Global AI Governance

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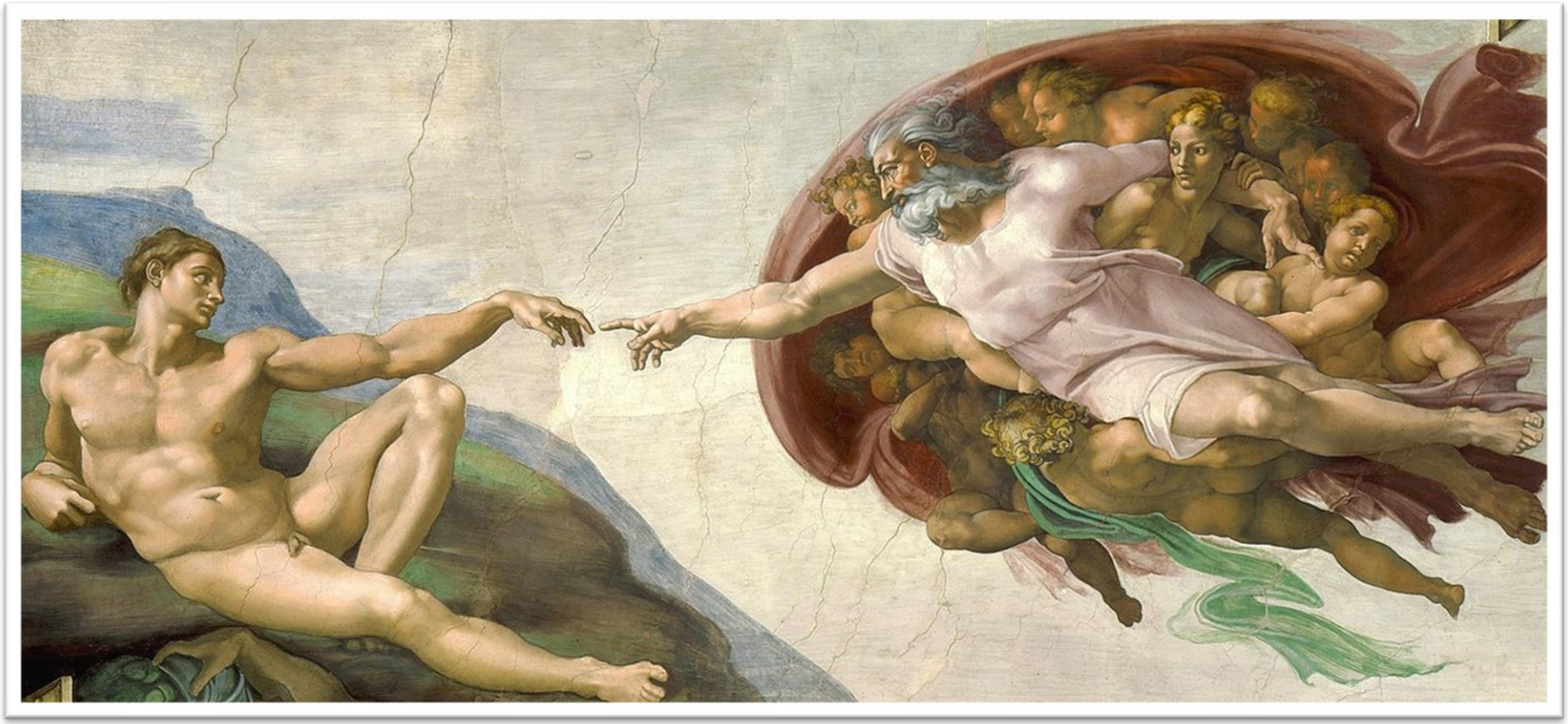
Let’s start by examining our relationship with AI from a historical perspective.

Human and God

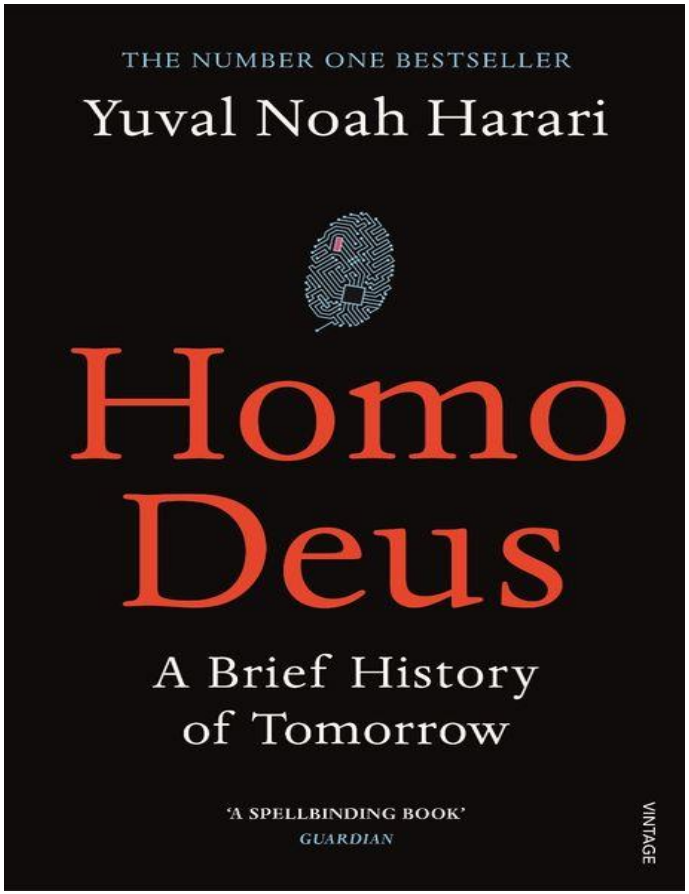


Michelangelo's "The Creation of Adam“

Human and AI

Who is the master?

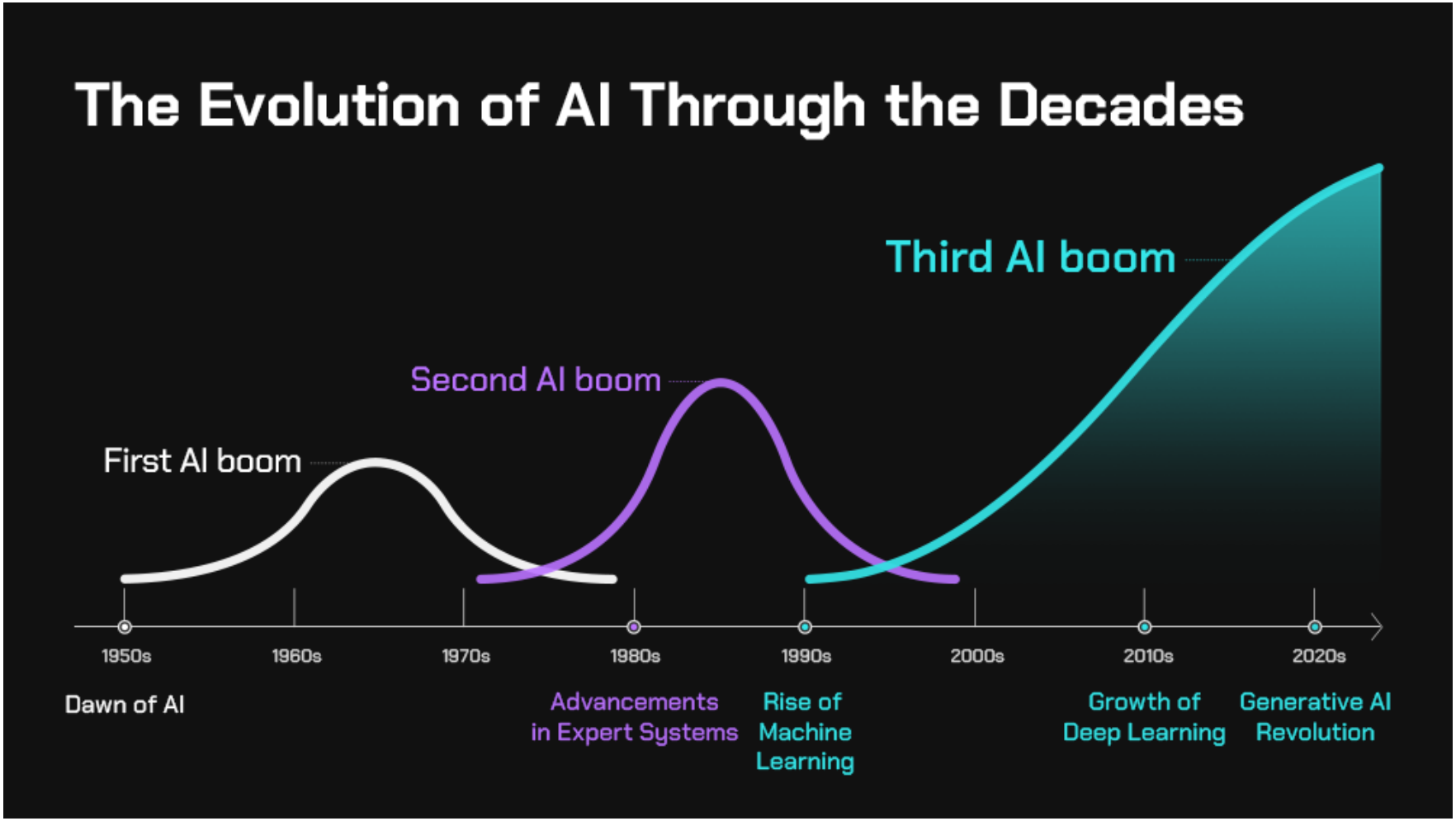
Homo Deus



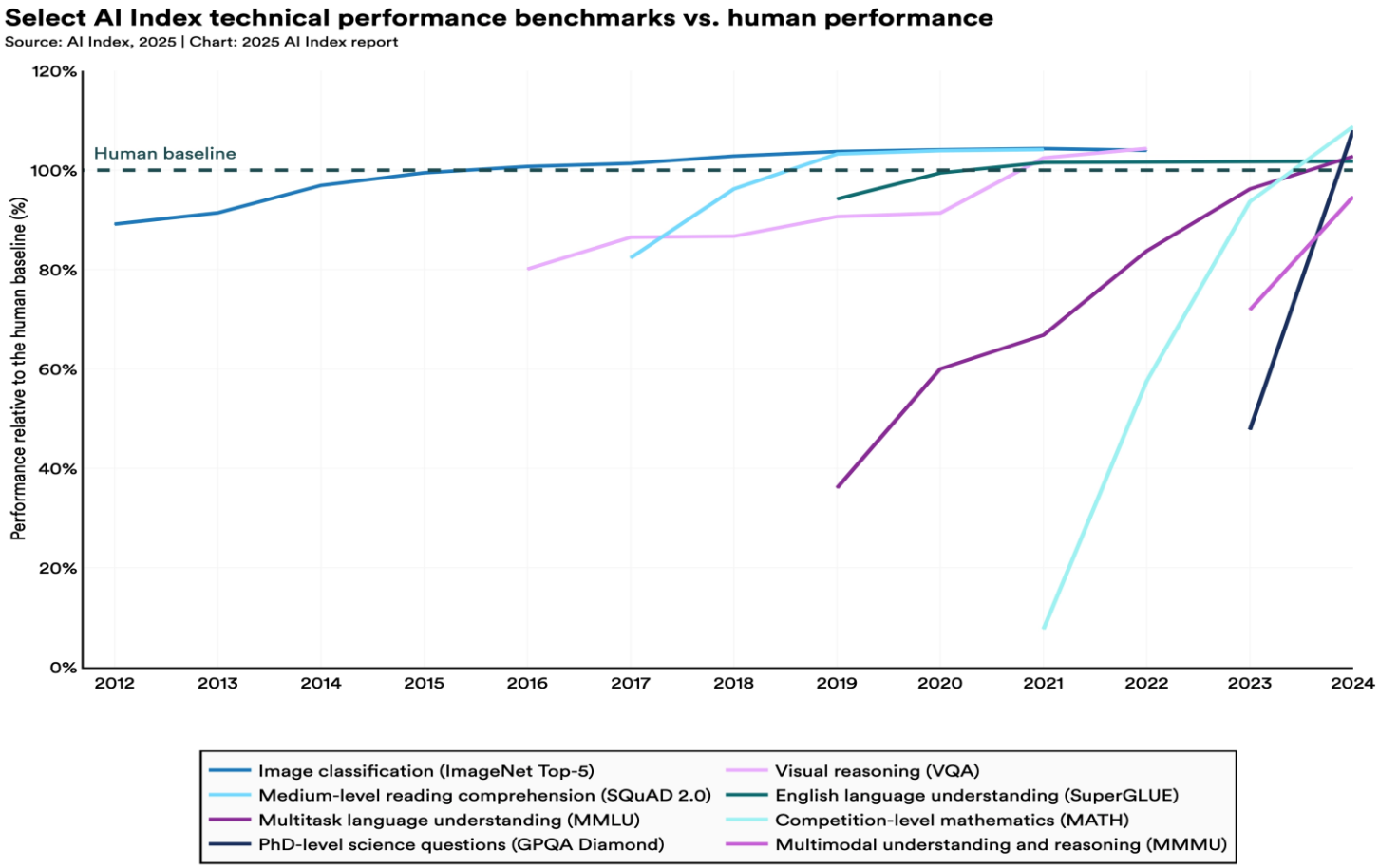
"What will happen to society, politics and daily life

when non-conscious but highly intelligent algorithms know us better than we know ourselves?"

Evolution of AI



Hyper Moore's Law

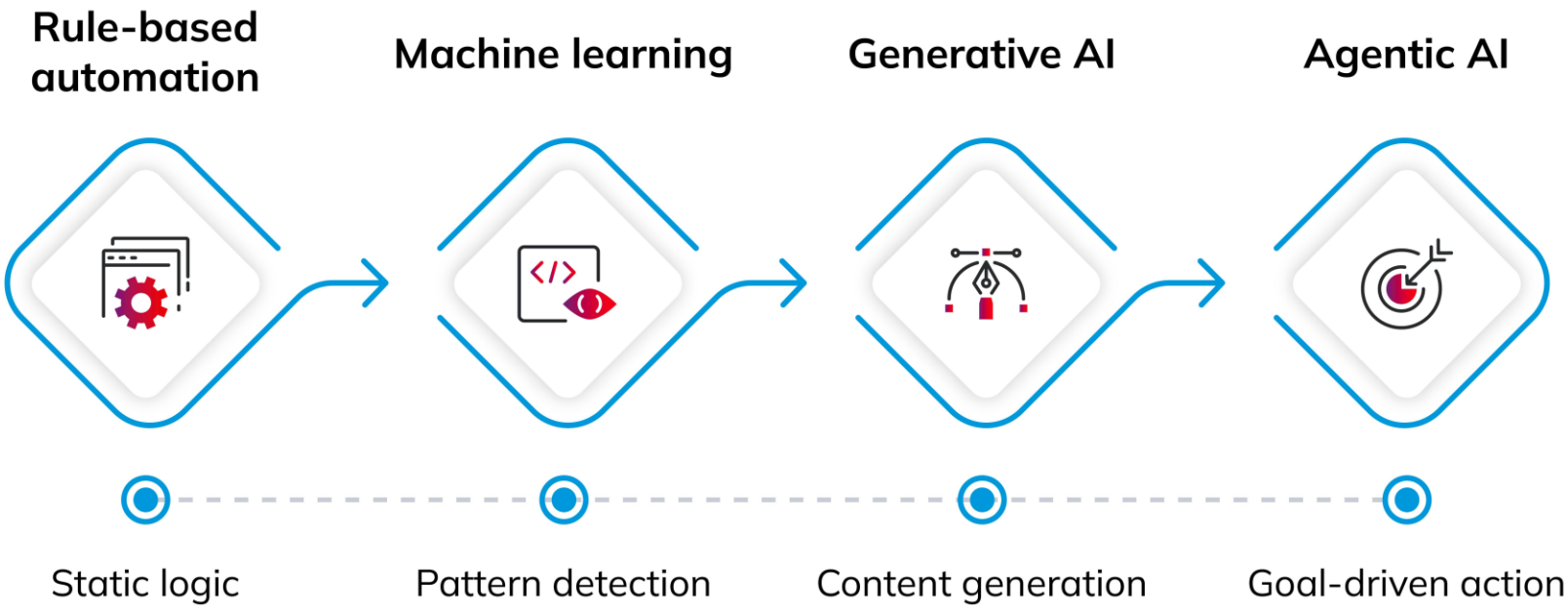


Source: AI Index Report 2025 (Stanford HAI, 2025)

"Unlike Moore's Law, which is bound by hardware advancements, this hyper-accelerated pace would be fueled by holistic improvements in software, networking, algorithms, and datacenter infrastructure." (Jensen Huang)

Continuing Technological Advancements

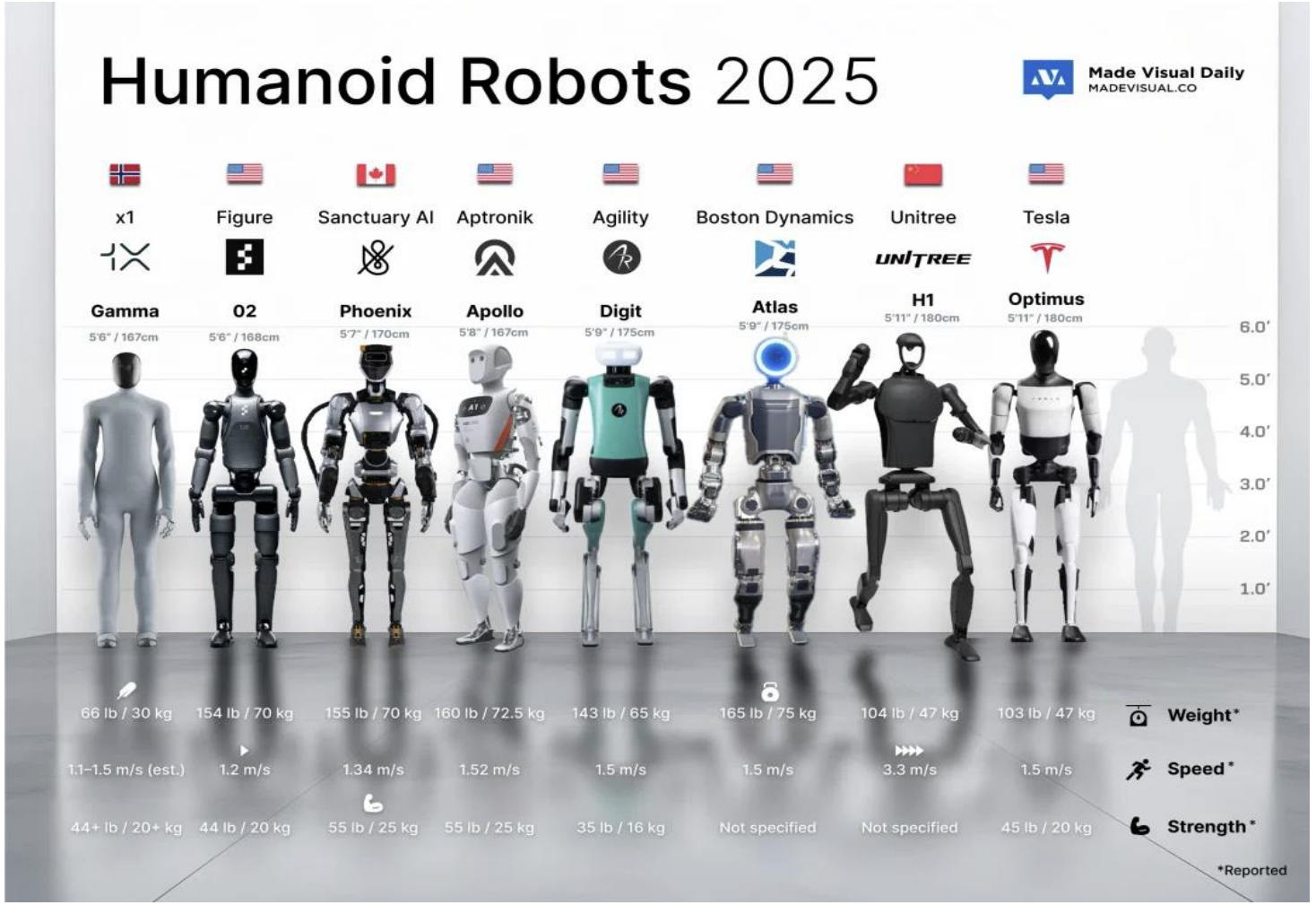
Evolution of AI towards agency



This evolution mirrors the increasing intelligence and independence of systems:

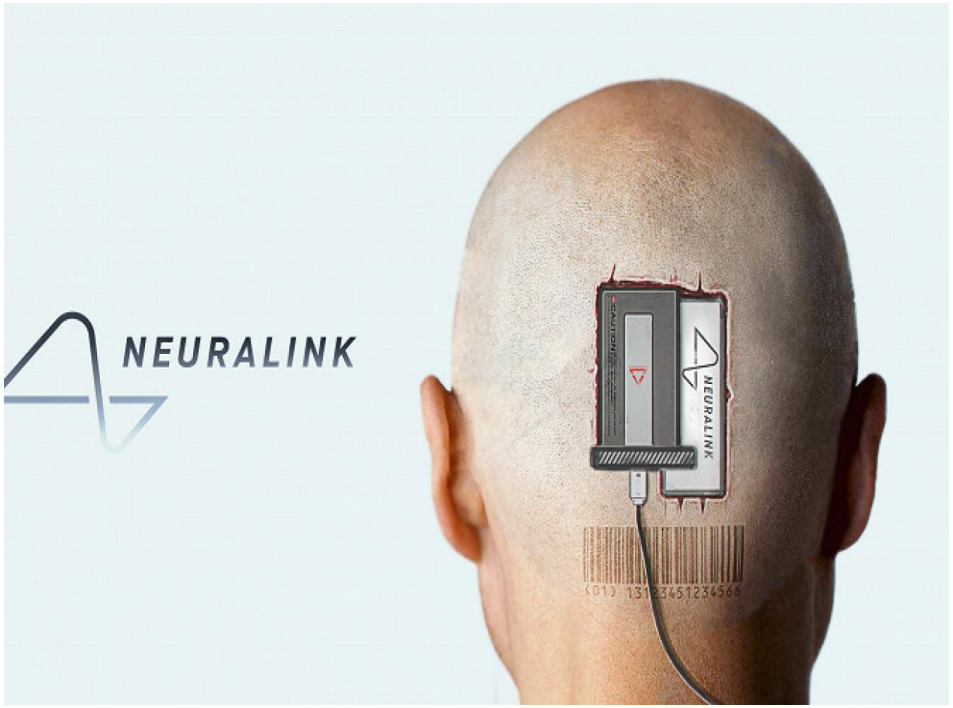
From "if X, the Y" logic → to "Analyse and predict" → to "Understand and generate" → to "Act and plan to fulfill a goal"

Physical AI



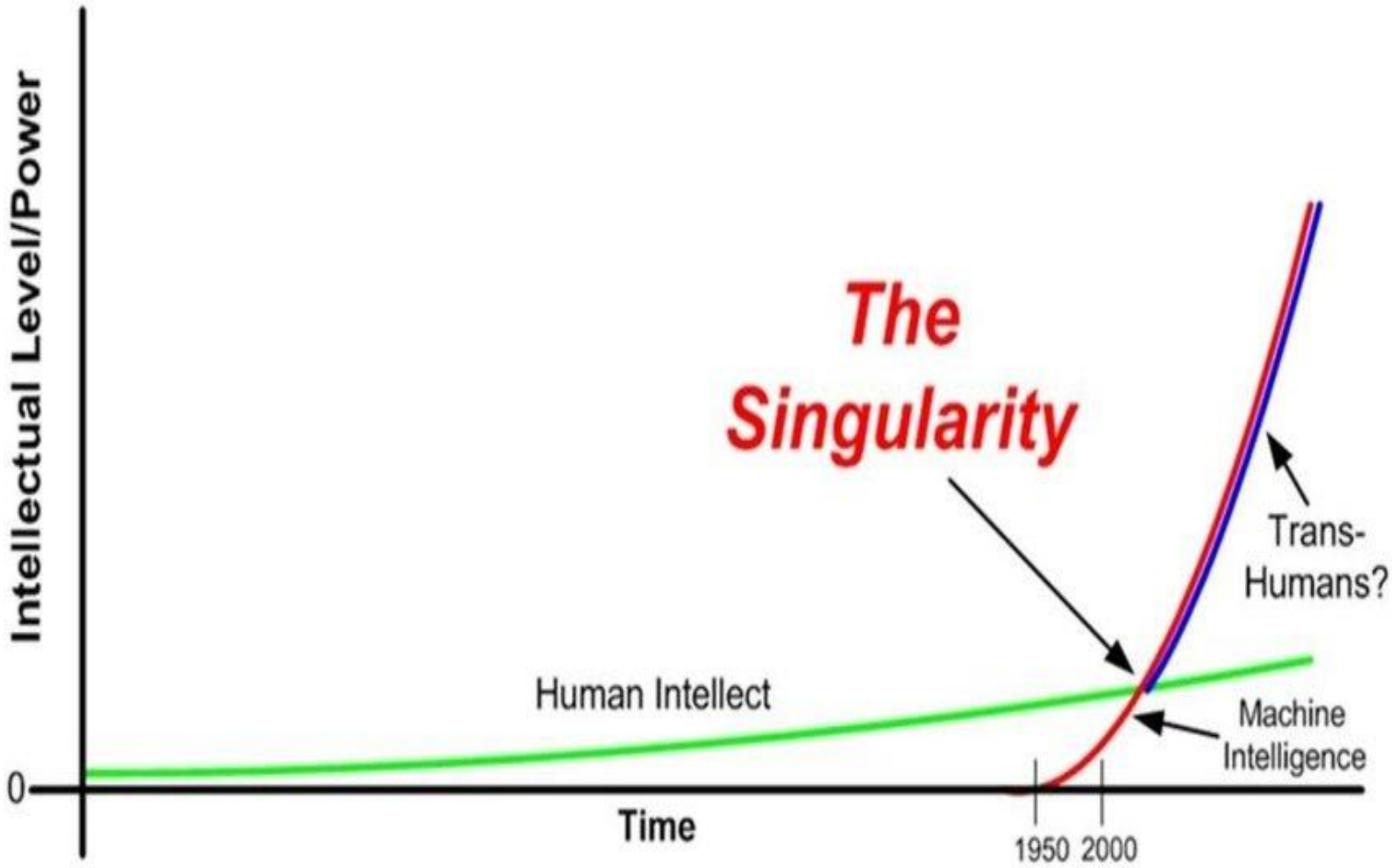
“ By 2040 there could be as many as 10 billion humanoid robots worldwide.” (Elon Musk)

Brain Computer Interface and B2B Communication

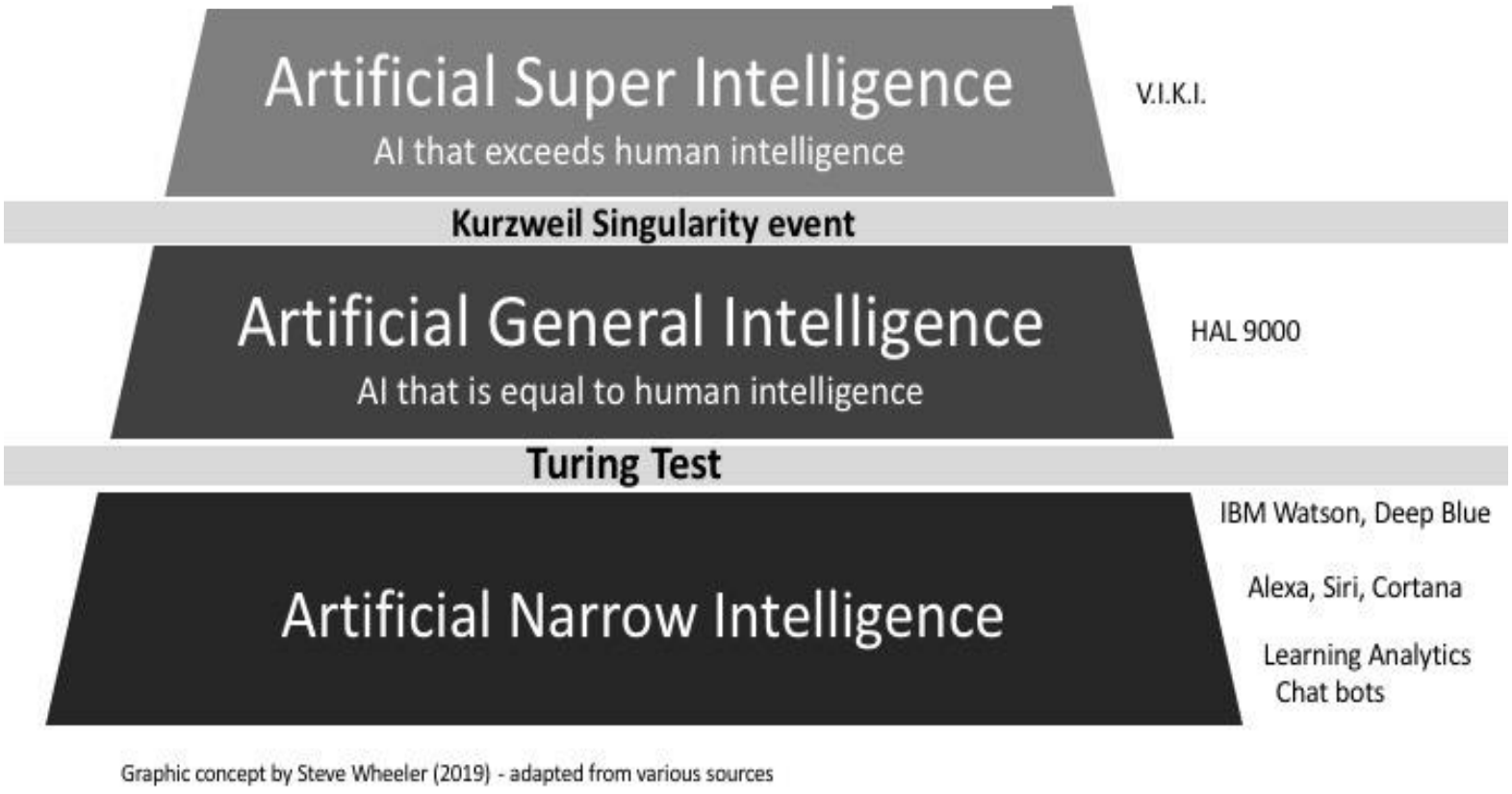


“By 2040 you will be able to upload your brain…”
(Ray Kurzweil)

Will we reach the singularity?



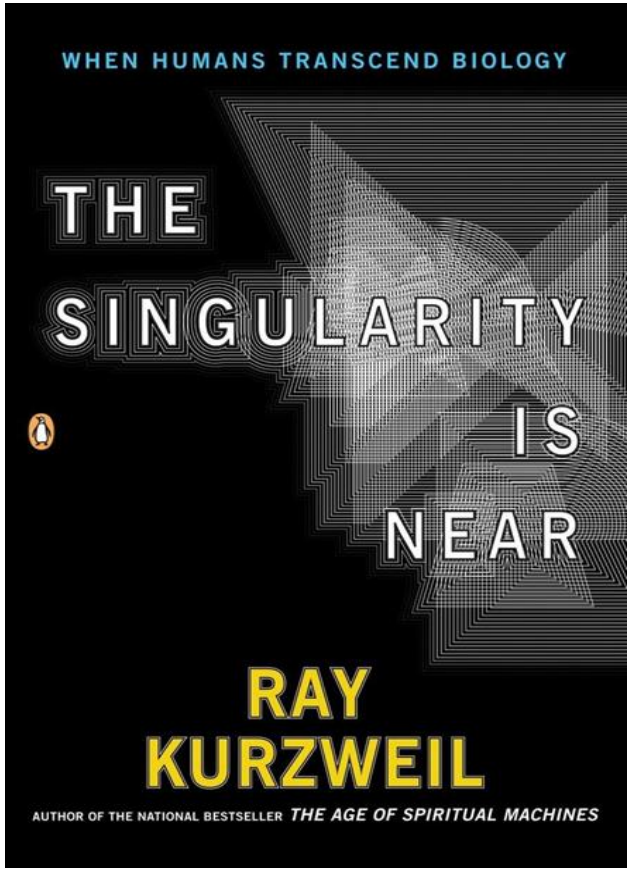
Levels of Artificial Intelligence

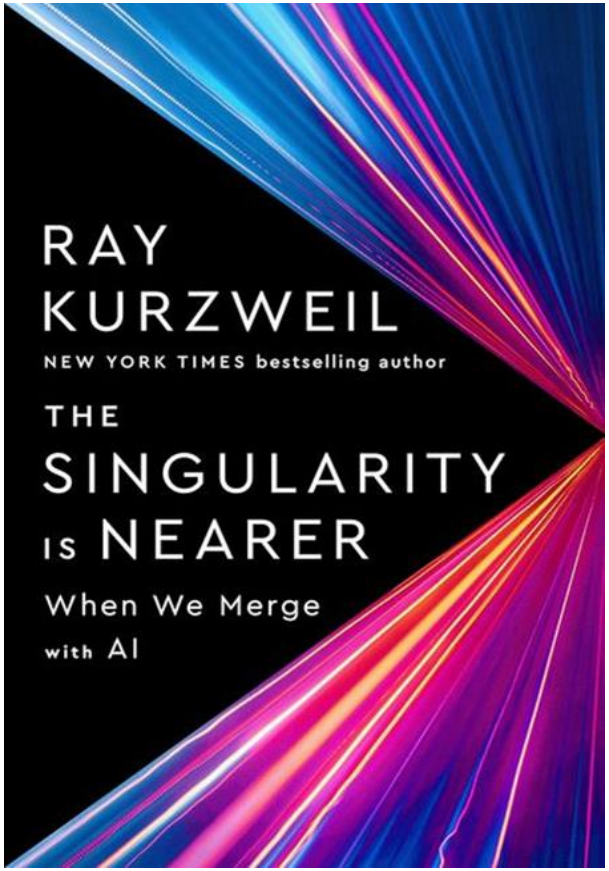


Graphic concept by Steve Wheeler (2019) - adapted from various sources

Artificial Super Intelligence is an advanced form of AI that surpasses human intelligence in all aspects.

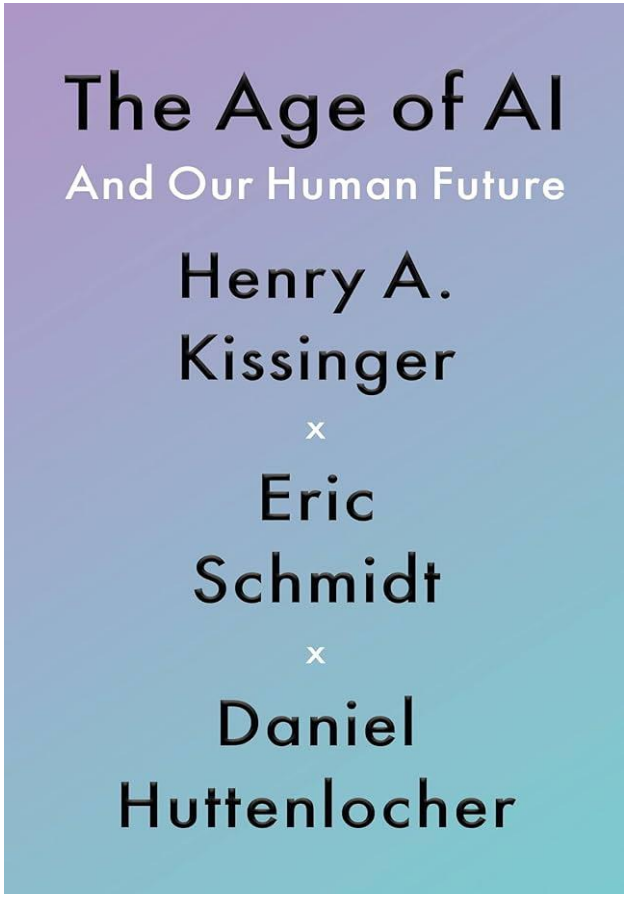
Date of AGI and Singularity





AGI will emerge by 2029 and the singularity will be achieved in 2045.

AI and Our Human Future

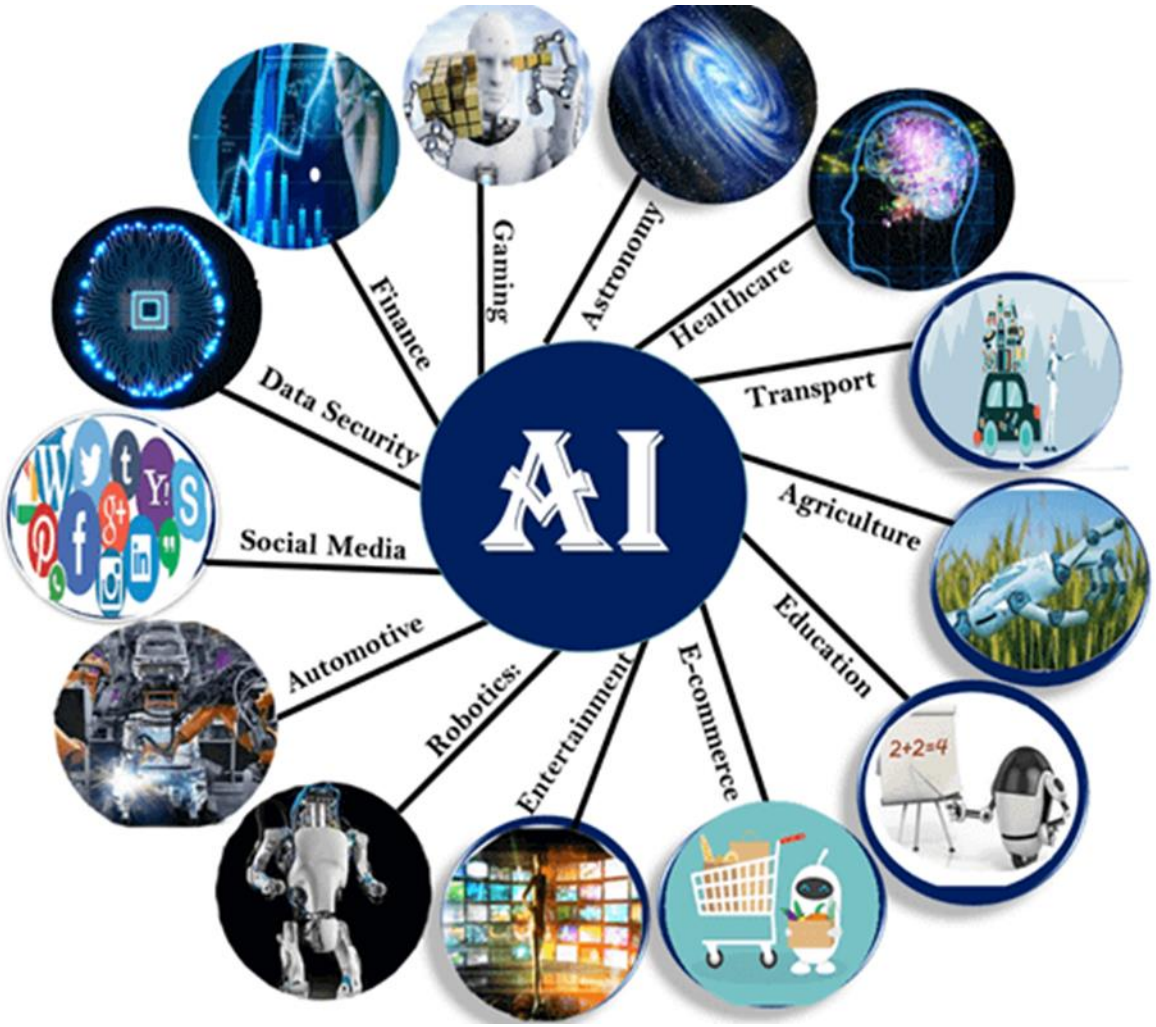


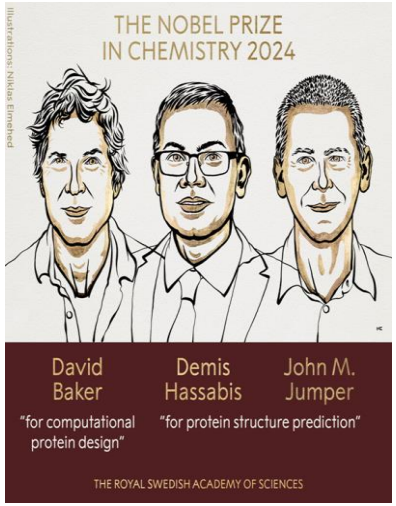
"The characteristics of AI – including its capacity to learn, evolve, and surprise – will disrupt and transform everything.

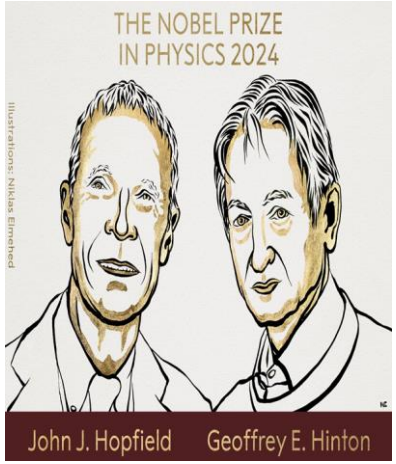
AI is changing human thought, knowledge, perception, and reality and, in doing so, changing the course of human history"

Now ,let’s look at the current status of AI and whether it can be effectively governed.

Winning Nobel Prizes



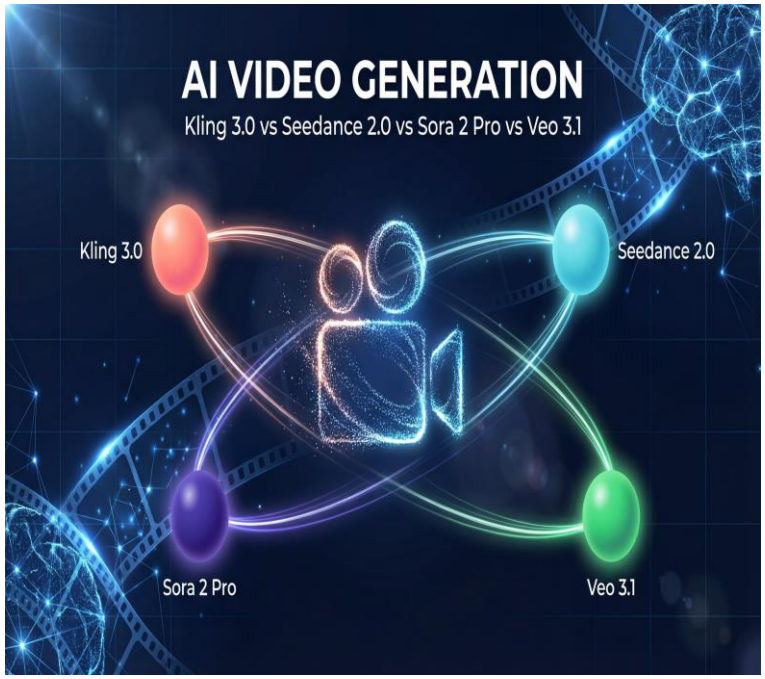




’24 Nobel prizes in Physics and Chemistry were awarded to work related to AI

Enabling something impossible before

Revolutionizing Molecular Structure Prediction



Turning your written ideas into realistic, high-quality moving pictures in just seconds

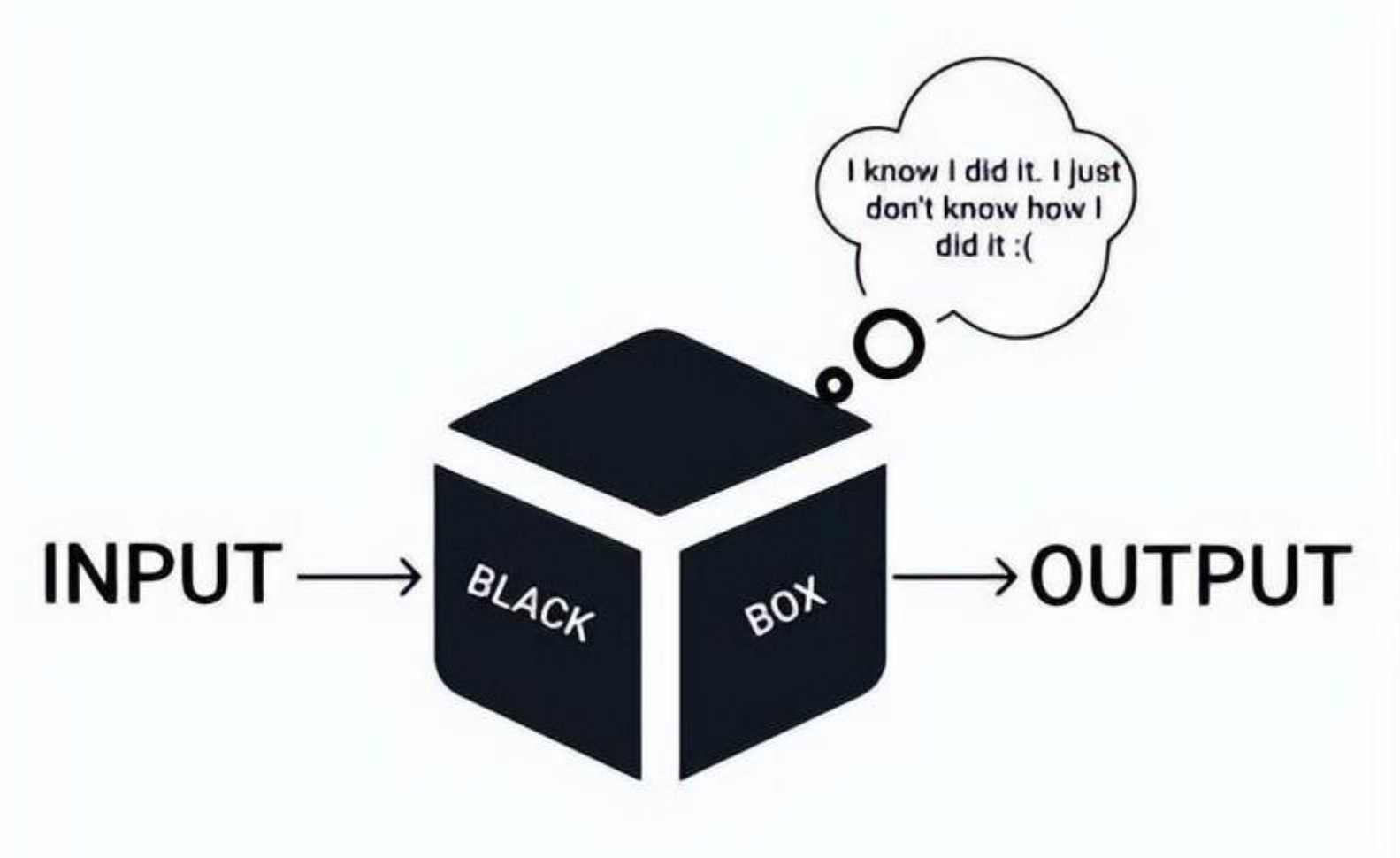
Determining winners and losers in the market

Company	Value (USD)	Industry
Nvidia	$4.3 trillion	Semiconductors
Apple	$3.7 trillion	Technology
Alphabet (Google)	$3.6 trillion	Technology
Microsoft	$2.9 trillion	Technology
Amazon	$2.3 trillion	Technology
TSMC	$1.8 trillion	Semiconductor
Meta Platforms	$1.5 trillion	Technology
Broadcom	$1.5 trillion	Semiconductor
Tesla	$1.4 trillion	Technology
Berkshire Hathaway	$1 billion	Investment

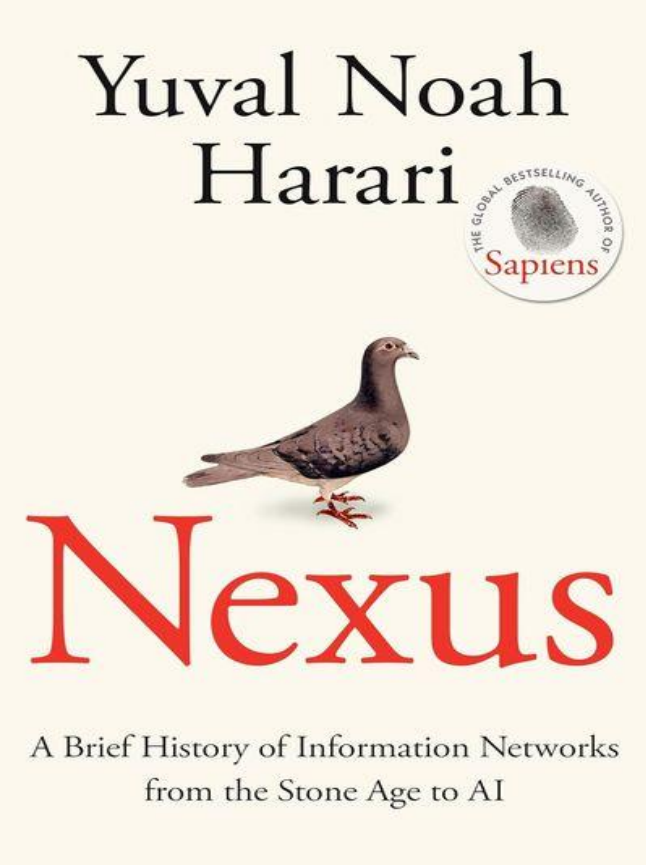
Global top 10 Companies by Market Capitalization ('26. 3. 13)

Among the global top 10 companies, except Berkshire Hathaway, 9 are AI companies.

By the way, can we trust it?



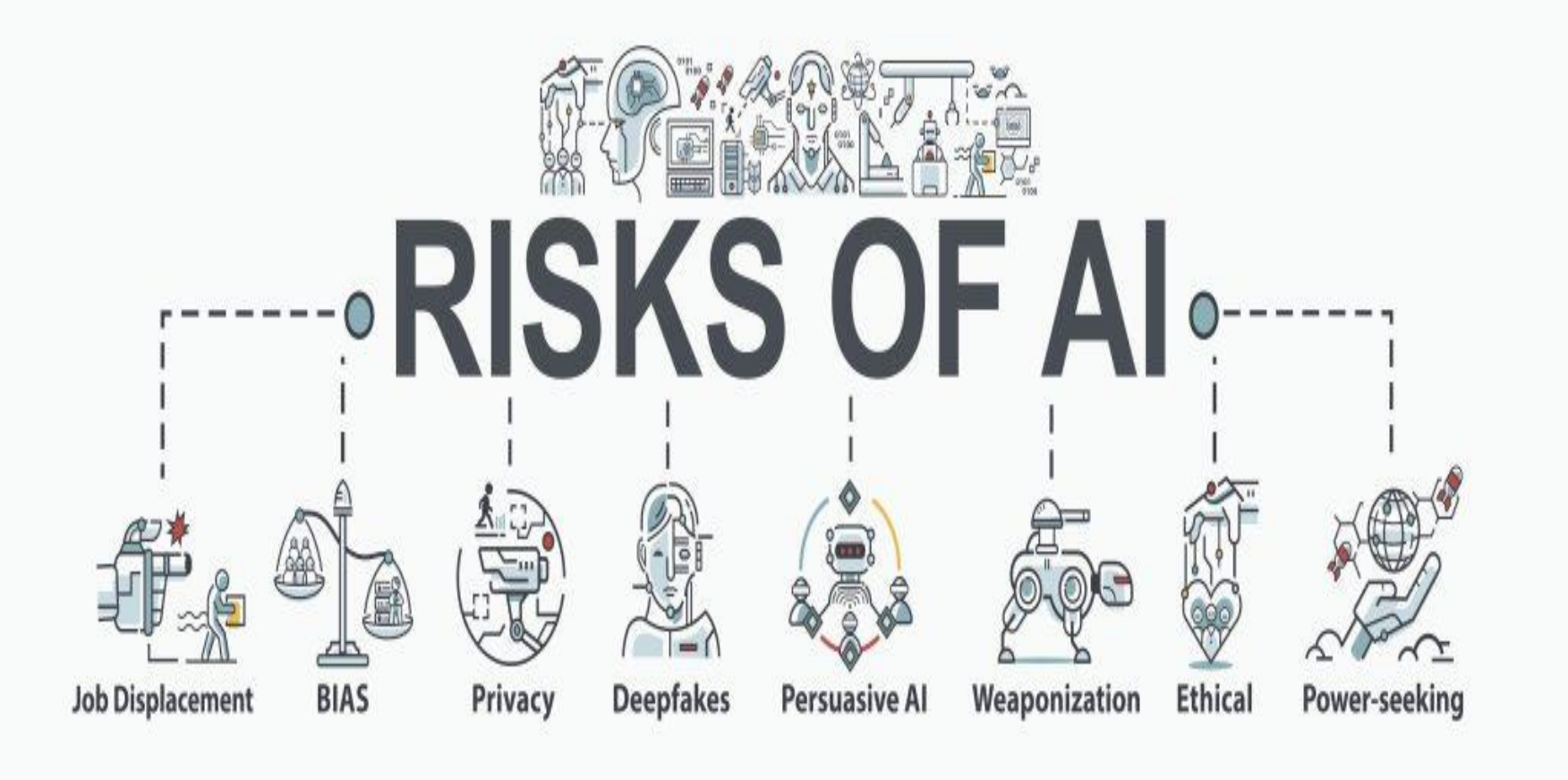
Who owns the decision making?



"All previous human inventions have empowered humans, because no matter how powerful the new tool was, the decision about its usage remained in our hands.

In contrast, AI can process information by itself, and thereby replace humans in decision making. AI isn't a tool – it's an agent."

Control Problem



Can we control AI to address risks of it?

Concerns about AI Risks

> We call on all AI labs to **immediately pause for at least 6 months** the training of AI systems more powerful than GPT-4

Elon Musk March 29, 2023

> It will be important for policymakers to consider how to implement **licensing regulations** on a global scale and ensure international cooperation on AI safety, including examining potential **intergovernmental oversight mechanisms and standard-setting**

Sam Altman May 16, 2023

Center *for* AI Safety

> Mitigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a **global priority** alongside other societal-scale risks such as pandemics and nuclear war

May 30, 2023

> As their capabilities and degree of agency grow, we need to make sure we can rely on **technical and societal guardrails to control them**, including the ability to shut them down if needed.

Yoshua Bengio December 30, 2025

Source: updated from PIPC (2024)

Yes, there is consensus to build the global AI governance framework.

OECD AI Principles (2019)

Values-based principles

Inclusive growth, sustainable development and well-being

Human-centred values and fairness

Transparency and explainability

Robustness, security and safety

Accountability

Recommendations for policy makers

Investing in AI research and development

Fostering a digital ecosystem for AI

Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI

Building human capacity and preparing for labour market transformation

International co-operation for trustworthy AI

Global Partnership on AI (2020)

A collaborative global initiative of 44 member countries to promote the responsible development and use of artificial intelligence (AI)

GPAI member countries

Argentina	Estonia	Japan	Senegal
Australia	Finland	Korea	Serbia
Austria	France	Latvia	Singapore
Belgium	Germany	Lithuania	Slovakia
Brazil	Greece	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Canada	Hungary	Mexico	Spain
Chile	Iceland	Netherlands	Sweden
Colombia	India	New Zealand	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Ireland	Norway	Türkiye
Czechia	Israel	Poland	United Kingdom
Denmark	Italy	Portugal	United States

UNESCO AI Ethics Recommendation (2021)

"UNESCO produced the first-ever global standard on AI ethics – the 'Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence' in November 2021"

UN AIAB (2023) & IISP-AI (2025)

UN High-Level Advisory Body on AI

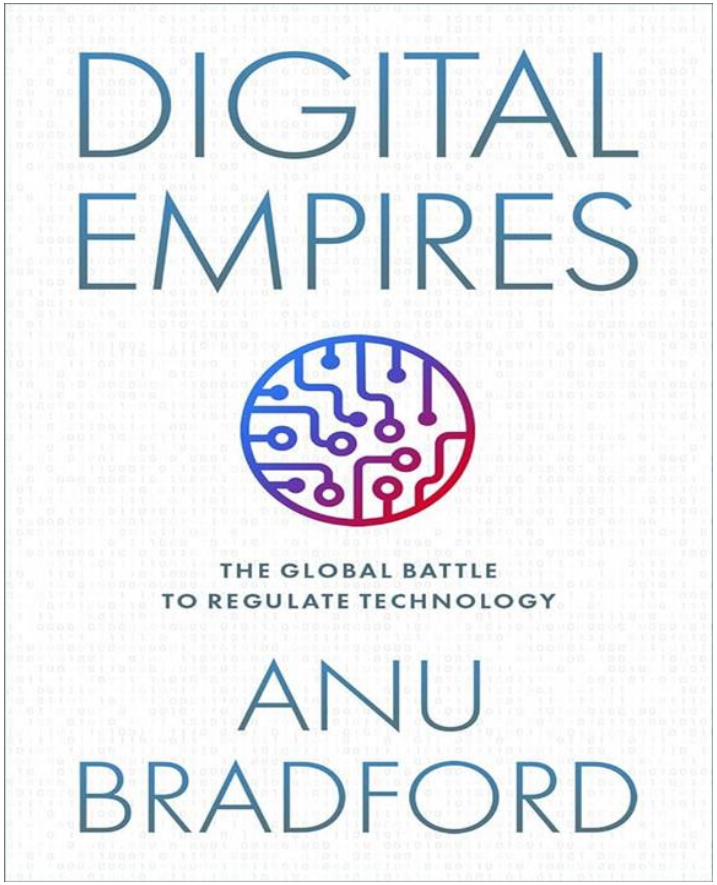
- 39-member expert advisory body representing 33 nationalities, gender-balanced multi-stakeholders
- 5 Working Groups: Opportunities & Enablers, Risks & Challenges, Interoperability, Alignment with Norms and Values, International Institutions
- "Governing AI for Humanity" Report to highlight the global governance deficit in AI and to discuss AI risks & challenges to help achieve the SDGs

Independent International Scientific Panel on AI

- The first global scientific body on AI to provide authoritative, evidence-based assessments of AI risks, impacts, and technological developments
- 40 Panel members from various backgrounds, including academia, private sector, civil society, govt/int'l organization, and technical community
- Co-Chairs: Prof. Maria Ressa & Prof. Yoshua Bengio

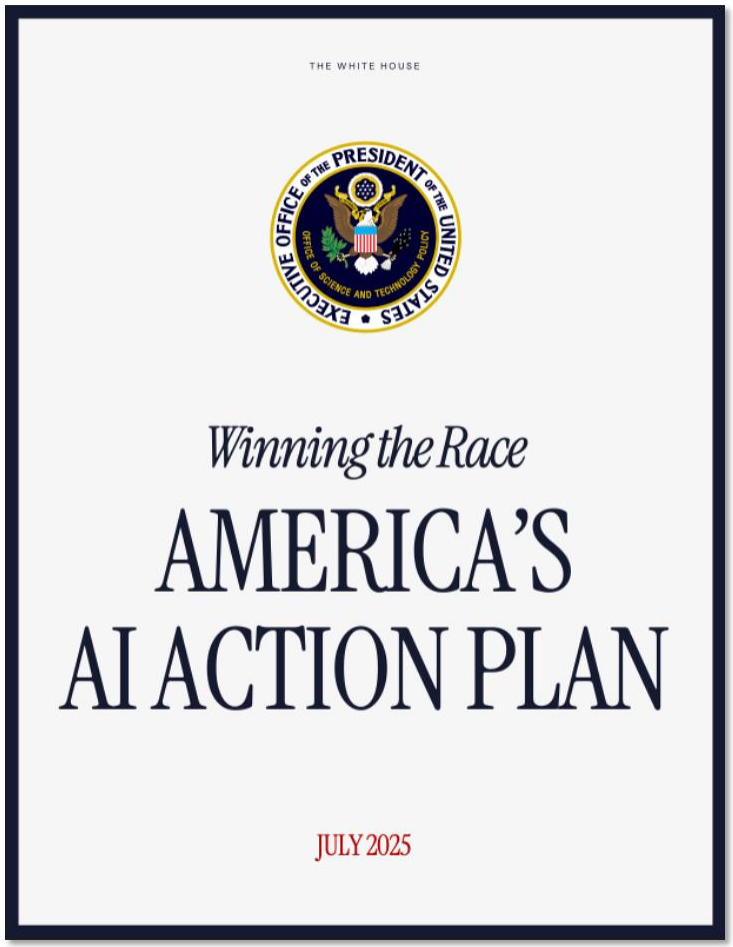
Can we translate global AI principles into global AI regulation?

Competing Governance Models



- **US: Market-driven (Innovation First)**
- **EU: Rights- driven (Regulation First)**
- **China: State-driven (Strategic Control)**

US AI Action Plan

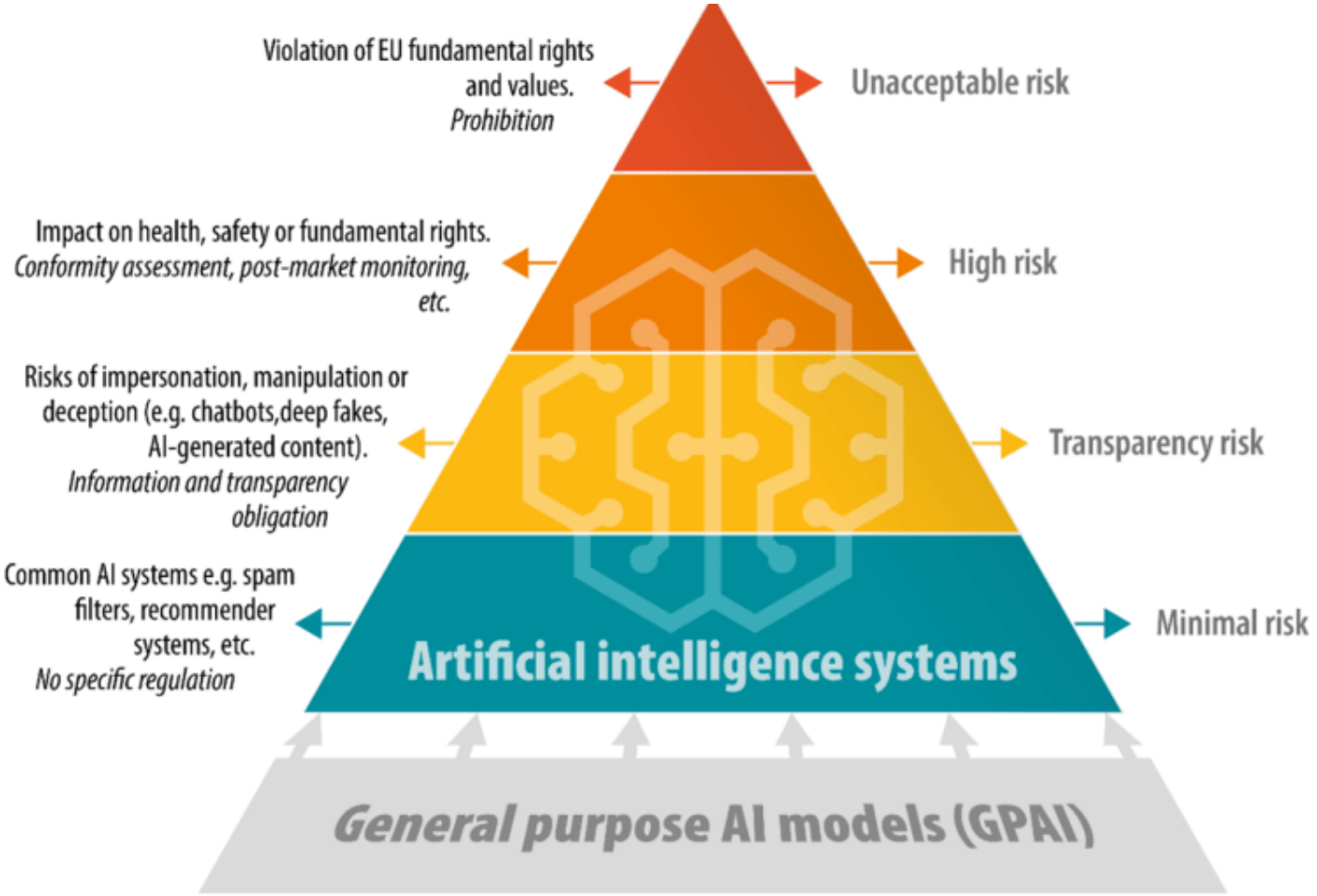


Three Pillars of "America's AI Action Plan"

1. Accelerate AI Innovation
2. Build American Infrastructure
3. Lead in International AI Diplomacy and Security

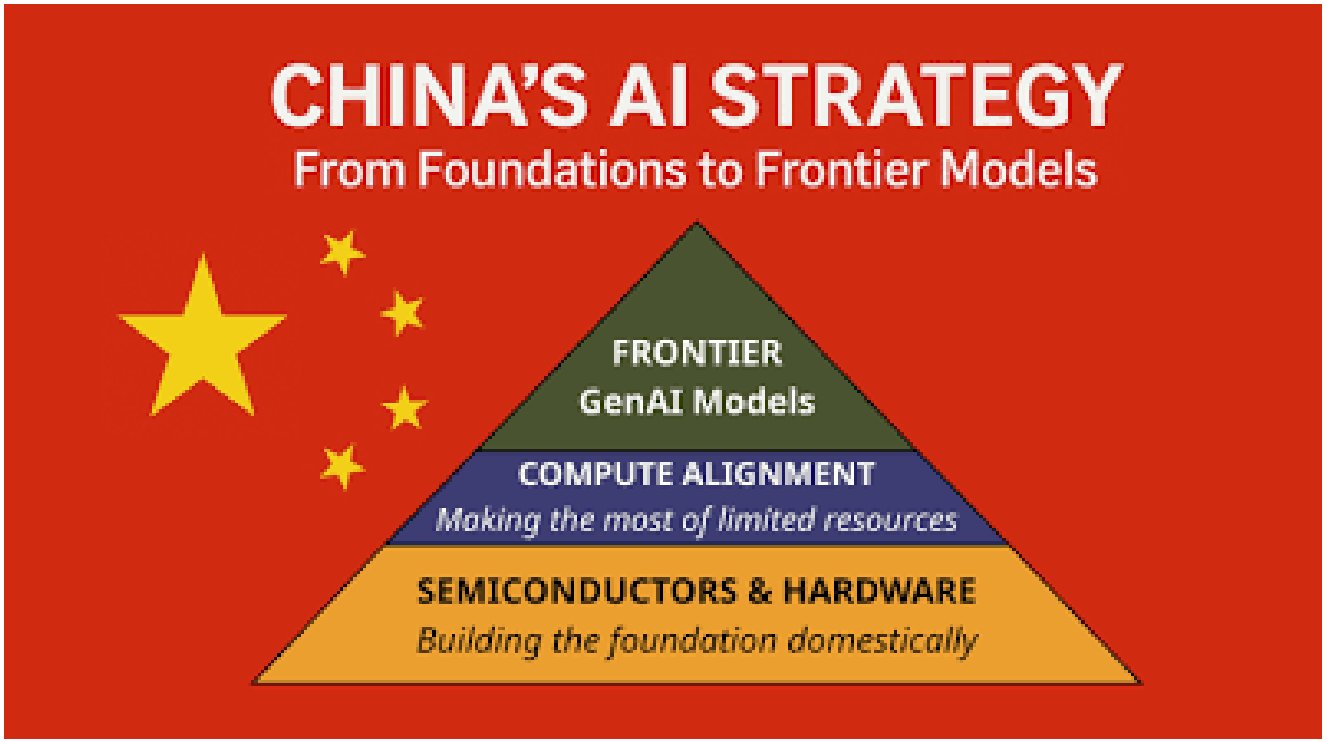
"Winning the AI Race is non-negotiable. America must continue to be the dominant force in artificial intelligence to promote prosperity and protect our economic and national security."

EU AI Act (2024)



The EU AI Act follows a risk-based approach, meaning the stricter the potential risk to safety and fundamental rights, the tougher the rules.

China’s AIDP



China's national AI strategy is centered on a "three-step" roadmap defined in the New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan (AIDP), released by the State Council in 2017. The ultimate goal is to become the world's primary AI innovation center by 2030.

Everybody wants it's share in AI

The three central AI ambition archetypes and their protagonists

1 National enabler

AI as an enabler for national socio-economic growth

Promote the use of AI in societies and local sectors to improve socio-economy by developing local AI champions and prioritizing strategic sectors

- KSA — "Where the best of Data & AI is made reality"
- Sweden — "AI benefits for competitiveness and welfare"
- Denmark — "Growth and wealth for the Danish people"

2 Specialist

AI specific focus areas to serve on the international scene

Leverage country-specific competitive advantage and play a global role (e.g., thought leadership, CoEs, sectors with global relevance for AI community)

- India — "AI garage"
- UAE — "Most advanced … via efficient and reliable governance"
- France — "World leader for AI research and innovation"

3 Industry leader

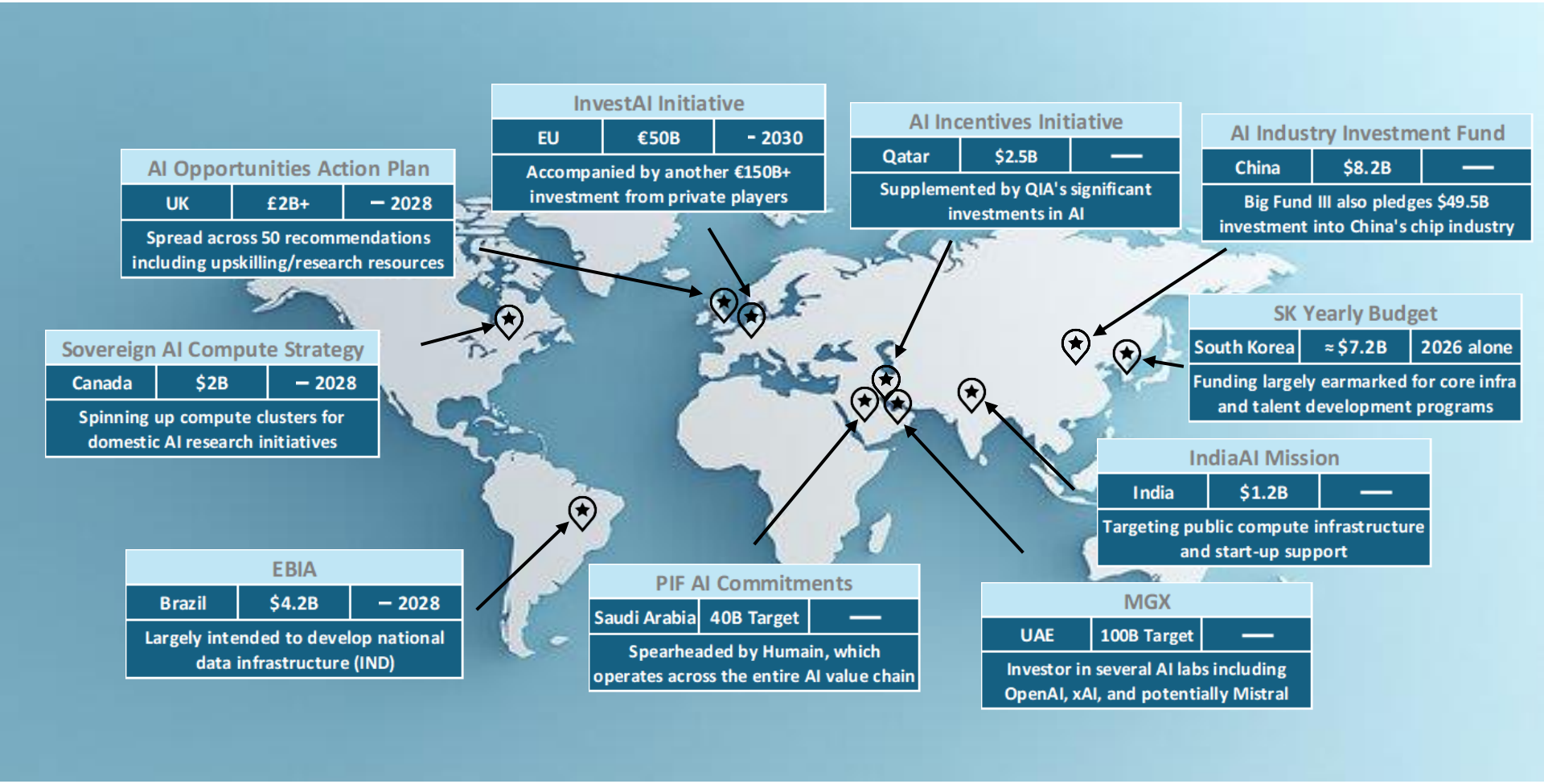
Robust AI industry to lead on a global level

Grow a leading global AI industry across the tech value chain (i.e. research, development, localization, adoption)

- USA — "Maintain US leadership in AI"
- China — "Lead the world in AI theories, technologies, and applications"
- UK — "Global leader in AI"
- S. Korea — "One of the world's top 3 AI powerhouses by 2027"

Source: BCG analysis

The Sovereign AI spending spree



Source: stateof.ai 2025

Can countries agree on one thing?

The “Bletchley Declaration” was signed by 28 countries and the EU to collectively manage the "catastrophic" risks of frontier AI while ensuring its safe and responsible development for the benefit of all.

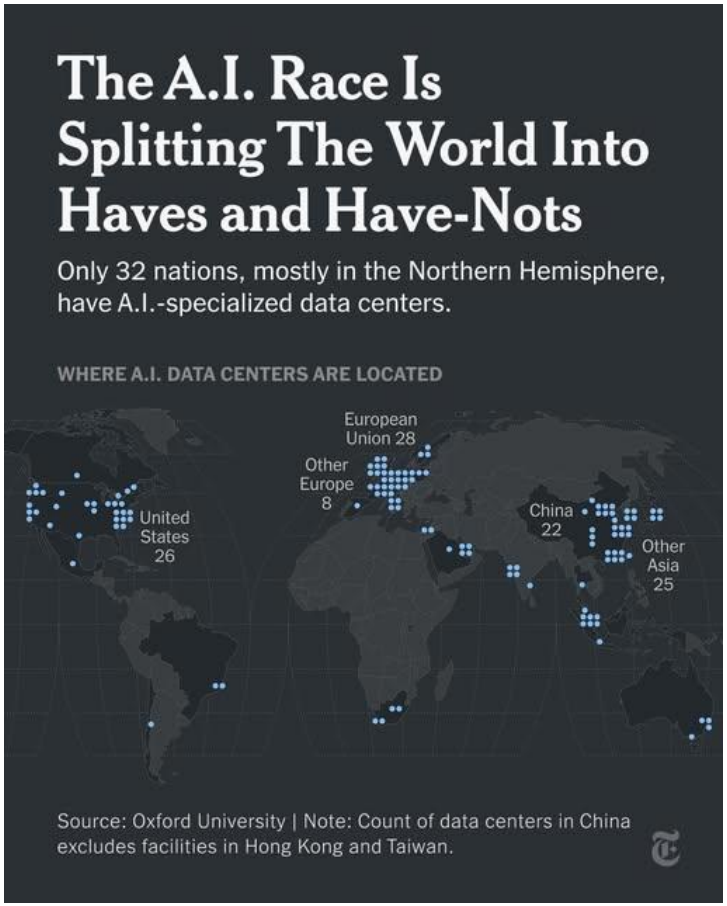
The "Seoul Declaration," where 27 nations committed to a shared roadmap for AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity, specifically pledging to halt the deployment of advanced models if their risks cannot be sufficiently mitigated.

From AI Safety to AI Opportunity?

"Europe will mobilize €200bn euro for investment in AI." – EU President Ursula von der Leyen *('25, AI Action Summit in Paris)*

"U.S. will fight tighter overseas regulations on American tech giants." – US VP JD Vance *('25, AI Action Summit in Paris)*

AI Haves and Have-Nots



"AI should serve the global common good and empower societies." – India PM Narendra Modi *('26, AI Impact Summit in New Delhi)*

AI is a dual-use technology with profound national security implications.

AI War

Through the Maven Smart System, Palantir integrated Anthropic's Claude AI to analyze real-time intelligence and identify high-value targets, enabling the precision strikes and rapid tracking used in the capture of Maduro and the military operations against Iran.

Who decides acceptable use of AI

- **Refusing to allow their AI to be used for fully autonomous lethal weapons or mass domestic surveillance of U.S. citizens**
- **Any private company's safety restrictions on "lawful military use" hinder national security**

LAWS(Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems)

UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres has urged the international community to establish new prohibitions and restrictions on LAWS by 2026.

Despite growing global consensus on the importance of a unified AI regulatory framework, meaningful implementation remains elusive.

The dual-use nature of AI, coupled with the heterogeneous priorities and strategic interests of states, significantly complicates international coordination.

Thank you!