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Governance Research Brief · Edition 10 · 6 November 2026

EDITION IN BRIEF

# Who can act on the evidence?

A regulator must be able to check an AI recommendation. A tax investigator must be able to trace company ownership. A public service must be reachable by the people it is meant to serve. Five new publications show what those duties require of government.

## AI in regulatory decisions

Japan's medicines regulator calls for records and human intervention when artificial intelligence supports a regulatory decision.

## Cross-border tax information

A peer review of the Republic of the Congo identifies gaps in ownership records, access powers and confidentiality safeguards.

## Migrant integration services

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development compares how countries assign responsibility for helping migrants settle.

## Regional measures of opportunity

In 32 of 39 countries with data, one small region received more than half of national venture capital in 2020–2024.

## Digital capacity and production

The Latin American Economic Outlook reports that 45% of the region's population has basic digital skills.

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THE GOVERNING QUESTION

# What each office must be able to do

Japan's regulator asks whether an official can intervene when a tool goes wrong. The Congo review asks whether an authority can obtain and protect the information it is entitled to request. The OECD's integration report brings the problem to the service counter: one office may take the details, but another must carry the case to a decision. The territorial reports ask where people can actually reach services and where firms have the skills to use new technology. These are separate tests of government. Each can change a practical choice: what to require in a contract, how to hand over a case or where to put an investment.

## Who can reconstruct a decision?

Before adopting AI in a consequential workflow, can the designated official retrieve the evidence, model version and review record, and intervene without waiting for the supplier?

## Who follows a case to the next office?

For a tax request or service referral, which office verifies receipt and completion, who can recover a missing record and where does an unresolved case go?

## Where can people actually reach the service?

Would the proposed funding or service location change if officials examined travel patterns, skill shortages and actual use rather than relying on an administrative average?

> **Scope of the evidence**
> Regulatory principles and legal provisions do not establish operational performance. The territorial indicators describe patterns in different samples and periods.

Read the latest edition and source list