sit alongside previous findings showing that only 36% of Australian's trust AI, with 78% concerned about the negative outcomes of it.² With one third of Australians undecided on AI risks and benefits, now is the time to lift the national debate and take these issues head on and shape how AI can be used in a responsible way by all Australians.

WWF-Australia has engaged with the opportunities and challenges presented by AI for more than five years, advocating for approaches that harness AI's benefits while addressing associated risks. We consider that Australia's AI national framework should be underpinned by principles of transparency, accountability, environmental sustainability, Indigenous data sovereignty, protection of intellectual and cultural property, and public trust. The framework should also be appropriately flexible, so that safeguards can adapt as AI continues to rapidly evolve.

In our view, the success of AI should not be measured solely by productivity gains or economic growth, but by whether it contributes to a more resilient, equitable and regenerative future for people and nature. This matters because AI is itself a highly extractive technology, drawing on significant amounts of data, energy and the collective knowledge of humanity and returning it as a "fee for service" product. If AI is to support a regenerative and nature-positive economy, it should be oriented toward the long-term interests of nature, climate and communities, rather than solely toward productivity and returns on capital.

WWF's submission to this Joint Select Committee on Artificial Intelligence is based on our practical experience in using AI in governance, conservation, public engagement and fundraising, and in our operations. We have focused on the opportunities for AI to support environmental outcomes and public benefit, while working on shaping thinking where regulatory safeguards and governance arrangements are necessary to ensure that AI development occurs in a manner that protects nature, communities and future generations. WWF Australia has also incorporated an AI lens into all aspects of our mission and ensured that we have the governance, systems and process, policies and key capacities in all our team to ensure the responsibly use of AI.

Opportunities presented by AI to lift Australia's resilience (ToR a)

WWF-Australia supports the responsible development and deployment of artificial intelligence and the contribution it could make to enhancing Australia's resilience, productivity growth and economic competitiveness.

Resilience is not only protecting or growing individual sectors. It also requires strengthening the connections between industries, society and the natural systems that support them. The greatest opportunities arise when AI, biotechnology, clean energy, Indigenous knowledge and ecological science work together to deliver lasting environmental, social and economic outcomes.

Australia faces increasing pressures from climate change and biodiversity loss. AI technologies offer opportunities to strengthen resilience by improving environmental monitoring, forecasting and decision-making that enables governments, businesses and communities to better anticipate risks and respond to emerging threats. From analysing ecosystem health and detecting environmental degradation in near real time, to supporting disaster preparedness and recovery efforts, AI can help improve outcomes for both nature and people.

WWF-Australia has worked on AI pilots and found that the opportunity lies in enabling work that was previously impossible or prohibitively resource intensive. For WWF, this includes:

- Processing vast environmental datasets, and
- identifying emerging threats to species and ecosystems,

¹ YouGov (2026). Fieldwork July-August 2026, n=2,190. Question: 'Thinking about the use of artificial intelligence (AI), which of the following best reflects your view overall?' Responses: the benefits far outweigh the risks, n=213 (10%); the benefits somewhat outweigh the risks, n=460 (21%); benefits and risks are about equal, n=717 (33%); the risks somewhat outweigh the benefits, n=395 (18%); the risks far outweigh the benefits, n=398 (18%). Figures cited combine the two 'benefits' responses (31%) and the two 'risks' responses (36%); percentages are rounded and may not sum to 100.

² Gillespie, N., Lockey, S., Ward, T., Macdade, A., & Hassed, G. (2025). Trust, attitudes and use of artificial intelligence: A global study 2025. The University of Melbourne and KPMG. DOI 10.26188/28822919

- better targeting on-ground conservation investments and interventions,
- combining technologies such as drones and AI, blockchain and AI, and sensors and AI to protect species, habitats and people's rights,
- seeing in real-time the impact of select interventions on broader landscapes, and
- understanding how data can provide more insights into sustainability in supply chains.

While AI can strengthen resilience across climate, nature and society, it can also create new systemic vulnerabilities when embedded across public institutions, infrastructure and emergency management without diversity in data, knowledge, decision-making and governance. Widespread reliance on similar models can create correlated blind spots, marginalise Indigenous and local knowledge, and standardise decisions that need to remain locally informed, contestable and adaptable.³

To realise the opportunities of AI, effective safeguards will help ensure that AI supports Australia's long-term economic prosperity while strengthening resilience, protecting nature and maintaining public trust. Australia should adopt a very proactive approach by getting on the front foot to protecting sovereignty risks whilst enabling good AI governance. This includes establishing clear rules for transparency and accountability, protecting Indigenous and community data, and requiring consideration of environmental impacts across the AI lifecycle, including data infrastructure and energy use.

WWF Recommendation 1: Australia's AI framework should be explicitly oriented toward long-term resilience and a regenerative, nature-positive economy. The success of AI should be measured not by productivity and economic growth alone, but by its contribution to the long-term wellbeing of people, communities and nature.

WWF Recommendation 2: The Australian Government should apply mandatory transparency and accountability safeguards in AI systems, rather than voluntary measures found in the Voluntary AI Safety Standard, which will protect Indigenous data sovereignty, support environmental impact management and grow public trust.

Opportunities for AI and robotics to drive research and innovation (ToR b & c)

AI and robotics combined have the potential to be genuinely transformational, not only by improving productivity in existing sectors, but by enabling research and innovation that was previously impossible. Over the past five years, we have tested and validated some of the first examples of this work in conservation. Two examples are:

WWF-Australia has been leveraging AI for on Country conservation work since 2020. Through the Eyes on Recovery project⁴, WWF and partners deployed more than 1,100 sensor cameras across bushfire-affected regions and used Google-powered AI through Wildlife Insights to process over 7 million images. The model was trained to identify more than 150 Australian species with over 90 per cent accuracy, including the endangered Kangaroo Island dunnart. Work that would once have taken researchers years of manual image review can now be completed in a fraction of the time, delivering a five- to ten-fold increase in processing speed and enabling faster, better-targeted conservation action.

On Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island), the "Fireproofing Koalas" project led by Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation (QYAC)⁵ uses Indigenous cultural cool burn methods to reduce the dangerous fuel loads threatening koalas and other wildlife. WWF-Australia and WWF-Denmark are collaborating with QYAC on the unique project with funding support from Danish not-for-profit the QATO Foundation. The Indigenous Rangers combine thermal-imaging drones with traditional cultural burning to locate and protect the island's unique koala population ahead of planned burns. A single drone can survey up to 50 hectares per hour, far faster and more accurately than a ground search, while integrating Indigenous knowledge and modern robotics.

These examples illustrate how AI and robotics can create entirely new capabilities, drive skills development in regional and Indigenous communities, and support industries built on Australia's comparative advantage in management of Country.

Both examples include existing AI and Robotic technologies. The next generation of robotics point to a much larger opportunity: AI could help measure, in real time, what is working for and against nature, giving governments,

³ [Landscape Assessment of AI for Climate and Nature - May 2024.pdf](#) [Assessment of AI for Climate and Nature - May 2024.pdf](#)

⁴ Spencer, E.E., and Rout, T.M. 2024. Eyes on Recovery Summary Report. WWF-Australia, Sydney, Australia. https://assets.wwf.org.au/image/upload/f_pdf/Final_report_1_summary_May2024?_a=DATAiZeAZAA0

⁵ p35 <https://qyac.net.au/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/QYAC-Annual-Report-2023-2024.pdf>

industry and communities an accurate, continuously updated picture of environmental condition. The benefits for sectors of Australian comparative advantage, particularly agriculture, resources and land management, would be significant: better decisions, reduced risk, improved resource efficiency, and stronger environmental and economic outcomes. Australia's rich biodiversity, scientific expertise and unique datasets position it well to develop and export domain-specific AI capability in environmental monitoring, conservation, agricultural science and natural resource management.

Alongside this scientific opportunity sits an economic and investment opportunity. A major barrier to private investment in nature is the high cost, time and uncertainty involved in measuring, reporting and verifying environmental outcomes. By bringing these costs down, AI can materially improve the business case for investing in nature. For initiatives such as the Koala Friendly Carbon Initiative, more affordable and reliable measurement makes a project significantly more investable, helping to unlock the private capital needed to restore nature at scale. In this way AI is not only a tool for better science, but a foundational enabler of the natural capital markets and nature-positive investment Australia will need.

At the same time, the increasing access to and analysis of scientific and environmental datasets that AI enables can carry unintended and potentially damaging consequences. Highly detailed data on the location of threatened species, sensitive habitats or culturally significant sites could, if inadequately protected, expose them to exploitation by poachers, illegal harvesters or other bad actors. Realising the research and innovation opportunities of AI therefore requires appropriate data protection measures to be considered alongside AI regulation, so that greater access to environmental data strengthens rather than undermines conservation outcomes.

WWF Recommendation 3: The Australian Government should invest in R&D, provide significant financial resources and scale vocational training to support the development of AI and robotics capability in environmental monitoring, conservation, agricultural and natural resource management as an area of Australian comparative advantage, while ensuring human in the loop governance and appropriate data protection measures are in place to safeguard sensitive environmental, species and cultural data.

Data sovereignty and AI models trained on Australian data (ToR f)

Realising opportunities of domain-specific AI models trained on Australian data, depends first on getting the foundations of data governance and data sovereignty right, particularly First Nations data. Australia holds unique and globally significant First Nations, environmental, ecological and biodiversity datasets. Domain-specific models built on this data could deliver benefits for Caring for Country, conservation, land and water management, agriculture and natural resource decision-making. These benefits, however, can only be responsibly pursued if data sovereignty and data protection are treated as foundational rather than secondary considerations.⁶

Central to this is the treatment of First Nations data. The development and application of AI models must respect Indigenous data sovereignty which includes the right of Indigenous Peoples to govern the collection, ownership and application of data about their communities, peoples, lands and resources⁷ and Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP), which encompasses all aspects of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' traditional knowledge and cultural expressions, including knowledge about stories, places, sites and languages.⁸

First Nations peoples must retain the right to determine how data relating to their knowledge, Country, cultural sites and communities is collected, accessed, used and shared, consistent with the principles of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) recognised under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.⁹ FPIC is a fundamental right for all Indigenous peoples, and the automated extraction of data used for training large language models (LLMs) has not provided Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples the opportunity or mechanisms to give,

⁶ Maïam nayri Wingara Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Data Sovereignty Collective, Indigenous Data Sovereignty Principles (2018). maiamnayriwingara.org

⁷ Global Indigenous Data Alliance, CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics); see also Australian Research Data Commons summary. gida-global.org; ardc.edu.au

⁸ Arts Law Centre of Australia, Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP) information sheet. artslaw.com.au

⁹ Global Indigenous Data Alliance, CARE Principles for Indigenous Data Governance (Collective Benefit, Authority to Control, Responsibility, Ethics); see also Australian Research Data Commons summary. gida-global.org; ardc.edu.au

withhold or withdraw consent for the use of their knowledge, languages or cultural material. This is particularly important when the data being used by AI models may have itself also been originally collected without consent.

Given the significance and sensitivity of these issues, the Committee should closely consider evidence from First Nations organisations and community groups in determining the data protection measures that should apply. Those closest to the data, and to the potential harms arising from its misuse, are best placed to inform how safeguards should be designed. This is consistent with emerging Australian guidance, including the Commonwealth's own Framework for Governance of Indigenous Data,¹⁰ which emphasises partnering with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in decisions about data, and with the approach WWF-Australia has advocated in related contexts, where we have emphasised the importance of transparency, public reporting and genuine community engagement in earning and maintaining social licence for new technology and infrastructure.

WWF Recommendation 4: The Australian Government should ensure that the development of Australian sovereign and domain-specific AI capability is underpinned by robust data governance arrangements that uphold Indigenous data sovereignty and protect Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property (ICIP), including through free prior informed consent, transparency and benefit-sharing requirements.

WWF Recommendation 5: The Committee should make appropriate efforts to engage directly with Indigenous communities, organisations and leaders with deep expertise in Indigenous data rights and draw on evidence from First Nations and community organisations to inform the design of data protection measures, and data sovereignty safeguards should be developed as an integrated component of Australia's broader AI regulatory framework.

Transparency and accountability measures that apply to AI use (ToR h)

As AI is increasingly integrated into all organisations in all sectors, it is changing institutional decision-making, delivery and communications. Transparency and accountability measures will therefore be essential to maintaining public trust in all institutions. As AI evolves, the risks of dependencies to specific providers and increasing costs for access to advanced LLM processing power is very unclear into the future.

As WWF rolled out AI across the organisation in 2023/2024, we put in place policies, practices and guardrails to comply with legislative requirements, build internal capability and pilot innovative solutions in a responsible way that maintains trust with partners and supporters. For example, the authenticity of what we communicate is fundamental to our credibility and our relationship with supporters and the community. As such, we do not use AI to generate content, including imagery or video, depicting nature. However, the rapid proliferation of wholly AI-generated content is diminishing public trust in whether what people see is real. As AI-created images, video and text become more convincing and more widespread, the public's ability to distinguish authentic content from artificial content is being eroded, with implications not only for individual organisations but for public confidence in government communications and information more broadly. WWF-Australia has experienced this directly, with members of the public starting to incorrectly doubt the legitimacy of imagery of the natural world posted by us.

WWF-Australia considers that the adoption of AI should be accompanied by clear, enforceable safeguards rather than voluntary or ad hoc practices. This is supported by findings that 77% of Australians believe AI regulation is required.¹¹ In our view, an effective framework should include:

- Mandatory disclosure of AI-generated content.
- Transparency about where and how AI is used.

WWF Recommendation 6: The Committee should consider mandatory requirements to ensure transparency in AI use for content creation, protect intellectual property and maintain public trust, including a requirement that creative content wholly generated by AI and published publicly be clearly disclosed as AI-created.

Risks and Harms arising from AI (ToR k)

WWF recognises that while AI offers real opportunities, it also carries real risks and harms that require specific safeguards. These risks extend beyond fraud, scams and deepfakes affecting individuals, to include harms to trusted community institutions and to nature itself. Without adequate safeguards, the same capabilities that make AI powerful can be exploited by bad actors or can generate damaging unintended consequences. We

¹⁰ <https://www.niaa.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/2024-05/framework-governance-indigenous-data.pdf>

¹¹ Gillespie, N., Lockey, S., Ward, T., Macdade, A., & Hassed, G. (2025). Trust, attitudes and use of artificial intelligence: A global study 2025. The University of Melbourne and KPMG. DOI 10.26188/28822919

acknowledge that there are so many unknowns in assessing the risks and harms from AI and it's important that we as society have an informed conversation on AI. In this national conversation - the purpose sector (Charities) - are ideally placed to bring their skills in ethics to shape AI policy and practice.

Risks to the natural environment
AI enabled fossil fuel production: AI may increase emissions not only through its own energy demand but by improving the productivity and profitability of fossil fuel supply chains, potentially extending the life of emissions-intensive industries and enabling additional production.¹²

Rebound effects and higher resource consumption: Efficiency improvements do not necessarily reduce environmental impacts if they lower costs and increase overall consumption. Research suggests that AI-driven efficiency gains can stimulate additional energy use, production and material consumption across the economy.¹³

Accelerated critical mineral extraction: The environmental footprint of AI itself, combined with AI-enabled growth in digital infrastructure, computing hardware, batteries and electricity networks, may increase demand for minerals such as lithium, nickel, cobalt, copper and rare earth elements. While these minerals are critical to decarbonisation, poorly planned expansion can have significant impacts on biodiversity, water resources and local communities.

Electronic waste: The rapid growth of AI is increasing demand for specialised computing hardware and accelerating equipment replacement cycles. This may contribute to rising volumes of electronic waste, increased demand for critical minerals, and additional environmental impacts associated with manufacturing, disposal and recycling. These lifecycle impacts should be considered alongside the operational energy, water and land footprint of AI systems.

Risk to trusted brands: WWF-Australia is a trusted organisation, working closely with a broad cross-section of the community, including vulnerable Australians. This trust, built over decades with over 1.2 million supporters, is precisely what makes NGOs a target for bad actors. AI can be leveraged to impersonate trusted organisations, through deepfakes, cloned communications, fraudulent appeals and scam campaigns, capitalising on the trust and goodwill that established NGOs hold with the public.

The risk is twofold, AI may be used to target and scam NGOs directly, and it may be used to scam vulnerable Australians by impersonating trusted organisations such as WWF-Australia, for example through fake donation appeals or fraudulent campaigns that misuse an organisation's name, brand or imagery. Because these scams exploit existing trust, they can be highly effective and can cause both financial harm to individuals and lasting reputational damage to the organisations impersonated. As AI-generated content becomes more convincing and harder to detect, this risk will grow unless appropriate safeguards are in place.

The risks and harms of AI also extend to the natural environment. As noted in WWF-Australia's submission to the Senate Inquiry into AI and Data Centres¹⁴, the rapid growth of AI infrastructure carries significant environmental risks, including substantial energy and water demand, pressure on already-stressed systems, and cumulative environmental impacts if development outpaces regulation.

In addition, as AI enables greater access to and analysis of environmental and scientific datasets, there is a risk that sensitive information, such as the location of threatened species, sensitive habitats or culturally significant sites, could be exposed or misused, with damaging consequences for nature. These environmental risks and harms should be recognised alongside the more commonly cited risks to individuals.

WWF Recommendation 7: The Australian Government should consider how AI may be used by bad actors to impersonate trusted organisations, including NGOs to scam and defraud vulnerable Australians, and should ensure safeguards, detection measures and rapid-response mechanisms are in place to protect both the community and the organisations whose trust is being exploited.

WWF Recommendation 8: Australia's AI risk and safeguards framework should explicitly recognise and manage the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of AI on climate, nature and communities, including environmental impacts associated with AI infrastructure, AI-enabled increases in emissions and resource extraction, electronic waste, impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems, and the potential misuse of sensitive environmental data.

¹² <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai/ai-for-energy-optimisation-and-innovation>

¹³ Luccioni, Strubell & Crawford, *From Efficiency Gains to Rebound Effects: The Problem of Jevons' Paradox in AI's Polarized Environmental Debate* (FAcCT, 2025)

¹⁴ https://assets.wwf.org.au/image/upload/v1782432618/WWF_SenateInquiryAI_DataCentresFinal.pdf

Barriers to adoption (ToR d)

WWF-Australia, along with others in the not-for-profit sector, face the same adoption barriers in the Committee's term of references.

In our view the most significant barrier is not the cost of the technology, or the speed at which organisations move. It is the cost of adopting it responsibly, which includes:

- classifying supporter and project data sensitivity,
- assessing when AI is the right tool to use,
- supervising model outputs,
- investing in innovation, pilots and experimentation for impact
- establishing governance models to oversee of the operational use of AI, and
- upskilling the organisation capabilities plus supporting change processes

These barriers will continue to evolve as AI evolves and therefore so will the barriers to adoption. A small charity still holds supporter and other forms of personal and sensitive data, and the consequences of mishandling it are the same to the individuals concerned. As a larger charity, we have found these challenging to address, and it has required focused investment in creating an organisational AI policy, guidelines for AI use, and staff training program. Support to smaller NGOs and charities is going to be important to remove barriers to adoption.

WWF Recommendation 9: AI adoption support made available to medium businesses should also be extended to the not-for-profit sector, with specific support and guidance on not-for-profit specific use cases for AI.

Any other matters (ToR n)

Across the world, countries are racing to develop sovereign AI capabilities and capture market share, with nations that have a vested commercial interest in the accelerated growth of AI driving this global race. Australia has a track record of being strategic and taking a multi-lateral approach to addressing pressing international issues, which is often met with more success than tackling an issue alone. As part of this approach, Australia should explore becoming a signatory to The Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence¹⁵, which provides clearly defined fundamental principles relating to the entire lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems.

We applaud the Australian Government for recognising the need to have a central and strategic focus on addressing AI, starting with the establishment of the Office of AI in the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet in addition to the AI Safety Institute in the Department of Industry, Science and Resources. At WWF-Australia, we have established a strategic and centralised focus on AI within the Office of the CEO, working closely with our AI Advisory Committee of external experts and board members to provide input on our approach. As the need grows for Australia to develop its own sovereign AI capability, we believe this is best done from a centralised federal agency that will have strategic oversight over the entire AI lifecycle and all aspects of AI in Australia.

However, developing sovereign AI capabilities goes beyond developing the required technology and addressing other issues raised in this submission. It also includes the need to invest in equitable access to AI and capability development. As one in five Australian's are already digitally excluded or highly excluded, with worse results for First Nations people and people aged 75+, there is real risk that the digital divide will worsen as AI becomes further ingrained.¹⁶ This will take a focused effort to avoid, and Australia should consider approaches taken by other countries, such as South Korea, that will provide free access to sovereign AI models and incorporate responsible use of AI into our schools, universities, and vocational training that can provide all sectors with the skills needed for today. We should not be complacent and believe that this is a policy process that can be rolled out slowly - the need is now. This investment in national AI capabilities is comparable to government initiatives like "made in Australia" and require a similar level of investment.

WWF Recommendation 10: The Australian Government should explore becoming a signatory to The Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, and ensure the safeguards implemented in Australia are in line with its obligations.

¹⁵ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/artificial-intelligence/the-framework-convention-on-artificial-intelligence>

¹⁶ Thomas, J., McCosker, A., Parkinson, S., Hegarty, K., Featherstone, D., Kennedy, J., Ormond-Parker, L., Morrison, K., Rea, H., & Ganley, L. Measuring Australia's Digital Divide: 2025 Australian Digital Inclusion Index. Melbourne: ARC Centre of Excellence for Automated Decision-Making and Society, RMIT University, Swinburne University of Technology, and Telstra.

WWF Recommendation 11: The Australian Government should consider establishing the long-term governance model – a new federal agency - required within the Government to help Australia maximise on opportunities but also provide the required safeguards.

WWF Recommendation 12: The Australian Government should invest immediately in the national capability to utilise and access AI, including through providing equitable access to sovereign AI models that are appropriately safeguarded and address the risks identified.



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