

Chapter 14

Policy Guidelines Post ChatGPT Era in Education, Research, and Public Administration: A Document Analysis

ABSTRACT

ChatGPT is an extensive language generative artificial model used to generate content of various kinds. This brings several challenges in education, research, and public administration. The document analysis focuses on formulating policy guidelines for the education, research and public sectors in the post-ChatGPT era. The researcher searched documents from UNESCO, UNICEF, WIPO, PIPEDA, and European Council (EU). The researcher identified a lack of current policies on generative AI, such as ChatGPT. The available policy has been restricted to traditional artificial intelligence and is outdated. However, the chapter identified some available policies on generative AI. The researcher encourages all stakeholders to develop localized policies based on country legislative laws on data protection, privacy, and copyright laws.

BACKGROUND

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was born on November 16 1945. UNESCO has 195 Members and 8 Associate Members and is governed by the General Conference and

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the Executive Board. The Secretariat, headed by the Director-General, implements the decisions of these two bodies. The organization has over 50 field offices worldwide, and its headquarters are in Paris. UNESCO's mission is to contribute to building a culture of peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. UNESCO works to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and peoples based upon respect for commonly shared values. Through this dialogue, the world can achieve global visions of sustainable development encompassing observance of human rights, mutual respect and the alleviation of poverty, all of which are at the heart of UNESCO's mission and activities (*UNESCO in Brief*, 2023).

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) leads the development of a balanced and effective global intellectual property ecosystem to promote innovation and creativity for a better and more sustainable future. WIPO facilitates international cooperation and harmonizes intellectual property laws and practices. The Berne Convention, adopted in 1886, deals with the protection of works and the rights of their authors. It allows creators such as authors, musicians, poets, and painters to control how their works are used, by whom, and on what terms. It is based on three basic principles and contains a series of provisions determining the minimum protection to be granted, as well as special provisions available to developing countries that want to use them (*Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*, 2023).

There is a growing understanding of the significance of data protection in safeguarding not just individuals' private lives but also their freedom (Rodotà, 2009). The notable data protection regulations and laws include General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA), and Brazilian General Data Protection Law (LGPD). It is important to note that each country has its own privacy and data protection laws, which typically have jurisdiction within the country's borders. The General Data Protection Regulation is a European Union regulation on Information privacy in the European Union and the European Economic Area. The GDPR is an essential component of EU privacy law and human rights law, particularly Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (*The General Data Protection Regulation - Consilium*, 2023).

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