

SFF APPLICATION

This template is used to create Long Form Application Attachments for funding from the Survival and Flourishing Fund (SFF), which includes and expands on information in the rolling application. For more information on our latest funding round, visit <http://survivalandflourishing.fund/>.

Your application may be viewed by SFF's Fund Advisors, our affiliates, or anyone we choose to enlist in evaluating your application. We will not post your application publicly on the internet.

Basics

What amount of funding is being requested, and for what period of time? (Feel free to write down a range of funding).

250,000 for 2025

Remember that you can only submit one application per organization (not counting speculation grant requests). For the organization that you are submitting this application to fund, please provide:

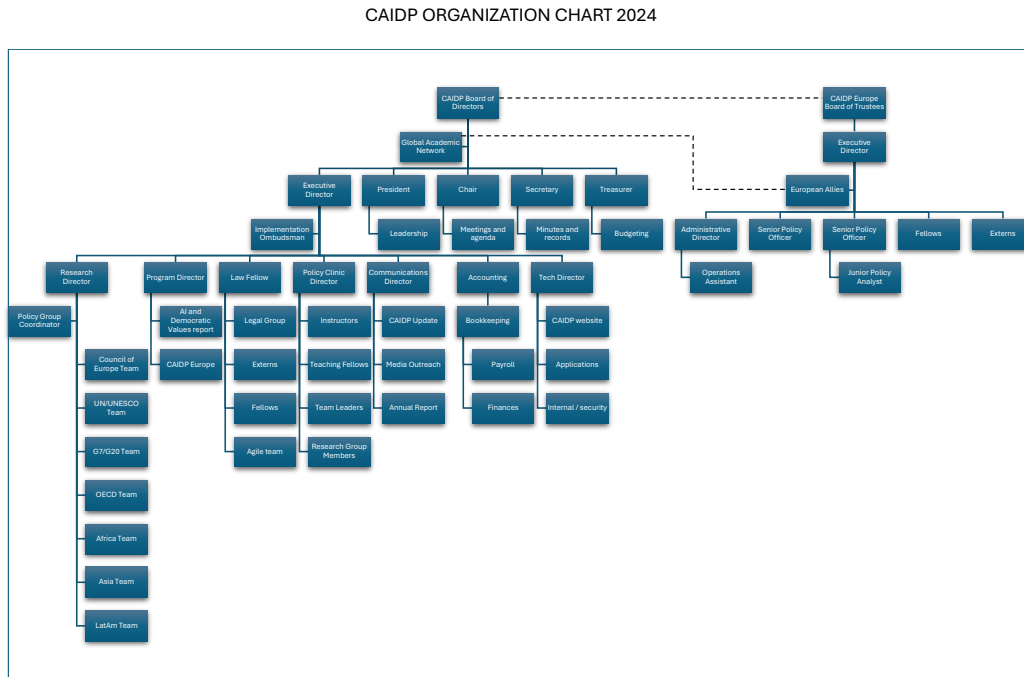
1. Your name (the person who filled out this application):

Marc Rotenberg

2. The name of the organization for which you are requesting funding:

Center for AI and Digital Policy

3. An org chart (or brief written description), including the Board (if applicable) for the organization:



4. A 1-2 sentence description of the organization's general activities:

The Center for AI and Digital Policy advocates for the development and implementation of norms to govern AI, trains future AI policy leaders, and publishes reports, articles, and books on emerging AI policy challenges.

Our application requires that the entity receiving funding on behalf of your organization must be a 501(c)(3) charity or equivalent. Please provide here:

5. The official name of the receiving charity:

Center for AI Digital Policy

6. The EIN, or foreign equivalent tax ID number of the receiving charity:

86-3350258

Track record summary

Impact track record

*What have been your organization's highest impact contributions to the reduction of existential risk, or other efforts to improve humanity's long-term prospects for survival and flourishing, so far? Please provide **2 to 10 written documents, presentations, interviews, or event records** demonstrating these (if part of a collaboration, please describe the extent to which your organization was responsible for each).*

[Key activities with links are summarized here. Attachments follow at the end of the Application]

- CAIDP helped develop the leading frameworks for the governance of AI. These include the Universal Guidelines for AI (2018), the OECD AI Principles (2019), the UNESCO Recommendation on AI Ethics (2021), the EU AI Act (2024), and the Council of Europe AI Treaty (2024).
- On the **EU AI Act**, CAIDP met with members of the key committees of the European Parliament – AIDA, LIBE, and IMCO – and provided detailed recommendations to the European Parliament and the European Council on the EU AI Act, the first comprehensive regulation for the governance of AI
[<https://www.caidp.org/resources/eu-ai-act/>]
- On the **Council of Europe AI Treaty**, CAIDP participated in both COE expert groups – the CAHAI and the Committee on AI – and provided detailed recommendations on the text of the AI treaty and the accompanying report. CAIDP intends to actively promote ratification and implementation of the AI Treaty.
[<https://www.caidp.org/resources/coe-ai-treaty/>]
- CAIDP has trained and credentialed more than 800 future **AI policy leaders** in over 100 countries through rigorous policy courses that teach research, writing, policy analysis, communications, presentation, and team management skills.
[<https://www.caidp.org/global-academic-network/ai-policy-clinic/>]
- CAIDP developed and promoted the **Universal Guidelines for AI**, a widely recognized AI governance framework, endorsed by the AAAS, the ACM, the IEEE and others. Among the key provisions in the Universal Guidelines is the **Termination Obligation** which states “An institution that has established an AI system has an affirmative obligation to terminate the system if human control of the system is no longer possible,” The **Identification Principle** which states “The institution responsible for an AI system must be made known to the public,” and the **Public Safety Obligation** – “Institutions must assess the public safety risks that arise from the deployment of AI systems that direct or control physical devices, and implement safety controls.” [<https://www.caidp.org/universal-guidelines-for-ai/>]
- CAIDP staff have published articles on AI governance in a wide range of respected journals including *Communications the ACM*, *The European Data Protection Law Review*, *The European Law Journal*, *Foreign Affairs*, *Issues in Science and Technology*, *the Journal of AI Law and Regulation*, and *The New York Times* [please see attachments]
- CAIDP staff has been asked to serve as expert advisors on AI governance for the Carnegie Institute for International Peace, the Council of Europe, the Council on

Foreign Relations, the European Law Institute, the European Data Protection Board, the OECD, and UNESCO







- CAIDP has given AI Policy Leader to influential figures in Academia, Business, Civil Society, and Government [<https://www.caidp.org/awards/>]
- CAIDP has hosted AI Policy Conversations with influential AI policymakers, authors, and experts including Stuart Russell, Gabriela Ramos (UNESCO), Meredith Broussard (NYU), Anu Bradford (Columbia Law School), Renee Cummings, David Sanger (NYT), Cade Metz (NYT), Shalini Kantaya (Coded Bias), and others
- Most recently CAIDP Executive Director and Founder Marc Rotenberg published an article urging the creation of a UN **Special Rapporteur for AI and Human Rights**

If you have other important evidence of, or arguments for, the impact of your organization's activities that you would like to share, please include here. For newer organizations, it may be useful to present the strongest arguments for the general type of work you are planning to do.

- CAIDP has established a **leading presence on LinkedIn**, and now ranks among the top AI policy organizations in the world, surpassing even the OECD, Stanford University HCAI, and the Alan Turing Institute for Online Engagement and New Followers. As of June 2024, CAIDP has more than 53,000 Followers on LinkedIn. [<https://www.linkedin.com/company/68799019/admin/analytics/competitors/>]






New follower metrics ⓘ

Last 30 days

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1 |  Center for AI and Digital Policy Your Page 53,159 total followers | 2,636 ▼11.2% |
| 2 |  Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI) 97,704 total followers | 2,271 ▼44.7% |
| 3 |  OECD.AI 33,009 total followers | 1,424 ▼20.8% |
| 4 |  The Alan Turing Institute 68,916 total followers | 1,392 ▼28.6% |
| 5 |  Responsible AI Institute 30,268 total followers | 1,104 ▼13.3% |
| 6 |  Berkman Klein Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University 22,708 total followers | 381 ▼2.3% |

Total engagement metrics

Last 30 days

| | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 |  Center for AI and Digital Policy Your Page | 4,730 ▲33.7% |
| 2 |  Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI) | 3,735 ▼25.6% |
| 3 |  Responsible AI Institute | 1,751 ▲108.5% |
| 4 |  OECD.AI | 1,700 ▼32.6% |
| 5 |  The Alan Turing Institute | 1,605 ▼8.9% |

- CAIDP's weekly AI policy newsletter *The CAIDP Update* now has more than 60,000 subscribers. The Update provides timely information about AI Policy developments around the world, information about CAIDP's campaign, and news about upcoming AI policy events.

Spending track record

There is no need to be particularly detailed in the upcoming spending and funding questions. If you have prepared documents for other uses, please feel free to include them as your response; it's likely they'll suffice for our purpose. We'll follow-up if we need more detailed information.

- *Roughly how has your organization spent funding over the last year? If you have information for a longer time-period, you may include that as well. (Please indicate if the previous year is not representative).*

Please see our budget report - <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8516495563/SFF-CAIDP-Budget-2025-2027.xls> (also attached)

- *If you've raised money from the S-process or SFF before, please elaborate on how the money was spent. Also be sure to elaborate on any ways that your activities ended up being different from the plans laid out in your previous application(s).*

Not applicable

Activities in need of funding

For the bulleted questions below, feel free to include multiple scenarios, if relevant, based on the amount of funding received from SFF. It's often helpful to us if you lay out what you would do if you received 25%, 50%, and 75% of the total amount you are requesting from SFF.

Please include in this document a budget showing your expected spending over the next year (or longer), including the activities that you hope to use SFF funding to support. This can be the same as the budget you provide on your short-form application. Please break down the budget to include details such as:

- **Staff Compensation.** E.g., "4 Project Managers - \$240k". There is no need to include the names of individuals in the compensation plan.
- **Overhead costs.** E.g., "office rent - \$30k" (we understand the importance of supporting an organization's core activities, so it is OK if this seems high).
- **Program activity costs.** E.g., conference: food, space rental, travel subsidies, speaker fees, and other and supplies - \$50k" (we should be able to have a better sense of what your object-level activities are from looking at your budget).

We are providing two documents to explain the basis of our funding request:

- **The CAIDP 2025-2027 Strategic Plan** - <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8516495463/SFF-CAIDP-Strategic-Plan-2025-2027.pdf> (attached)
- **The CAIDP 2025-2027 Budget** - <https://www.caidp.org/app/download/8516495563/SFF-CAIDP-Budget-2025-2027.xls>

The **CAIDP Strategic Plan** explains our growth strategy. The **CAIDP Budget** details past (2022-2024) income and expenses and projected (2025-2027) income and expenses.

We welcome all levels of support. However, the more donors provide the more quickly we will be able to pursue the plans we have set out.

- ***If you are seeking general support (unrestricted) funding, please tell us how you would allocate spending from SFF versus all other sources of funding, going forward. (If this is already fully indicated in the budget, feel free to skip this question.)***

We allocate general support grants pro rata across all program activities.

- ***If you are seeking funding to cover specific activities, please tell us what activities and expenses you are proposing to cover, and who would work on these activities. You may also include evidence relevant to the impact of these activities here. (If this is already fully indicated in the budget, feel free to skip this question.)***

[Not applicable]

Plan for impact

- ***What is your organization's plan for improving humanity's long term prospects for survival and flourishing, via actions you will take over the next few years? How does your requested funding and resulting activities fit into that plan?***

We believe that the development of effective mechanisms for the governance of AI is essential to ensure humanity's flourishing. To pursue this mission, we (1) train the next generation of AI policy leaders, (2) promote effective AI governance frameworks, (3) publish research and articles on emerging AI policy challenges.

We also constantly evaluate our work to assess our effectiveness. We build on success.

CAIDP Seizing the Moment: A Time for Growth

"Thank you to **Center for AI and Digital Policy** for your leadership, for the tremendous public service that you render by offering these free courses and this free clinic to people all over the world." – Dr. Alondra Nelson, former Presidential Science Advisor, April 8, 2024



"The Center for AI and Digital Policy aims to promote a better society, more fair, more just — a world where technology promotes broad social inclusion based on fundamental rights, democratic institutions, and the rule of law."

In just a few years, the Center for AI and Digital Policy has built **a remarkably effective and widely regarded program on Artificial Intelligence policy**. CAIDP has launched courses to train future AI policy leaders. CAIDP has worked closely with AI policymakers to establish governance frameworks for AI. CAIDP has educated the public about AI, both the opportunities and the risks. According to independent metrics, CAIDP is among the leading AI policy organizations in the world. CAIDP now proposes to build on success, promote the implementation of AI governance frameworks, enhance capacity, and prepare for new challenges ahead. CAIDP is actively seeking partners to pursue this vision.

Building on Success



Training Future AI Policy Leaders

Central to CAIDP's mission is training the next generation of AI leaders. CAIDP's AI Policy clinics are unique – we offer free, high-quality instruction on the emerging norms for the governance of AI. We emphasize fundamental rights, democratic values, and the rule of law. We teach research methods, policy analysis, and advocacy strategies. We have developed a robust model that encourages ongoing participation, increasing the acquisition of new AI policy skills, and future careers in AI policy. **More than 800 participants across 100 countries have received CAIDP AI policy certificates.** Featured speakers at CAIDP events have included former presidential Science Advisor **Dr. Alondra Nelson**, UNESCO AI policy leader **Gabriela Ramos**, and EU AI Act co-rapporteur **Brando Benifei**.

UNIVERSAL GUIDELINES FOR AI

RIGHT TO TRANSPARENCY

All individuals have the right to know the basis of an AI decision that concerns them. This includes access to the factors, the logic, and techniques that produced the outcome.

RIGHT TO HUMAN DETERMINATION

All individuals have the right to a final determination made by a person.

IDENTIFICATION OBLIGATION

The institution responsible for an AI system must be made known to the public.

FAIRNESS OBLIGATION

Institutions must ensure that AI systems do not reflect unfair bias or make impermissible discriminatory decisions.

ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

An AI system should be deployed only after an adequate evaluation of its purpose and objectives, its benefits, as well as its risks. Institutions must be responsible for decisions made by an AI system.

ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, AND VALIDITY

Institutions must ensure the accuracy, reliability, and validity of decisions.

DATA QUALITY

Institutions must establish data provenance, and assure quality and relevance for the data input into algorithms.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Institutions must assess the public safety risks that arise from the deployment of AI systems that direct or control physical devices, and implement safety controls.

CYBERSECURITY

Institutions must secure AI systems against cybersecurity threats.

PROHIBITION ON SECRET PROFILING

No institution shall establish or maintain a secret profiling system.

PROHIBITION ON UNITARY SCORING

No national government shall establish or maintain a general-purpose score on its citizens or residents.

TERMINATION OBLIGATION

An institution that has established an AI system has an affirmative obligation to terminate the system if human control of the system is no longer possible.



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Center for AI and Digital Policy



Center for AI and
Digital Policy

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DEMOCRATIC VALUES INDEX 2023



CENTER FOR AI AND DIGITAL POLICY
WASHINGTON, DC
[CAIDP.ORG](https://caidp.org)

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<https://cacm.acm.org/blogs/blog-cacm>

Making AI Fair, and How to Use It

Marc Rotenberg looks at how an early AI study led to the 1974 Privacy Act, while Jeremy Roschelle considers different aspects of human-centric AI.



Marc Rotenberg
Fair AI Practices

<http://bit.ly/3sQQ67C>
October 12, 2022

A new technology, broadly deployed, raises profound questions about its impact on American society. Government agencies wonder whether this technology should be used to make automated decisions about Americans. News reports document mismanagement and abuse. Academic experts call attention to concerns about fairness and accountability. Congressional hearings are held. A federal agency undertakes a comprehensive review. Scientific experts are consulted. Comments from the public are requested. A White House press conference is announced. A detailed report is released; its centerpiece is five principles to govern the new technology.

The year is 1973, and the report “Records, Computers, and the Rights of Citizens” (<http://bit.ly/3FAARqY>) provides the foundation for modern privacy law. The report sets out five pillars for the management of information systems that come to be known as “Fair Information Practices” (<http://bit.ly/3sUPsG9>).

The report will lead to the passage of the 1974 Privacy Act, the most comprehensive U.S. privacy law ever enacted. To this day, Fair Information Practices, developed by a commission led by computer scientist Willis Ware, remain the most influential conceptions of privacy protection.

Fast-forward 50 years: The “Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights” (<http://bit.ly/3WjAW8D>) is announced by the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The 2022 report marks a turning point in U.S. AI policy, and like the 1973 report, follows a familiar trajectory. That is too soon to assess, but many criticisms are far off the mark. Like the “Rights of Citizens” report, the AI Bill of Rights set out no new rights. And like the 1973 report, the recommendations in the Blueprint require action by others. The most remarkable parallel is the five principles at the center of both reports. The Rights of Citizens report set out the Fair Information Practices:

1. There must be no personal data record-keeping systems whose very existence is secret.

2. There must be a way for a person to find out what information about the

person is in a record and how it is used.

3. There must be a way for a person to prevent information about the person obtained for one purpose from being used or made available for other purposes without the person’s consent.

4. There must be a way for a person to correct or amend a record of identifiable information about the person.

5. Any organization creating, maintaining, using, or disseminating records of identifiable personal data must assure the reliability of the data for their intended use and must take precautions to prevent misuses of the data.

The 2022 Blueprint stated:

- ▶ *Safety and Security*—You should be protected from unsafe and ineffective systems.

- ▶ *Fairness and Equity*—You should not face discrimination by algorithms, and systems should be used and designed in an equitable way.

- ▶ *Data Protection and Privacy by Design*—You should be protected from abusive data practices via built-in protections, and you should have agency over how data about you is used.

- ▶ *Transparency and Explainability*—You should know an automated system is being used, and understand how and why it contributes to outcomes that impact you.

- ▶ *Accountability and Human decision-making*—You should be able to opt out, where appropriate, and have access to a person who can quickly consider and remedy problems you encounter.

The Fair Information Practices allocated rights and responsibilities in the collection and use of personal data. The



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A Turning Point for U.S. AI Policy: Senate Explores Solutions

By Mark Rotenberg

May 17, 2023

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In early March, my colleague Merve Hickok testified before the House Oversight Committee at the [first hearing on AI policy](#) in this Congress. The House Committee asked a simple question: "Are We Ready for the Tech Revolution?" Her answer was direct: "No, we do not have the guardrails in place, the laws that we need, the public education, or the expertise in government to manage the consequences of the rapid changes that are now taking place."

Washington got the message. This week, the Senate Judiciary Committee held one of the most productive hearings in Congress in many years, taking up the challenge Hickok had set out. With expert testimony from OpenAI founder Sam Altman, IBM's Christina Montgomery, and leading AI thinker Gary Marcus, a well-prepared Senate Committee focused on the next steps for

"[Oversight of A.I.: Rules for Artificial Intelligence](#)." Several Senators expressed hope that the U.S. could become a global leader on AI policy.

Here is a quick assessment of the outcomes from the hearing, noting the highlights and also the warning signs.

Highlights

The Senators were well-prepared and engaged. When Mark Zuckerberg testified before Congress several years ago, members of Congress were mocked for their lack of understanding of Facebook's business model. The members of the Senate Committee came to the discussion about AI well prepared. Senator Coons discussed with Sam Altman training models on constitutional values, a hot topic in the AI field.

Senator Blumenthal's Framing Outlined Key Goals. It is easy for a Congressional hearing to spin off in many directions, particularly with a new topic. Senator Blumenthal set out three AI guardrails—transparency, accountability, and limitations on use—that resonated with the AI experts and anchored the discussion. As Senator Blumenthal said at the opening, "This is the first in a series of hearings to write the rules of AI. Our goal is to demystify and hold accountable those new technologies and avoid some of the mistakes of the past."

Nonpartisan Approach to AI. Congress has struggled in recent years because of increasing polarization. That makes it difficult for members of different parties, even when they agree, to move forward with legislation. In the early days of U.S. AI policy, Dr. Lorraine Kissleburgh and I [urged bipartisan support](#) for such initiatives as the [OSTP AI Bill of Rights](#). In January, President Biden called for non-partisan [legislation for AI](#). The Senate hearing on AI was a model of bipartisan cooperation, with members of the two parties expressing similar concerns and looking for opportunities for agreement. There is a long road ahead. Still, this is a favorable sign.

Acknowledgment of Past Mistakes. Members of Congress are reluctant to admit past mistakes, but the Senators made clear at the hearing that there were a lot of mistakes to avoid—negative impacts on creators and journalists, monopoly concentration, and waiting too long to legislate. Most notable was the criticism of Section 230, the provision from a 1996 law that gave Internet companies broad immunity and contributed to

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Meta, Long an A.I. Leader, Tries Not to Be Left Out of the Boom
The New York Times

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Amy J. Ko

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Gary Marcus

The Imperative for a UN Special Rapporteur on AI and Human Rights

Marc Rotenberg*

In the era of rapid technological advancement, artificial intelligence (AI) offers unprecedented opportunities for development and innovation while simultaneously posing significant risks to human rights and democratic institutions. As global reliance on AI continues to grow, the United Nations (UN) has been at the forefront of addressing the complex interplay between AI and human rights. Through various policy initiatives, including the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the UN has laid a foundational framework for the ethical governance of AI. Furthermore, the UN Secretary-General has underscored the importance of integrating human rights considerations into AI development and deployment. The recent establishment of the UN high-level expert group on AI governance marks a significant step forward in the global AI policy. However, to effectively navigate the intricate landscape of AI and human rights, there is a pressing need for the creation of a UN Special Rapporteur on AI and Human Rights. This role would not only complement existing efforts but also provide the agility, authority, and competence required to address emerging challenges and safeguard human rights in the digital age.

Keywords: UNESCO; UN Special Rapporteur; human rights

I. Recent AI Policy Initiatives at the UN

The UN's engagement with AI policy, particularly through UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, is a pivotal moment in the global discourse on AI.¹ Adopted unanimously by UNESCO member states, this landmark document outlines a comprehensive framework for ensuring AI systems are aligned with universal ethical principles and human rights standards. The UNESCO Recommendation emphasizes the principles of transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in AI development and deployment, aiming to mitigate the risks associated with AI technologies while maximising their societal benefits. It also establishes clear prohibitions on the use of AI for social scoring and mass surveillance. At the same time, it promotes ethical impact assessments to assess the risks of AI systems prior to deployment, as well as readiness assessments to help assist countries with the responsible integration of AI systems. The United States cited UNESCO's work on AI policy in the recent decision to rejoin the international organisation.²

Moreover, the UN Secretary-General has been vocal about the critical intersection of AI and human rights. In various statements, he has highlighted the potential of AI to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while cautioning against the risks of exacerbating inequality, discrimination, and other human rights abuses. These concerns are not unfounded, as AI systems can perpetuate bias, infringe on privacy rights, and facilitate surveillance.

DOI: 10.21552/aire/2024/1/13

* Marc Rotenberg is the founder and executive director of the Center for AI and Digital Policy, a global network of AI policy experts and advocates. CAIDP publishes annually the *AI and Democratic Values Index*, a comprehensive review of AI policies and practices in 75 countries. For correspondence: <marc@caidp.org>.

1 UNESCO, 'Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence' (2021) <<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381137>>. All internet links were last accessed 12 March 2024.

2 'China, AI and a say on world order: Why the US rejoined UNESCO' (France24, 30 June 2023) <<https://www.france24.com/en/americas/20230630-china-ai-and-a-say-on-world-order-why-the-us-rejoined-unesco>>.

| | 2021 Actual | 2022 Budget | 2022 Actual | 2023 Budget | 2023 Actual | 2024 Budget | 2024q1 Actual | 2025 Budget | 2026 Budget | 2027 Budget |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| NET ASSETS, Jan 1 | 0 | 65,700 | 65,700 | 126,292 | 126,292 | 431,117 | 431,117 | 441,117 | 541,117 | 641,117 |
| Income | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants | 50,000 | 150,000 | 212,048 | 200,000 | 575,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 900,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Contributions | 64,726 | 50,000 | 46,793 | 100,000 | 136,096 | 100,000 | 12,500 | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| [Interest] | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,037 | 0 | 1,414 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Total Income | \$ 114,726 | \$ 200,000 | \$ 258,841 | \$ 300,000 | \$ 714,133 | \$ 600,000 | \$ 313,914 | \$ 1,200,000 | \$ 1,500,000 | \$ 1,800,000 |
| Expense | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff | 0 | 95,000 | 70,854 | 160,000 | 142,299 | 240,000 | 31,880 | 725,000 | 830,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Instructors | 30,000 | 42,000 | 34,005 | 50,000 | 58,110 | 60,000 | 11,876 | 100,000 | 150,000 | 200,000 |
| Fellowships | 589 | 10,000 | 19,792 | 15,000 | 92,705 | 20,000 | 14,000 | 75,000 | 100,000 | 125,000 |
| Professional fees | 0 | 5,000 | 5,400 | 8,000 | 14,493 | 5,000 | 7,393 | 20,000 | 30,000 | 35,000 |
| Dues and subscriptions | 1,092 | 8,000 | 10,613 | 10,000 | 1,624 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Office supplies | 983 | 2,000 | 2,735 | 2,000 | 13,937 | 3,000 | 3,051 | 20,000 | 40,000 | 45,000 |
| Internet services and Co | 5,871 | 6,000 | 8,854 | 10,000 | 18,774 | 10,000 | 1,956 | 35,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| Rent | 0 | 5,000 | 12,353 | 10,000 | 19,001 | 10,000 | 2,504 | 40,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 |
| Printing | 0 | 5,000 | 2,157 | 10,000 | 0 | 10,000 | 847 | 10,000 | 20,000 | 25,000 |
| Conferences and Travel | 7,084 | 10,000 | 28,581 | 13,000 | 41,382 | 20,000 | 8,116 | 50,000 | 75,000 | 90,000 |
| Bank and services fees | 3,407 | 2,000 | 1,034 | 2,000 | 1,625 | 2,000 | 161 | 5,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Insurance | 0 | 0 | 1,871 | 0 | 5,358 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| [CAIDP.EU] | | | | | | 100,000 | | 50,000 | | |
| [US increase] | | | | | | 100,000 | | | | |
| Total Expense | \$ 49,026 | \$ 190,000 | \$ 198,249 | \$ 290,000 | \$ 409,308 | \$ 590,000 | \$ 81,784 | \$ 1,100,000 | \$ 1,400,000 | \$ 1,700,000 |
| "Staff" includes salary, pension, healthcare, and other benefits | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Income | 65,700 | 10,000 | 60,592 | 10,000 | 304,825 | 10,000 | 232,130 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| NET ASSETS, Dec 31 | 65,700 | 75,700 | 126,292 | 136,292 | 431,117 | 441,117 | 663,247 | 541,117 | 641,117 | 741,117 |

| |
|--|
| NOTES |
| The Center for AI and Digital Policy (CAIDP) is a non-profit, educational organization, incorporated in Washington, DC |
| CAIDP operates on a three-year budget cycle |
| The 2022-2024 Budget was approved by the CAIDP Board of Directors on April 22, 2022 |
| The 2025-2027 proposed budget is currently under review by the CAIDP Board of Directors |
| "Staff" includes salary, pension, healthcare, and other benefits |
| 2023 Actual incorporates the 2023 Compilation. 2024q1 is based on bank records. |
| CAIDP.EU expenses for 2024q1 not yet allocated |
| Budget modification (Jan. 7, 2024) |
| CAIDP Increased projected Income and Expenses for 2024 by 200,000 |
| CAIDP allocated 100,00 for CAIDP.EU 100,000 in 2024 |
| CAIDP allocated an additional 100,00 for CAIDP operations in 2024 |
| Proposed Budget Review Changes |
| The purpose of the Budget Review document is to provide a simple snapshot of CAIDP's Finances to Board members and funders |
| The 2025-2027 Strategic Plan provides an opportunity to revise line items in the Budget Review to clarify finances |
| Changes going forward will require recalculation of entries for the 2022-2024 period |
| References |
| Detailed report (including past 990s) available: http://www.guidestar.org/profile/86-3350258 |
| Financial statements for CAIDP also available at CAIDP website |
| Additional reports available at Guidestar and Charity Navigator |
| Independent evaluation: Guidestar Platinum (top 1% of nonprofits in US) |
| Updated: March 28, 2024 |