The State of Global AI Governance
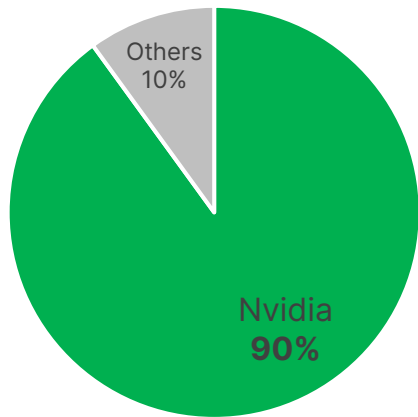
1. **The dominance of multinational tech giants**

2. **The fragmented international AI governance initiatives**

3. **UN's contribution to global AI governance**

4. **How to incorporate accountability in AI governance?**

The dominance of multinational tech giants

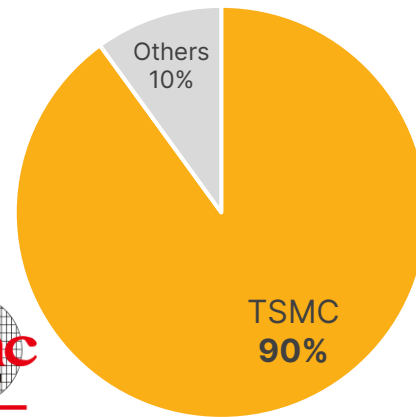## Strong market concentration in both AI hardware and software

Market Share in GPUs

Others
10%

Nvidia
90%

powered by

Production of Advanced Semiconductors

Others
10%

TSMC
90%
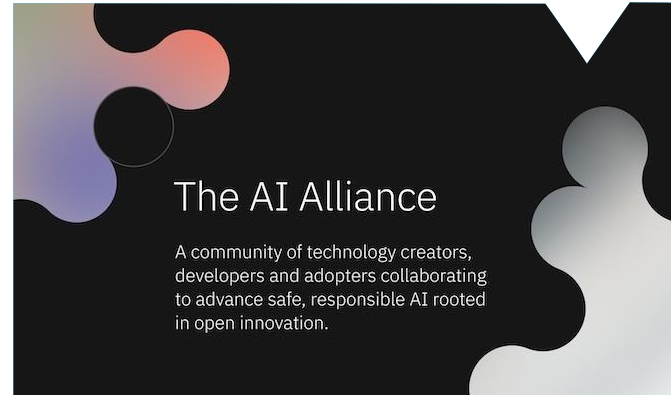
2/3 of the global cloud market

Would self-regulation work?

AI Governance Alliance

▸ focuses on integrating AI technologies responsibly across industries and developing regulatory frameworks

The AI Alliance

A community of technology creators, developers and adopters collaborating to advance safe, responsible AI rooted in open innovation.

AI Alliance

▸ puts together technology developers, researchers, and industry leaders to advance safe and responsible AI rooted in open innovation

Frontier Model Forum

A new industry body to promote the safe and responsible development of frontier AI systems: advancing AI safety research, identifying best practices and standards, and facilitating information sharing among policymakers and industry.
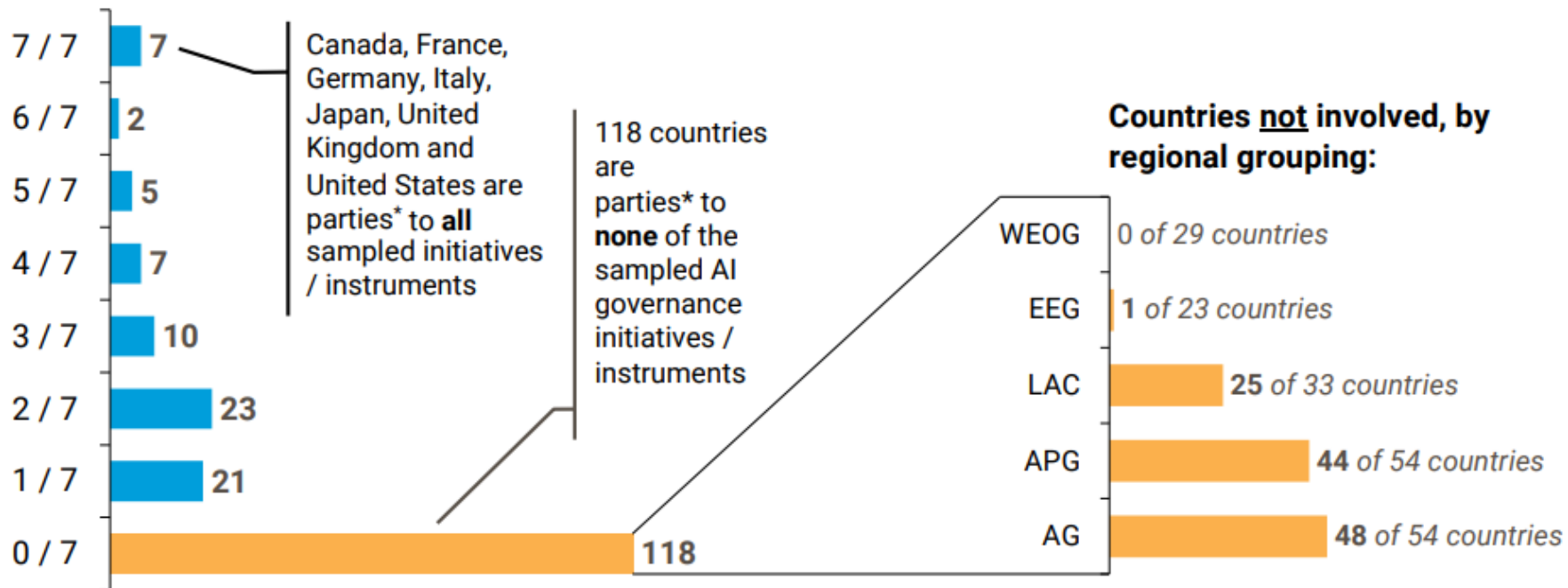
Frontier Model Forum

▸ advances AI safety research and identifies best practices for AI development and deployment

The fragmented international AI governance initiatives

The underrepresentation of developing countries in AI governance discussions

Sample: OECD AI Principles (2019), G20 AI principles (2019), Council of Europe AI Convention drafting group (2022–2024), GPAI Ministerial Declaration (2022), G7 Ministers' Statement (2023), Bletchley Declaration (2023) and Seoul Ministerial Declaration (2024).

INTERREGIONAL ONLY, EXCLUDES REGIONAL

7 / 7 — 7

Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States are parties* to **all** sampled initiatives / instruments

6 / 7 — 2
5 / 7 — 5
4 / 7 — 7
3 / 7 — 10
2 / 7 — 23
1 / 7 — 21
0 / 7 — 118

118 countries are parties* to **none** of the sampled AI governance initiatives / instruments

Countries not involved, by regional grouping:

WEOG — 0 of 29 countries
EEG — **1** of 23 countries
LAC — **25** of 33 countries
APG — **44** of 54 countries
AG — **48** of 54 countries

* Per endorsement of relevant intergovernmental issuances. Countries are not considered involved in a plurilateral initiative solely because of membership in the European Union or the African Union. *Abbreviations*: AG, African Group; APG, Asia and the Pacific Group; EEG, Eastern European Group; G20, Group of 20; G7, Group of Seven; GPAI, Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; WEOG, Western European and Others Group.

Source: The United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body

From principles-based to risk-based approaches

Initiative	Focus
OECD AI Principles (2019)	Inclusive growth, human-centered values, transparency, security, safety and accountability
G20 AI Principles (2019)	Explicit mention to accountability, inclusive and safe digitalization (follows-up OECD Recommendation on AI)
Global Partnership on AI (2020)	Human rights and democratic values fostering international cooperation (integrated partnership with OECD)
Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group (2023)	Looks at the whole AI lifecycle aiming for a safe, trustworthy, and secure AI in line with a risk-based approach (formed after the G7 Summit)
Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety (2023)	Need for cross-country policies and developing relevant capabilities to mitigate potential risks for frontier AI
Seoul Declaration (2024)	Prioritizes international cooperation to address the risks posed by AI and a human-centric vision (follows-up the Bletchley Declaration)
Council of Europe Committee on AI (2024)	Focus on human right, transparency and democratic values in the entire lifecycle of AI, stakeholder engagement and responsible innovation based on a risk-based approach

UN's contribution to global AI governance

1993   **2016**   **2017**   **2021**   **2024**

Multi-stakeholder platforms   Ethical standard   Global resolutions   New initiatives

Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD)

Multistakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (STI Forum)

AI for Good Global Summit

UNESCO
Recommendation on the Ethics of Artifitial Intelligence

Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM)

Ethical Impact Assessment (EIA)

UN General Assembly
Resolutions on AI:

Steering AI towards Global Good

Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of AI

Pact for the Future
Commitment to new initiatives:

Set up a dedicated working group on data governance

Establish a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI

Initiate a Global Dialogue on AI Governance

A wide range of efforts on AI governance

UN trade & development (UNCTAD)

Ethics and policy

UNESCO
- Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

WHO
- Guidance on Ethics & Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Policy Guidance on AI for Children
- The Case for Better Governance of Children's Data: A Manifesto
- Responsible Data for Children (rd4c.org)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- Guide to mainstream human rights in the digital transformation of cities
- Policy framework for centering people, inclusion, and human rights in smart city development

UN-Women
- CSw67 ("agreed conclusions")

United Nations Population Fund
- Programme of action for the International Conference on Population and Development: A population-focused human rights-based framework

KEY:
Applies to AI
May apply to AI
* Binding

Human rights

OHCHR
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*

ILO
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)*
- Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)*
- Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006 (No. 187)*
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)*
- Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)*
- Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)*
- ILO Code of Practice on the protection of workers' personal data

UNICEF
- Convention on the Rights of the Child*

Technical standards

ITU
- AI in Telecom Operations and Management
- AI in Smart Systems and Cities
- AI in Network Management and Services AI in Specific Technologies or Applications

UNDP
- The Digital Public Goods standard for AI systems (developed together with DPGA)

ICAO
- Chicago Convention annexes*

Peace and Security

UNODA
- Article 36 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions*
- Biological Weapons Convention*
- Chemical Weapons Convention

Health

WHO
- Regulatory considerations on artificial intelligence for health
- Generating Evidence for Artificial Intelligence Based Medical Devices: A Framework for Training Validation and Evaluation
- Guidance on Ethics & Governance of Artificial Intelligence for Health

Communications

Department of Global Communications
- Developing work on principles on information integrity

UNESCO
- Guidelines for the Governance of Digital Platforms

Trade

WTO
- General Agreement on Trade in Services*
- Technical Barriers to Trade*
- Information Technology Agreement*
- Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*
- Trade Facilitation Agreement

UNCITRAL
- Draft provisions on automated contracting

Intellectual property

WIPO
- Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations*
- Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works*
- Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances*
- Patent Cooperation Treaty*

Drugs and crime

UN Office on Drugs and Crime
- Kyoto Declaration

UNICRI
- Policy Framework for Responsible Limits on Facial Recognition. Use Case: Law Enforcement Investigations
- Toolkit for Responsible AI Innovation in Law Enforcement

UNOCT
- 8th review of the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (A/RES/77/298)

Education

UNESCO
- Guidance for generative AI in education and research
- Draft AI competency frameworks for students and teachers
- AI and Digital Transformation Competencies for Civil Servants

Other

UN-HABITAT
- AI Risk Assessment Framework
- International guidelines on people-centred smart cities

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- The Abu Dhabi Declaration, UNIDO GC.18

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

Source: The United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body

Incorporating accountability in AI governance

Would the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) reporting work for AI?

Public disclosure of how AI systems work and its impact

A multi-stakeholder approach to ensure an inclusive process in the design and implementation of AI systems

"Comply or explain" approach or
Mandatory reporting with penalties for non-compliance

Thank you