AI governance within the UN System

7 October 2026 | Geneva

DiPLO Geneva Internet Platform

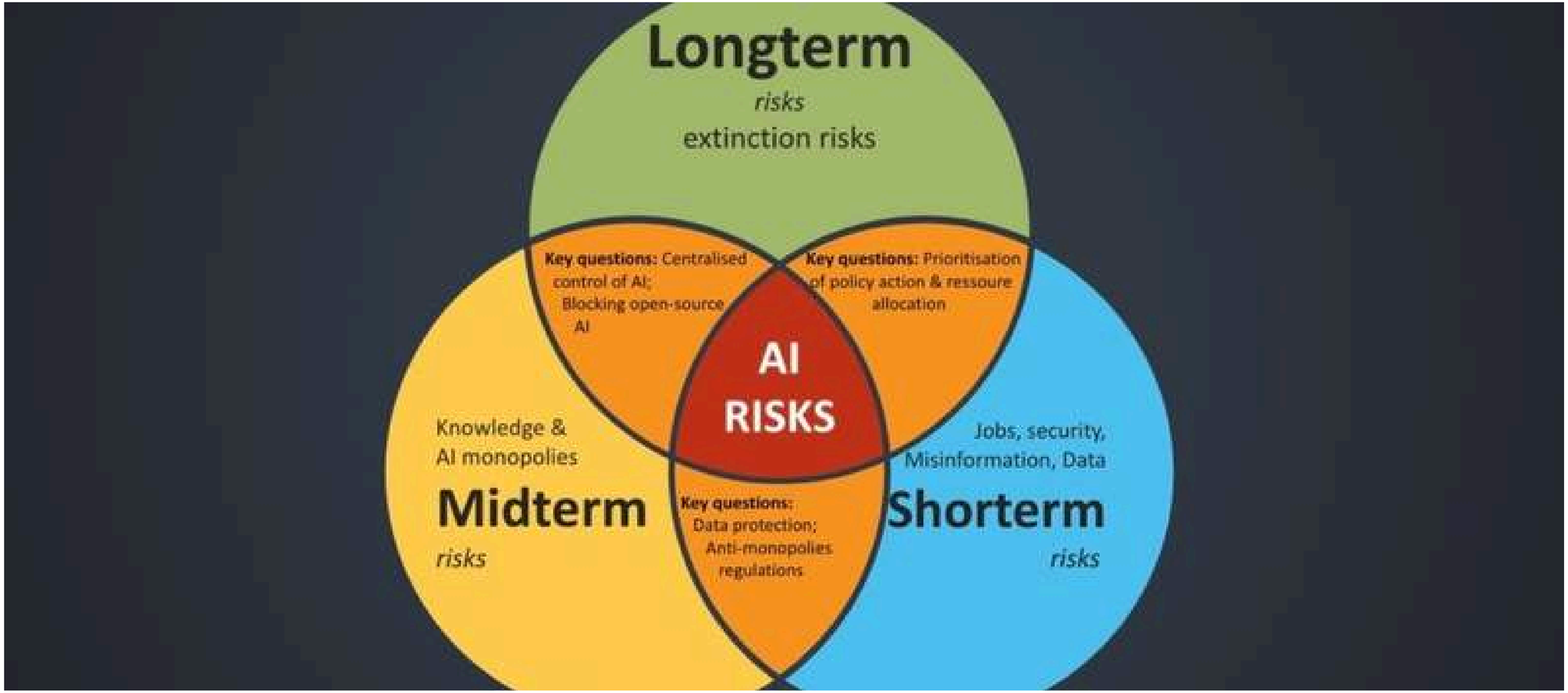
Sorina Teleanu

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Setting the scene





AI risks taxonomy

Policy implications of AI

Socio-economic

- Potential for economic growth and contribution to SDGs.
- Gaps in AI development and adoption, inequalities, and divides.
- AI and jobs / future of work.
- AI and IPRs.
- Competition.
- AI, energy consumption, use of natural resources.



Safety and security

- Automated/autonomous systems and human safety (e.g. self-driving cars).
- AI and cybersecurity: friends or foes?
- AI, peace, and security (AWS, LAWS, ...)
- AI in conflict resolution.
- AI as a matter of national security.

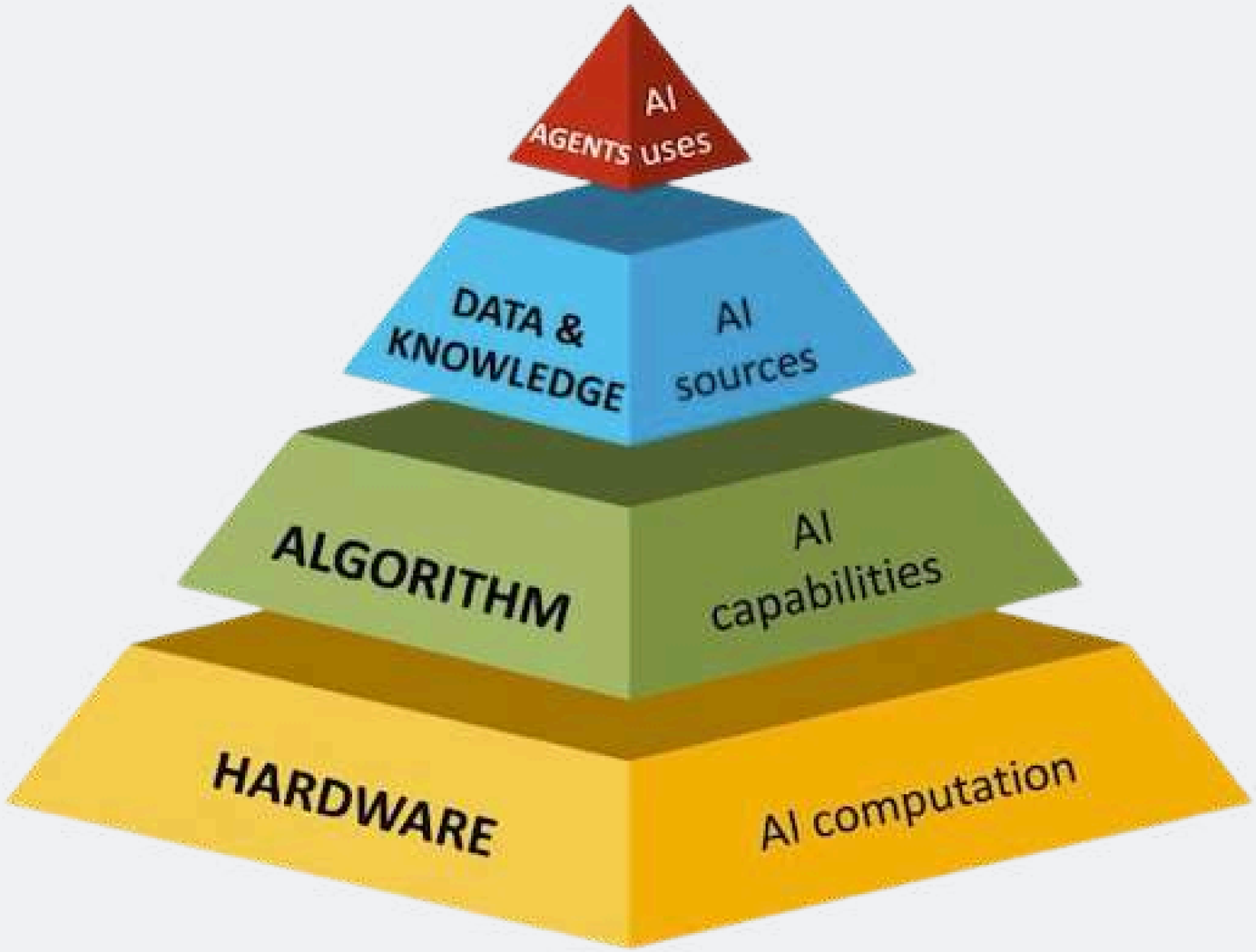


Human rights & ethics

- Challenges for privacy, freedom of expression, right of assembly, etc.
- AI and mis-/disinformation.
- Bias and discrimination in automated decision-making.
- Ethics, fairness, justice.
- Transparency and accountability.



AI pyramid



Layers of:

- AI development
- AI competition
- AI development



AI governance approaches

Technical standards	• Standards as bridge between tech and policy. ◦ The case of the EU AI Act. • Over 300 existing and under-development standards for AI, nationally and internationally. • Key international SDOs: ISO, IEC, IEEE SA, ITU-T.
Private sector self-regulation	• Frontier Model Forum (OpenAI, Anthropic, Google, Microsoft; Amazon and Meta joined later). • Multiple genAI companies: Voluntary AI commitments to promote safe, secure, transparent development and use of gen(AI) model tech (2023). ◦ Focus on 'generative models that are overall more powerful than the current industry frontier'.
Governments: Soft-law	• Guidelines: Japan – Guidelines on AI transparency; Singapore – Model AI Governance Framework (2020, 2nd edition), Model AI Governance Framework for Generative AI ; ...
Governments: Hard law	• Horizontal regulation: EU AI Act, Republic of Korea AI Basic Act, ... • Sector-specific regulation: in place in various jurisdictions covering issues such as autonomous vehicles, FRT use, and deepfakes. • Application of existing regulations to AI.
Regional and international initiatives	• Intergovernmental: G7, G20, CoE, UNGA, UNESCO, ITU, ... • MSH: GPAI, ...



AI governance at the UN: some examples

Non-exhaustive overview | International level

Existing AI governance mechanisms, processes, instruments

Key instruments

- OECD Recommendation on AI (2019)
- G20: AI Principles (2019)
- UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI (2021)
- G7 Hiroshima Process: Guiding principles and Code of conduct for organisations developing advanced AI (2023)
- Council of Europe: Convention on AI and HR, Democracy and the Rule of Law (2024)
- UNGA resolutions on safe, secure, trstworthy AI and sustainable development | AI and capacity building | | AI in the military domain | Panel and Dialogue (2024, 2025)
- AI in the Global Digital Compact and Pact for the Future (2024)
- AI in WSIS+20 OD (2025)

Ongoing processes/discussions

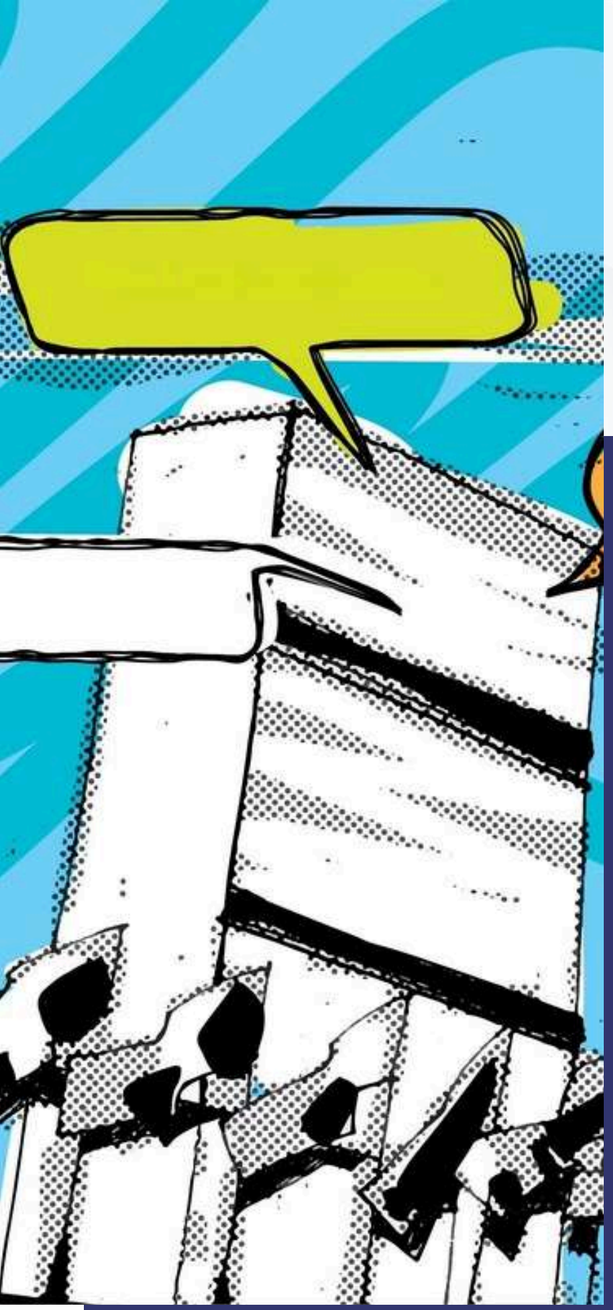
- AI discussions @ multiple IOs
  - AI and SD at CSTD & UNCTAD
  - IPRs at WIPO
  - AI and work at ILO
  - AI and health at WHO
  - AI, peace, and security at GGE on LAWS, Security Council, ...
- AI standardisation at ITU-T, ISO, IEC, ...
- International AI Standards Summit (2024-2025)
- Global AI Summits (since 2023)
- ITU: AI for Good Summit (since 2017) & AI Governance Day / Dialogue
- IGF: Annual debates & Policy Network on AI
- UNESCO's Global Forum on the Ethics of AI
- Discussions at GPAI, G7 Hiroshima Process, G20, BRICS, ...

Recently launched

- International Scientific Panel on AI
- Global Dialogue on AI Governance

Also relevant

- AI policies, frameworks discussions at regional level: ASEAN, AU, EU, ..
- National laws and policies



AI governance across the UN System

- **UNGA resolutions on AI**
  - A/RES/78/265: Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure, trustworthy AI systems for sustainable development (March 2024)
  - A/RES/78/311: Enhancing international cooperation on capacity-building of AI (July 2024)
  - A/RES/79/239: AI in the military domain and its implications for international peace & security (Dec. 2024)
  - A/RES/79/325: Terms of reference and modalities for the establishment and functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance (Aug.2025)
  - A/RES/80/58: AI in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security (Dec. 2025)
  - A/RES/80/23: Possible risks of integration of AI in command, control and communication systems of nuclear weapons (Dec. 2025)
  - AI in the **Global Digital Compact and the Pact for the Future**. (Sept. 2024)
  - Also in the **WSIS+20 outcome document** (focus on capacity building). (Dec. 2025)
- **Security Council debates** on AI and international peace and security. (2024, 2025)
- New mechanisms: **Global Dialogue on AI Governance** & **International Scientific Panel on AI**
- Specialised discussions within **various IOs**: ITU, ILO, WIPO, WHO, CSTD, UNCTAD, WTO, ...
- AI discussions at **AI for Good Global Summit, IGF**, ...

AI in focus at UNGA81 General Debate

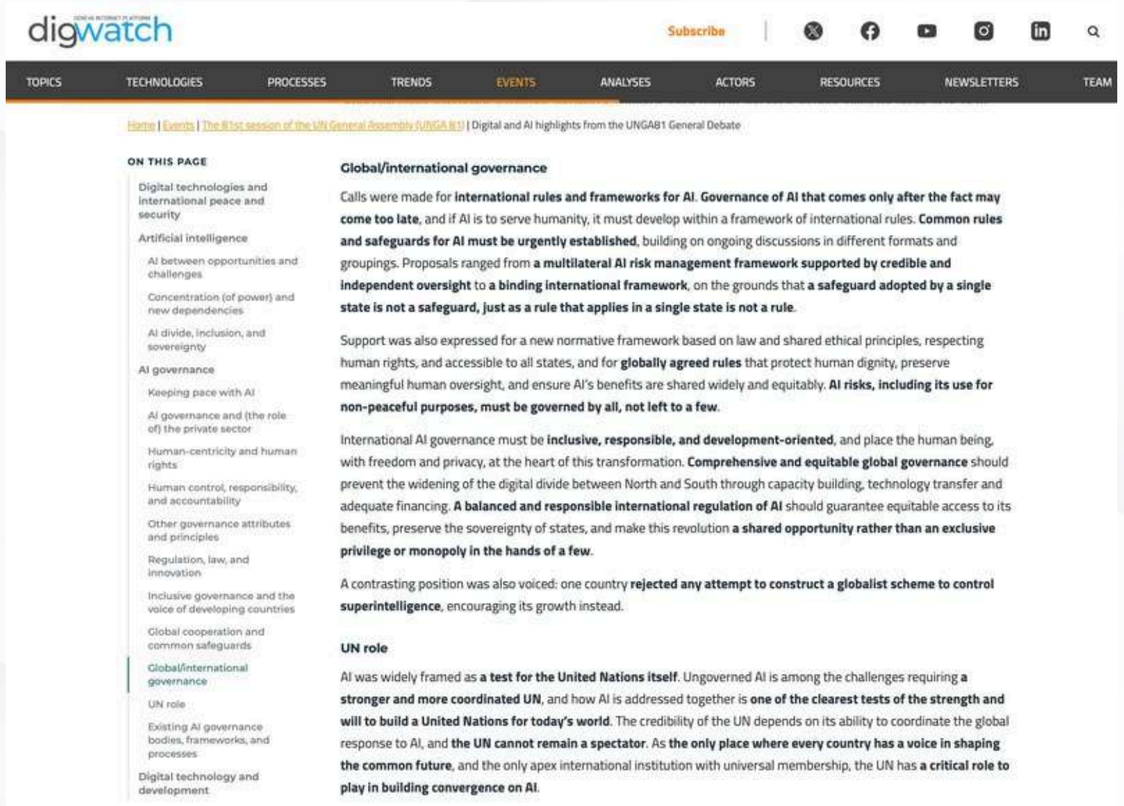
Among calls and proposals

- Comprehensive and equitable global governance
- Balanced and responsible international regulation of AI

- international compact for sovereign and democratic AI

- Multilateral AI risk management framework supported by credible and independent oversight

- Common rules by the UN
- A UN International Convention on AI
- UN Framework Convention on AI Safeguards
- International institution modelled on the ITU or IAEA



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TOPICS | TECHNOLOGIES | PROCESSES | TRENDS | EVENTS | ANALYSES | ACTORS | RESOURCES | NEWSLETTERS | TEAM

Home | Events | The 81st session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 81) | Digital and AI highlights from the UNGA81 General Debate

ON THIS PAGE

- Digital technologies and international peace and security
- Artificial intelligence
  - AI between opportunities and challenges
  - Concentration (of power) and new dependencies
  - AI divide, inclusion, and sovereignty
- AI governance
  - Keeping pace with AI
  - AI governance and (the role of) the private sector
  - Human-centricity and human rights
  - Human control, responsibility, and accountability
  - Other governance attributes and principles
  - Regulation, law, and innovation
  - Inclusive governance and the voice of developing countries
  - Global cooperation and common safeguards
  - Global/international governance
  - UN role
  - Existing AI governance bodies, frameworks, and processes
- Digital technology and development

Global/international governance

Calls were made for **international rules and frameworks for AI**. **Governance of AI that comes only after the fact may come too late**, and if AI is to serve humanity, it must develop within a framework of international rules. **Common rules and safeguards for AI must be urgently established**, building on ongoing discussions in different formats and groupings. Proposals ranged from **a multilateral AI risk management framework supported by credible and independent oversight** to **a binding international framework**, on the grounds that **a safeguard adopted by a single state is not a safeguard, just as a rule that applies in a single state is not a rule**.

Support was also expressed for a new normative framework based on law and shared ethical principles, respecting human rights, and accessible to all states, and for **globally agreed rules** that protect human dignity, preserve meaningful human oversight, and ensure AI's benefits are shared widely and equitably. **AI risks, including its use for non-peaceful purposes, must be governed by all, not left to a few**.

International AI governance must be **inclusive, responsible, and development-oriented**, and place the human being, with freedom and privacy, at the heart of this transformation. **Comprehensive and equitable global governance** should prevent the widening of the digital divide between North and South through capacity building, technology transfer and adequate financing. **A balanced and responsible international regulation of AI** should guarantee equitable access to its benefits, preserve the sovereignty of states, and make this revolution **a shared opportunity rather than an exclusive privilege or monopoly in the hands of a few**.

A contrasting position was also voiced: one country **rejected any attempt to construct a globalist scheme to control superintelligence**, encouraging its growth instead.

UN role

AI was widely framed as **a test for the United Nations itself**. Ungoverned AI is among the challenges requiring **a stronger and more coordinated UN**, and how AI is addressed together is **one of the clearest tests of the strength and will to build a United Nations for today's world**. The credibility of the UN depends on its ability to coordinate the global response to AI, and **the UN cannot remain a spectator**. As **the only place where every country has a voice in shaping the common future**, and the only apex international institution with universal membership, the UN has **a critical role to play in building convergence on AI**.

AI in Global Digital Compact

UNGA 79: PGA appoints co-facs to identify - in intergov, SH consultative process - ToR and modalities

AI governance

Indep. Intern. Scientific Panel
(balanced geo. representation)

- **Promote scientific understanding**
  - through evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments
  - drawing on existing national/regional/international initiatives and research networks

Global Dialogue on AI Gov.
(Govs + relevant SH)

- *Will* take place on the margins of existing relevant UN conferences and meetings.

Standards

- *Call* on SDOs to collaborate to promote the development & application of interoperable AI standards.

Diversity, development, CB

Financing options

- SG, in consultation w/ potential contributions and UN system, to **develop innovative voluntary financing options for AI CB.**
  - Take into account HLAB recomm. on global fund | Complementary to relevant UN funding mechanisms
- Submit options for consideration to UNGA 79.

Capacity building

- **Encourage international partnerships on AI CB** to:
  - develop education and training programmes
  - increase access to resources (*open AI models & systems, open training data & compute*);
  - facilitate AI model training and development;
  - promote part. of MSMEs in digital economy.
- **Leverage UN and MSH mechanisms** *to support AI CB* to
  - bridge AI divides,
  - facilitate access to AI applications
  - build capacity in high-performance computing and related skills in developing countries.

Diversity, development

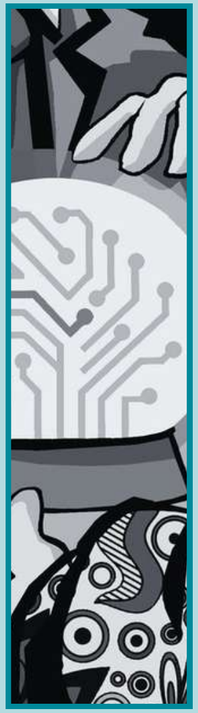
- **Promote AI systems that advance, protect, and preserve** linguistic and cultural diversity & take into account multilingualism.
- **Promote NS, SS, and triangular cooperation** to support development of
  - representative high-quality data sets,
  - affordable compute resources,
  - local solutions that reflect linguistic and cultural diversity and
  - entrepreneurial ecosystems in developing countries.

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Overview of UNGA A/RES/79/325

Global Dialogue on AI Governance

Functions

Platform to

- **Discuss international cooperation**, share best practices and lessons learned
- **Facilitate open, transparent and inclusive discussions on AI governance** with a view to:
  - enabling AI to contribute to SDGs implementation and to closing DD between and within countries

Focus areas

- Development of **safe, secure, trustworthy** AI systems
- **Capacity gaps**, with a view to leveraging existing UN and MSH mechanisms to support AI CB to
  - bridge AI divides
  - facilitate access to AI applications
  - build capacity in high-performance computing and related skills in developing countries
- Social, economic, ethical, cultural, linguistic, technical **implications of AI**
- **Interoperability and compatibility of AI governance** approaches
- Respect for, protection and promotion of **HR in the field of AI**
- **Transparency, accountability, robust human oversight** of AI systems in compliance with IL
- Development of **open-source software, open data, and open AI models**;

Structure

Participation

- Involving governments and all relevant SH

Format

- MSH plenary meeting with a high-level governmental segment
- Presentation of the Panel´s annual report
- Thematic discussions

Meetings

- **Convened annually**
  - Up to two days
  - In the margins of existing relevant UN conferences and meetings
  - Alternating between GVA and NY

- 2025: Dialogue launch at **HL MSH informal meeting in the margins of the HL Week of UNGA80,** chaired by PGA (September)
- 2026: Dialogue back-to-back in the marging of AI for Good Summit in GVA (July)
- 2027: Dialogue back-to-back in the marging of STI Forum in NY (May)

Outputs

Leadership

- PGA to appoint **2 co-chairs** for each Dialogue
  - 1 - developed country, 1 - developing country.
- Co-chairs to **identify main topics** of the Dialogue.

Output

- **Co-Chairs' summary** of each annual Dialogue

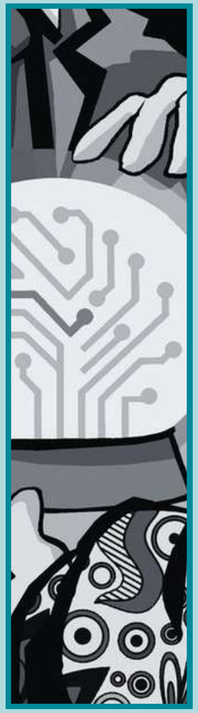
Follow-ups

- Co-chairs of 2nd Dialogue to hold **intergov. consultations to agree on common understanding on priority areas for international AI governance**
  - Taking into account summaries of previous Dialogues and contributions from other SH
  - As input to the HL review of GDC & further discussions

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Overview of UNGA A/RES/79/325

Independent International Scientific Panel on AI

Functions

- Promote **scientific understanding**
  - Issue **evidence-based scientific assessments synthesising and analysing existing research** related to the opportunities, risks, and impacts of AI.
- Guided by principles of independence, scientific credibility and rigor, multidisciplinarity, and inclusive participation

Structure

Membership

- 40 members
- Serving in personal capacity
- 3-year term
- Balanced geographic representation

Leadership

- **2 co-chairs**
  - 1 - developed country
  - 1 - developing country
- **Up to 3 vice chairs**
- Elected by the Panel, taking into account geo. & gender balance

Members responsibilities

- Candidates to provide full disclosure of all conflicts of interest
  - As part of nomination
  - If appointed, on ongoing basis
- Commit to participate substantially, while ensuring scientific independence, and integrity in Panel activities including meeting, drafting, and reviewing.

Other details

- **WGs** established as needed
- **May consult informally** with external experts

Appointment

- SG to
  - Launch a published criteria-based open call
  - Recommend a list of 40 members
    - on the basis of their outstanding expertise in AI and related fields, interdisciplinary perspectives., geographic and gender balance
    - taking into account candidacies from a broad representation of varying levels of tech. development, including from developing countries
    - with due consideration to **nominations from MS**
    - no more than two selected candidates of the same nationality or affiliation & no employee of the UN system
- GA: appoints members, *in a timebound manner*

Outputs

- One **annual summary report**
  - **Policy-relevant but non-prescriptive**
  - *Including* **thematic briefs** as it deems necessary

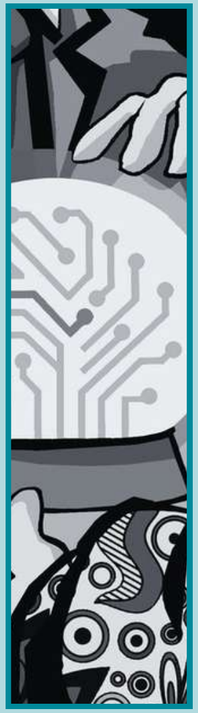
Reporting

- **Updates** on its work **up to twice per year** to hear views through an **interactive dialogue of the GA Plenary,** with the Panel's co-chairs.
- **Annual report** presented at the Global Dialogue on AI Governance.

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Overview of UNGA A/RES/79/325

Independent International Scientific Panel on AI

Panel presents annual report at Dialogue

Global Dialogue on AI Governance

Relations with other mechanisms

- Work of Panel and Dialogue will **contribute to informing and improving CB efforts on AI**
- Specialized agencies, funds, programmes, other entities, bodies, offices & related orgs of UN system, **are encouraged,** within their respective mandates and resources, **to take into consideration the contributions of Panel and Dialogue** in:
  - leveraging the opportunities and addressing the challenges in **enhancing international cooperation on AI CB,** including through:
    - using appropriate inter-agency mechanisms
    - conducting research, mapping and analysis
    - reporting on progress and challenges in this field
    - leveraging their resources and expertise to provide tailored assistance

Secretariat

- SG to facilitate, within existing resources and mandate, **appropriate Secretariat support** for Panel and Dialogue, by
  - leveraging UN system-wide capacities, including those from the Inter-Agency Working Group on AI;

Support

- **Encourages** States, private sector, financial institutions, foundations and other donors in a position to do so, to support the effective functioning of the Panel and Dialogue,
  - including by facilitating the participation of representatives and SHs of developing countries by offering travel support,
  - through **voluntary contributions** that are made public in the interest of full transparency;

Review

- Continuation of the ToR of Panel and Dialogue **may** be considered and decided by GA during the HL Review of GDC at UNGA82

By co-chairs of 2nd Dialogue,
Taking into account summaries of 2026 & 2027 Dialogues & contributions from other SH

Intergov negotiations on common understandings on priority areas for international AI governance

GDC HL review

6-7 July 2026, Geneva

Global Dialogue on AI Governance

Background

- Commitment to establish the Dialogue in Global Digital Compact (Sept. 2024).
- ToR and modalities established through UNGA A/RES/79/325 (Aug. 2025).
- Formally launched in Sept. 2025 at a High-level Multistakeholder Informal Meeting during high-level week of UNGA 80.

Details regarding 2026 Dialogue

- **Co-Chairs**: El Salvador and Estonia
  - Identify main topics for the Dialogue & prepare a Co-Chairs' summary
- Hosted **by UN Secretary-General with ITU's support**.
- Held back-to-back along the margins of the 2026 AI for Good Summit
- **Joint Secretariat** comprising EOSG, ITU, ODET, UNESCO & **coordinated** by ITU and UNESCO.

Format

- Multi-stakeholder plenary segments
- High-level governmental segments
- Presentation of Panel's annual report
- Thematic clusters

Output

Co-Chairs' Summary

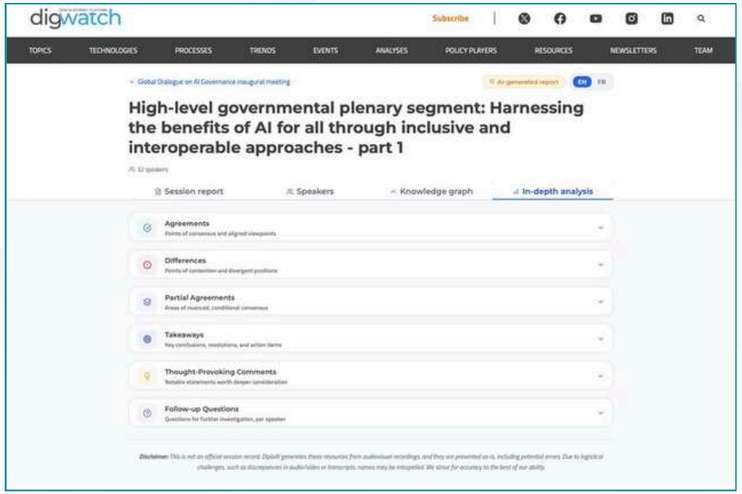


Meanwhile

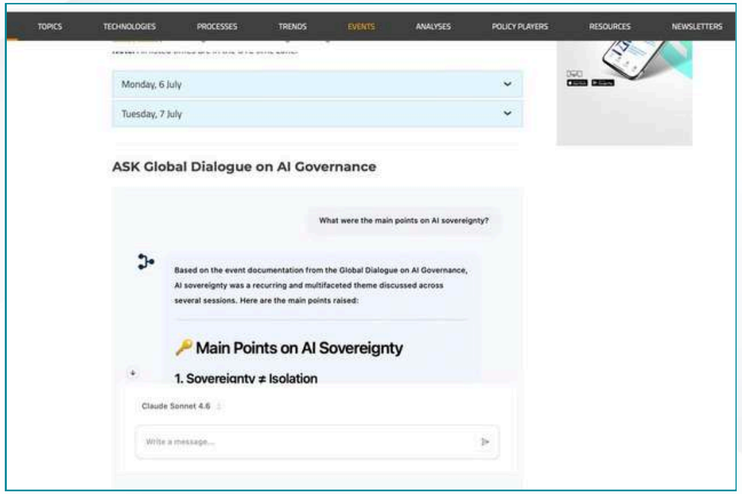
Dialogue coverage by Digital Watch



The Dialogue, session by session.



For each session: Narrative report, key points by speakers, In-depth analysis, etc.



An assistant built on transcripts.

GLOBAL DIALOGUE ON AI GOVERNANCE | JULY 2026 | GENEVA

This app was prepared by DiploGIP with the help of Claude | August 2026

An overview of main takeaways

Each view below is a different set of takeaways from the dialogue, grouped by topic and mapped by the connections between topics. Most takeaways carry more than one topic – the arcs show where topics were argued together. Select a topic to isolate it, or click an arc to read only the takeaways that join two.

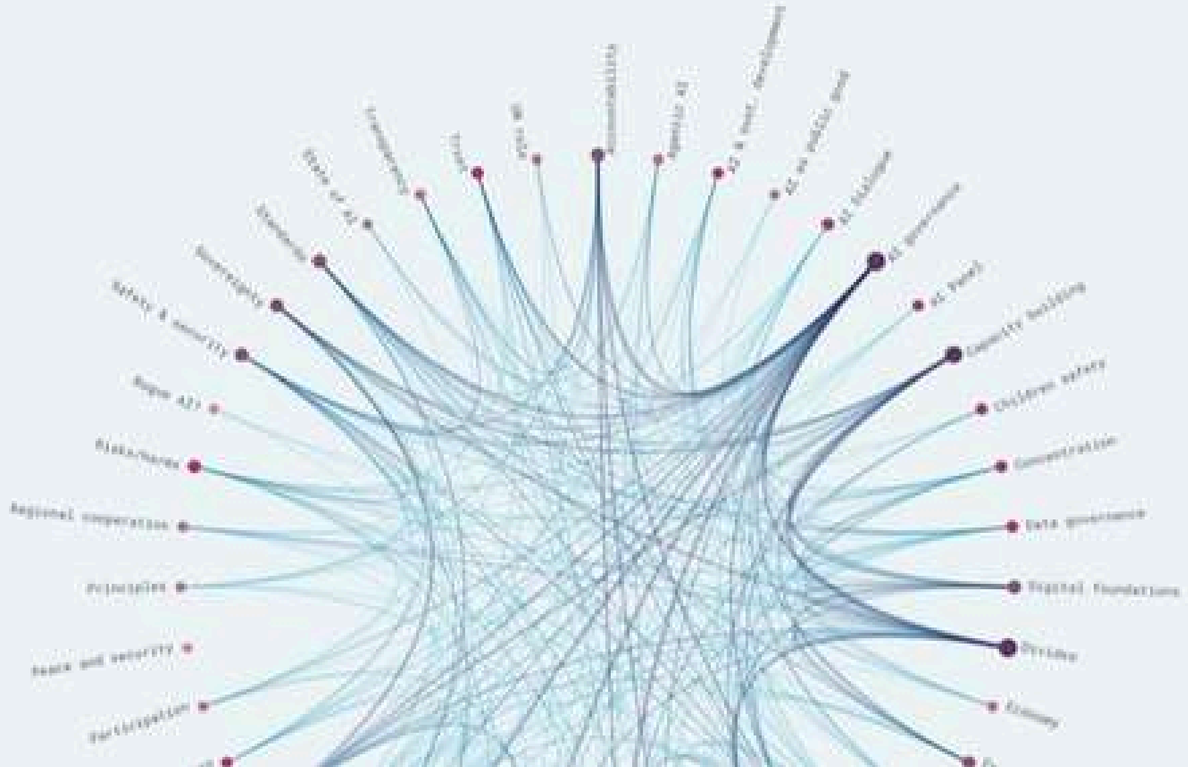
Digital Watch takeaways 148 | Digital Watch takeaways - Enhanced 148 | Parallel takeaways - Overarching 20 | Parallel takeaways - Detailed 84

Takeaways extracted from the session reports produced and published by Digital Watch, available at dig.watch. This is the reference set; it follows the structure of the session reports, with each takeaway drawn from a specific session.

TOPICS 43

- Accountability 13
- Agentic AI 4
- AI & sustainable development 6
- AI as public / common good 3
- AI Dialogue 8
- AI governance 32
- AI Panel 6
- Capacity building 27
- Children safety & protection 3
- Concentration 8
- Data governance 9
- Digital foundations 12
- Divides 23
- Economy 4
- Enabling environments 12
- Environment 6
- Ethics 5
- Evaluation 16
- Financing 5
- Gender 3
- Human oversight 5

CONNECTION MAP

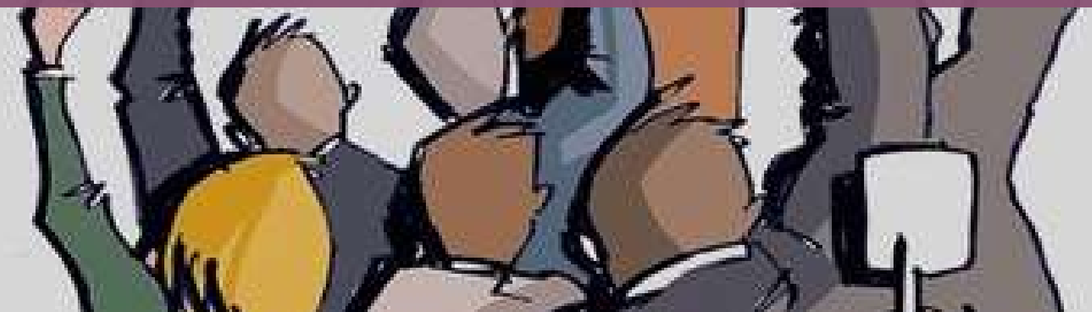


Global Dialogue on AI Governance 2027

3–4 May 2027

New York

Back-to-back with the 11th *Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals*



Preliminary Report of the International Scientific Panel on AI

'Evidence-based assessment of opportunities, risks and impacts of artificial intelligence'

WHO WROTE IT AND HOW

40
independent experts, five regional groups

3
months from first meeting to publication

60+
virtual meetings, one plenary

386
references cited

THE REPORT, IN ITS OWN WORDS

'**strictly scientific,** non-political'

'policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive'

'limited to the non-military domain'

'documents international scientific **consensus and disagreements**'

'reflects **the best** available evidence'

'It 'seeks to present a **balanced analysis** of the risks and opportunities of AI.
"Balanced" means a commitment to evaluating empirical data without undue bias towards optimism or pessimism.'

HOW IT IS BUILT



Executive summary pp. 8–10

§1 Why this moment? pp. 11–13

§2 What does the evidence show? 8 cross-cutting findings pp. 14–26

§3 Findings by domain 7 domain chapters pp. 27–44

§4 Gaps and next steps pp. 45–46

References pp. 47–55

SIX KEY FIGURES DRAWN FROM THE REPORT

75%
of computing power among top 500 AI supercomputers is in USA

91%
of notable models came from private firms

7,000+
languages; only a small fraction covered in AI models

118
countries not engaged in major AI governance discussions

40+
types of governance instruments, rarely measuring real-world effectiveness

84%
attack success against widely-deployed AI coding agents

Preliminary Report of the International Scientific Panel on AI

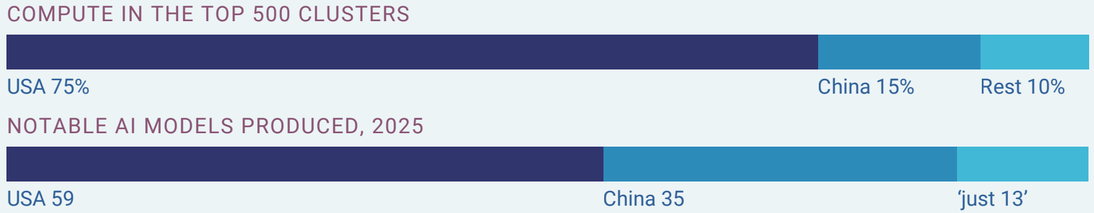
Concentration - a key challenge

The report's most repeated structural claim; it carries multiple meanings across the report.

> ‘AI risks are unevenly distributed across populations and countries, while AI development and the wealth it creates are highly concentrated.’

Geographical concentration

‘75% of the computing power of the 500 largest-known private and public AI compute clusters was located in the United States, followed by 15% in China and 10% in the rest of the world’



Markets and supply chain

‘very high market concentration where a single provider has 80% or more of the global market’

‘Foundation-model markets trend oligopolistic: chips, compute, cloud and frontier training are concentrated.’

Who builds frontier models

‘concentrated in a handful of firms in a handful of countries’

‘Frontier AI is concentrated in a few companies in a few countries, posing reliability and accessibility issues globally.’

Governance instruments

‘fragmented, concentrated at the corporate level and rarely measure real-world effectiveness’

The same phrasing recurs three times.

Dependency

‘Compute infrastructure, evaluation expertise and data are concentrated where AI is built’

‘leaving most Member States dependent on systems they cannot build, inspect, audit or fully adapt to local context’

Political power

‘The concentration of AI capabilities [...] could enable authoritarian capture and undermine democratic accountability.’

‘Power concentration, epistemic erosion and the fragmentation of shared reality represent foundational threats to democratic society’

Knowledge and culture

‘This concentration of resources introduces risks of knowledge and cultural homogenization’

‘systems that systematically reflect dominant languages and perspectives while marginalizing others’

The evidence base itself

‘The evidence base mirrors concentration.’

‘The evidence on the impacts of AI is concentrated in high-income, English-language contexts’

Rents, labour and fiscal capacity

‘High market concentration can allow firms to charge significant rents’

‘who owns the stack, determines access, captures the surplus and what happens to labour-income tax systems if gains shift to capital?’

34 MENTIONS — 5 Executive summary · 3 §1 Why this moment? · 13 §2 The evidence · 13 §3 By domain · 0 §4 Evidence gaps

Counted: concentration 13 · concentrated 18 · concentrate 2 · concentrates 1 — 34 sentences across 15 pages. The report makes the same claim twice more in other words: ‘centralization of capability’ (p.11) and ‘markets trend oligopolistic’ (p.34).

Governance: The status quo

1

The evidence dilemma. Policymakers 'need evidence to make informed consequential governance decisions, but by the time the evidence exists, it might be too late to make them, as the evidence lags behind the pace of AI development'.

And the gap is widening. 'The pace of AI development is already exceeding risk mitigation and governance capacity.'



2

Limited governance capacity

'Most countries, including many advanced economies, **lack the technical expertise** to assess the most capable "frontier" models or to participate meaningfully in their governance.'

'Most governments in advanced economies lack the technical staff needed to understand rapid technological change'.

3

Many instruments, little evidence

Dozens are in use 'but they are fragmented, are concentrated among a few corporations and **rarely measure real-world effectiveness**'.

'While the Panel has inventoried governance instruments across corporate, national and international layers, the evidence of their real-world effectiveness remains thin.'

4

Fragmentation and contradiction

'AI governance approaches across regions remain fragmented.' 'some countries having introduced AI specific legislation with fundamentally contradictory rules and compliance costs'. '[...] divergent regulatory philosophies, with no unified deployed mechanism for risk management, no comparable evaluation standards, and limited coordination [...], risking a fragmented regulatory landscape.'

5

Most of the world is not at the table

118 countries 'predominantly in the global South, are not engaged in major AI governance discussions', and 'less than one third of developing countries have developed national AI strategies'.

6

Evaluation is not keeping pace

'Evaluation and measurement are key capacities for effective AI governance but are critically underdeveloped.' 'Agentic systems widen the measurement and governance gap significantly.'

7

Reactive, not preventive

'Many governance frameworks remain better equipped to respond after harm than to prevent it.'

Also: 'many AI governance frameworks do not explicitly consider children'.

Governance: What to do?

*'Realizing the full benefits of AI while minimizing its risks requires **good** governance.'*

National and regional AI safety institutes

2

'Building national and regional AI safety institutes and technical secondments for regulators may help to build capacity.'

Balanced approach

3 4

'A balanced approach to AI governance would draw on a wide instrument spectrum, combining **hard law** (binding legislation, sectoral regulation, regulatory sandboxes) with **soft-law mechanisms** (codes of ethics, voluntary developer commitments, industry alliances, technical standards, government-endorsed guidelines).'

Structured dialogue

1 5

Platforms for structured dialogue between 'frontier AI developers, member states, and the scientific community are critical'.

Existing venues are 'thematic, partial and ad hoc and more sustained processes are needed'.

From content to system architecture

7

'Regulating the persuasion and manipulation **of machinery itself,** not just its outputs.'

Governance 'should not only target content moderation but aim to address the economic, technical and cognitive infrastructure that makes disinformation profitable and persuasive'.

'Governance that targets only what AI systems produce will consistently fall behind systems engineered to generate and distribute persuasive content at scale.'

Shared standards, coordinated fast

4 6

'Rapid and coordinated international action on shared standards could mitigate risks by avoiding the race to the bottom arising from pure competition between corporations and countries.' 'Robust governance and standards are considered essential enablers' for agentic AI.

'**International bodies like the UN can play a critical role in coordinating global standards,** ensuring that the drive for open innovation is balanced against the need for harmonized safety benchmarks and robust measurement of immutable risks.'

A UN platform

4 5

'A United Nations-based platform is also one promising option to host this dialogue on a continuous, universally inclusive basis, complementary to the venues above.'



Numbers refer to the diagnosis on the previous slide.

What next?

'This preliminary report marks the beginning, not the end, of the work of the Panel.'

Thematic briefs

'specialized briefs on pressing issues as they arise, including but not limited to'

- AI and environment
- AI and child safety
- AI governance instruments and their effectiveness

'or broader sectoral briefs on the applications of AI in'

- Space
- Quantum
- Legal and judicial systems
- Financial markets



Input from the Global Dialogue

The Panel 'will take into account the outcomes of the Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance'.

Deepening the evidence base

'through structured consultations and close engagement with the scientific community'.

Over to Member States

The Panel '**stands ready to take on new tasks as set by Member States**'.

UN Inter-Agency Working Group on AI

About

Established by the High-Level Committee on Programmes in 2020.

Over 50 UN system entities as members.

Secretariat by ITU and UNESCO.

Deliverables

Principles for the Ethical Use of AI in the UN System (2022)

UN System White Paper on AI Governance (2024)

UN AI Resource Hub

- Platform with information on AI-related activities by 50+ UN entities.
- Builds on annual *UN Activities on AI* report by ITU. (2024 edition).



Tasks by UNGA

UNGA A/RES/79/325 : Requests the S-G to facilitate, within existing resources and mandates, **appropriate Secretariat support for the Panel and the Dialogue by leveraging UN system-wide capacities, including those of the IAWGAI**. (10)

UNGA A/RES/80/173: We call upon the **IAWGAI**, in consultation with AL facilitators, to **map existing UN system-wide capacity-building initiatives, identify potential gaps and address them,** inter alia, through **establishing an AI capacity-building fellowship for government officials and research programmes**, leveraging existing UN system-wide capacities, with a particular focus on developing countries, and **to report thereon at the inaugural Global Dialogue on AI Governance**, in 2026. (86)

Additional info

Coordination within the UN System on AI issues is also done through a **subgroup on AI of the Working Group on Digital Technologies** (established by UN S-G to follow up on Pact for the Future implementation).

Co-led by ITU, ODET, UNESCO.

About

AI Governance for Humanity Lab

UN initiative anchored in ODET



Established in Valencia, with the support of Spain.

- Advances the recommendations of the report of the UN SG's HLAB on AI
- Delivers on ODET's mandate to facilitate inclusive, MSH policy dialogue on AI governance

Network mobilisation

- Mobilises and sustains networks of AI governance experts, governments, civil society organisations, academia, and the private sector across regions to surface diverse perspectives and practical experiences relevant to international cooperation on AI governance.
- This includes **convening stakeholders and producing knowledge products** that can serve as analytical contributions to AI governance processes.

Policy analysis and learning

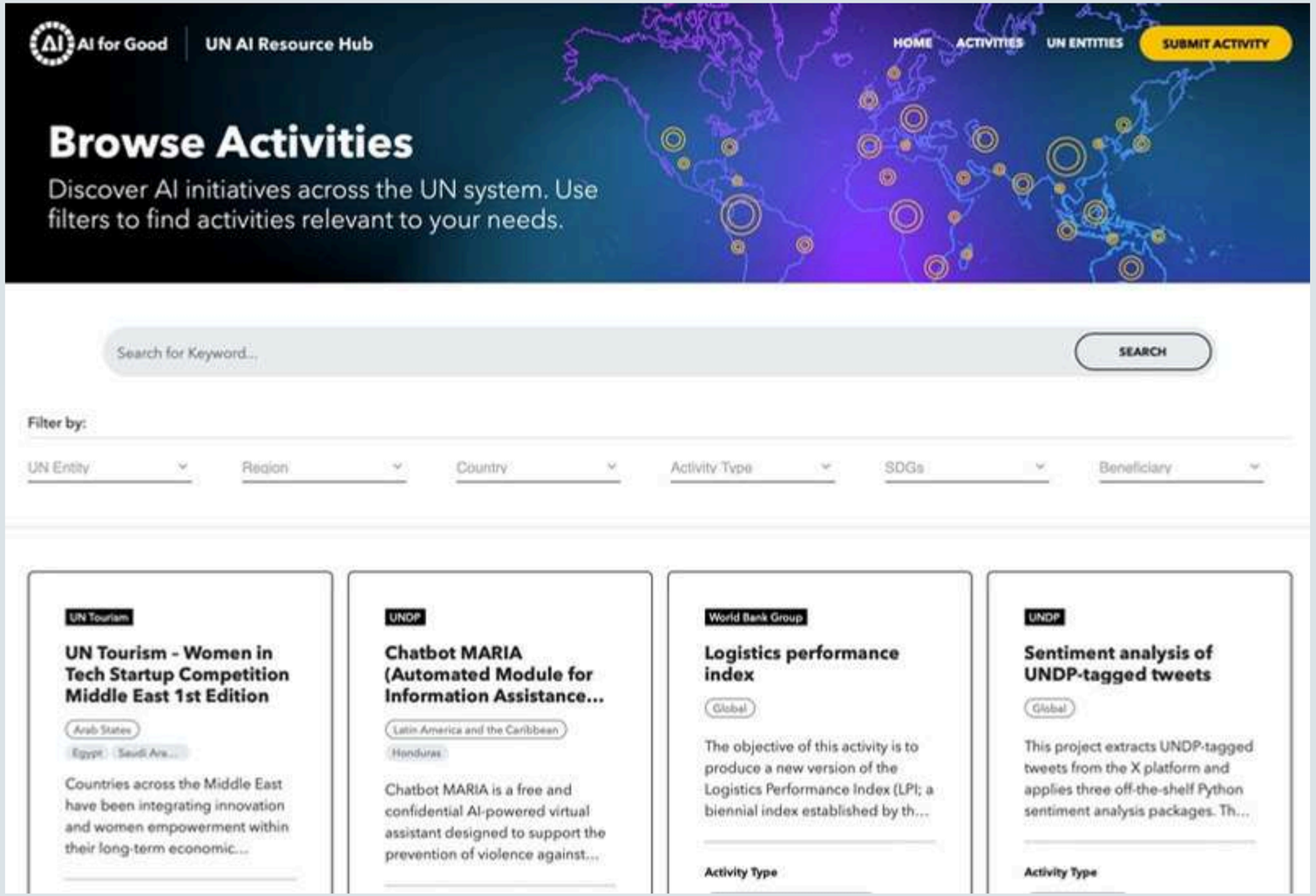
- Conducts **horizon scanning** and **comparative analysis of AI policy landscapes** across geographical, thematic, and technological dimensions, and **facilitates transparency and confidence-building measures** between key actors.
- Its work focuses on identifying points of convergence and friction across governance approaches, with an emphasis on AI governance at the regional, inter-regional and global levels.

Innovation in AI governance

- Working with scientists, technologists, civil society, artists, and practitioners, the Lab e**xplores and prototypes new cooperative practices and tools for AI governance**.
- These experiments are designed to generate practical lessons and implementation-ready insights that can help inform AI governance processes, including the Global Dialogue on AI Governance, and support the uptake of governance approaches in practice.

Spotlight

UN AI Resource Hub (by IAWG-AI)



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July 2025

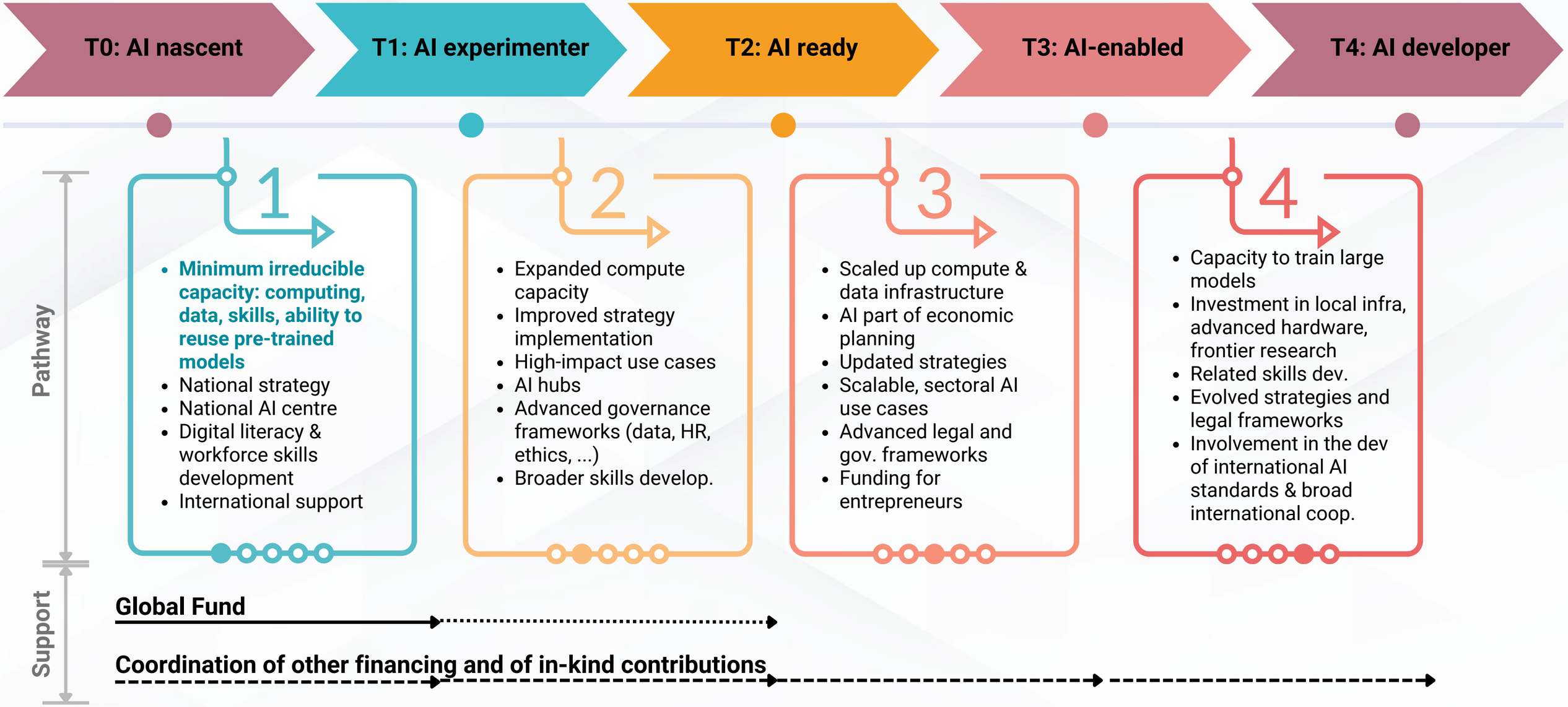
Financing AI CB: UN SG Report A/79/966

- The report was requested by MS in the GDC.
- Outlines **capacity development needs,** along with **tiers of AI maturity** for countries.
- At the core is the notion of a **minimum irreducible capacity:**
  - minimum level of skills, compute, data, and models
  - national AI strategy
  - international collaboration
  - baseline policy and technical conditions to support impactful and safe experimentation with AI
- Notes that 'AI CB announcements proliferate', but there are risks: duplication, funds competition, misalignment with needs, etc.
- Proposes a **Global Fund** and other **additional options for financing AI CB**, along with options for **coordinating other financing and in-kind contributions.**
- Multiple references in the report to alignment with national context, interests, goals.
- Notes that the 'UN system is uniquely positioned to play a key role in catalysing' AI CB work.



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Tiers of AI maturity



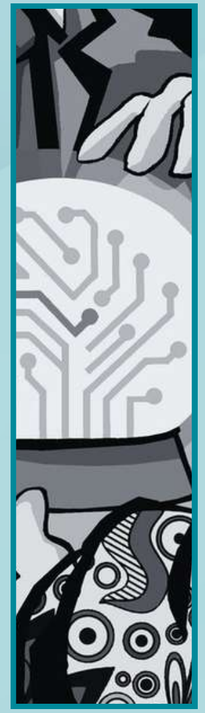
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UN SG Report A/79/966

Global Fund for AI

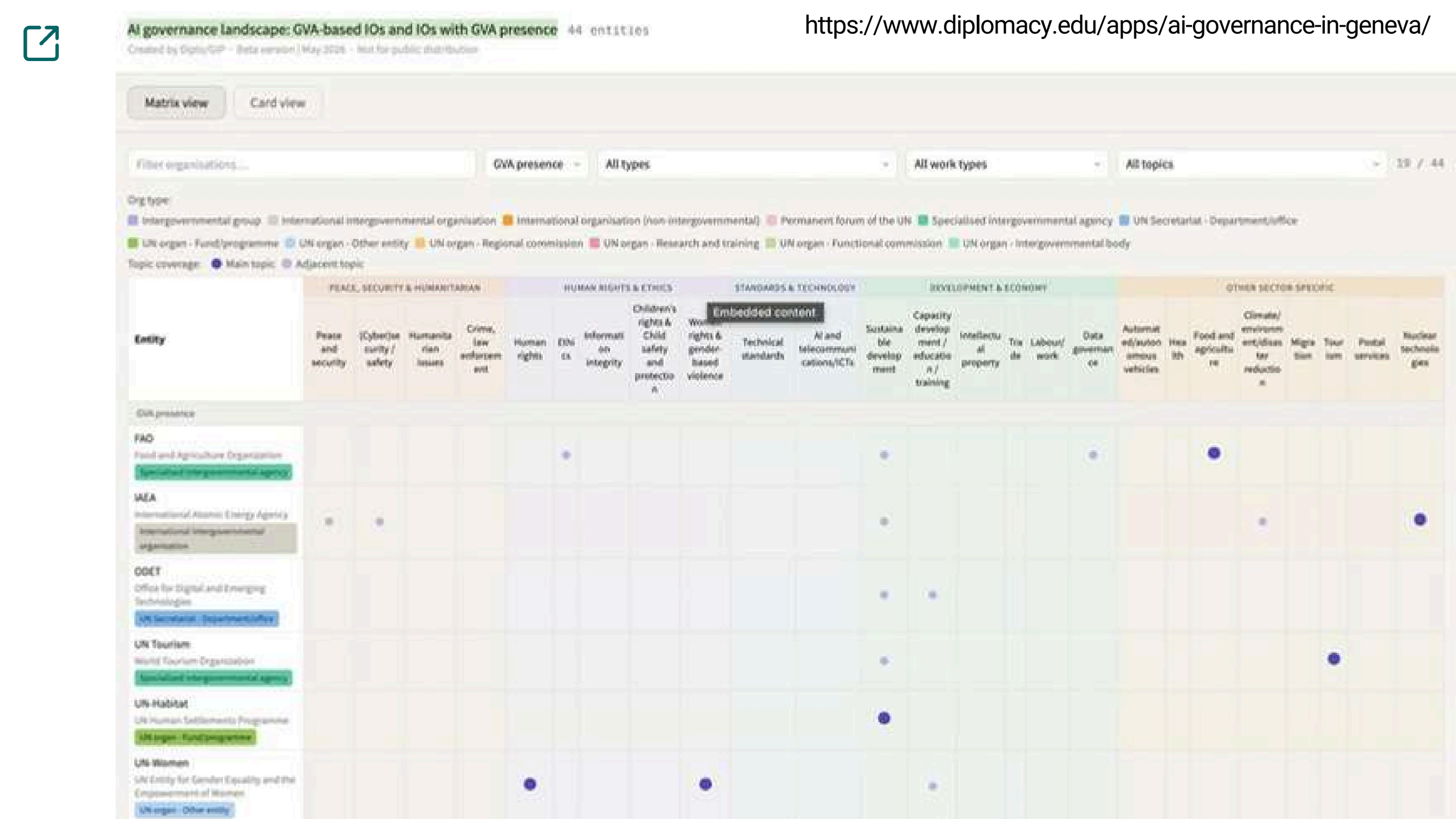






Target	• Initial commitment of **US$1–3 billion.**
Sources	• **Backbone: voluntary contributions from governments and philanthropies** (core funding). • **Multilateral development banks** as important partners. Options: **development loans**. • **Private sector:** potential source of investment and expertise. Options: **voluntary digital infra transactions; digital asset contributions**.
Focus	• Support a cohort of countries to **advance from T0 to T1 over 2–4 years.** • Support some countries to **advance towards T2.**
Administration	• Administration by **relevant administrative agent** with operational decisions guided by a **steering committee** comprised of donors, relevant UN system entities and other SH, including representatives of beneficiaries. • Investment decisions subject to **independent technical assessment panels and an MSH advisory group**. • Contributions and decisions **publicly visible**. • Option: Fund for rapid disbursement and time-limited, with a clear set of goals and benchmarks, and an exit strategy.
Principles	• Activities conducted in an **evidence-based, accountable, transparent manner, based on national ownership**. • Needs-based and demand-driven. • Practical, results-oriented, specific and scalable projects to develop minimum irreducible capacity.
Monitoring & evaluation	• **Annual consolidated public report** summarising the impact and results of funded activities. • Real-time independent evaluations and open data-sharing. • Financial reporting done in the aggregate, indicating overall spending by the Fund.

https://www.diplomacy.edu/apps/ai-governance-in-geneva/



UN: GGE on LAWS (since 2013)

Mandate

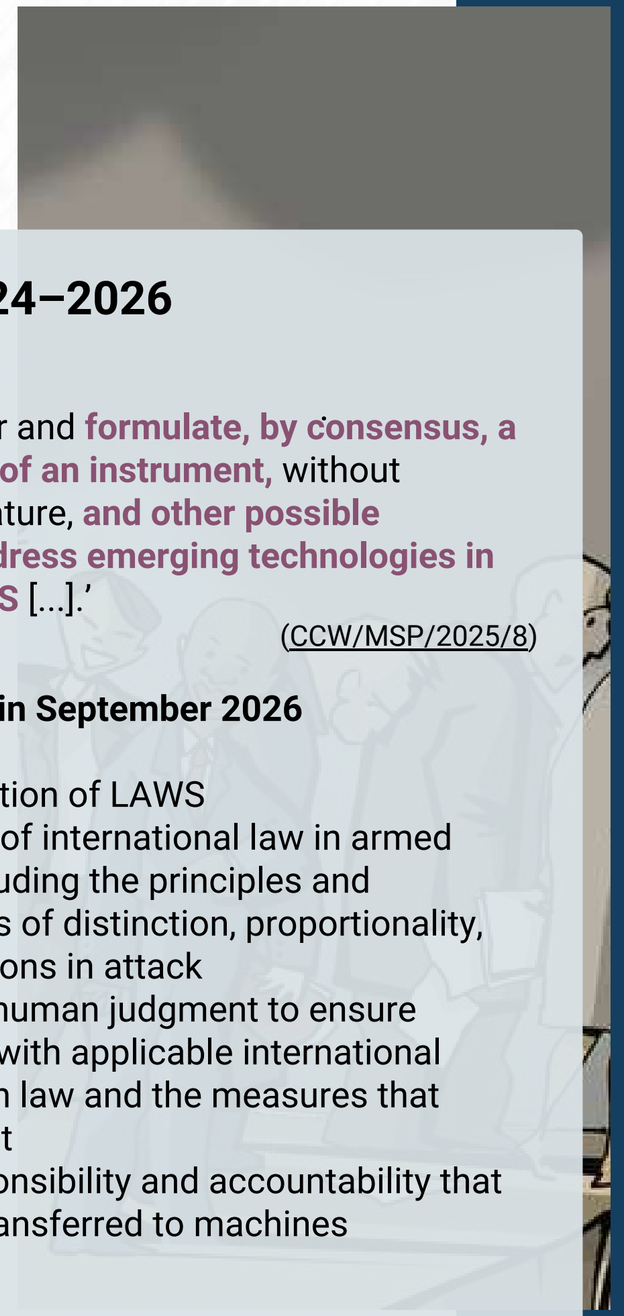
- The GGE was mandated to examine issues related to emerging technologies in the area of LAWS in the context of the objectives and purposes of the CCW.

Composition

- The group is open to all High Contracting Parties and non-State Parties to the CCW, IOs, NGOs.

Issues discussed

- Characterisation of LAWS in order to promote a common understanding on concepts and characteristics relevant to the objectives and purposes of CCW
- Potential challenges posed by emerging technologies in the area of LAWS to IHL
- The human element in the use of lethal force; aspects of human-machine interaction in the development, deployment and use of emerging technologies in the area of LAWS
- Potential military implications of related technologies
- Options for addressing the humanitarian and international security challenges posed by emerging technologies in the area of LAWS



Focus in 2024–2026

‘Further consider and **formulate, by consensus, a set of elements of an instrument,** without prejudging its nature, **and other possible measures to address emerging technologies in the area of LAWS** [...].’

(CCW/MSP/2025/8)

Report adopted in September 2026

- characterisation of LAWS
- applicability of international law in armed conflict, including the principles and requirements of distinction, proportionality, and precautions in attack
- control and human judgment to ensure compliance with applicable international humanitarian law and the measures that follow from it
- human responsibility and accountability that cannot be transferred to machines
- ...





Ongoing work by UNIDIR and OHCHR

Framework of Responsible Industry Behaviour for AI in the Military Domain

Programme of work designed to ‘create a common baseline, providing industry with coherent, credible guidelines for responsible behaviour and giving governments and other stakeholders clarity on what responsible AI procurement and public-private partnership should look like’.

Envisioned outcome: a set of **voluntary principles and practical guidelines clarifying responsible industry conduct**.

Inclusive, cross-regional, multistakeholder co-development process, involving governments, regional organisations, international institutions, civil society, academia and industry.

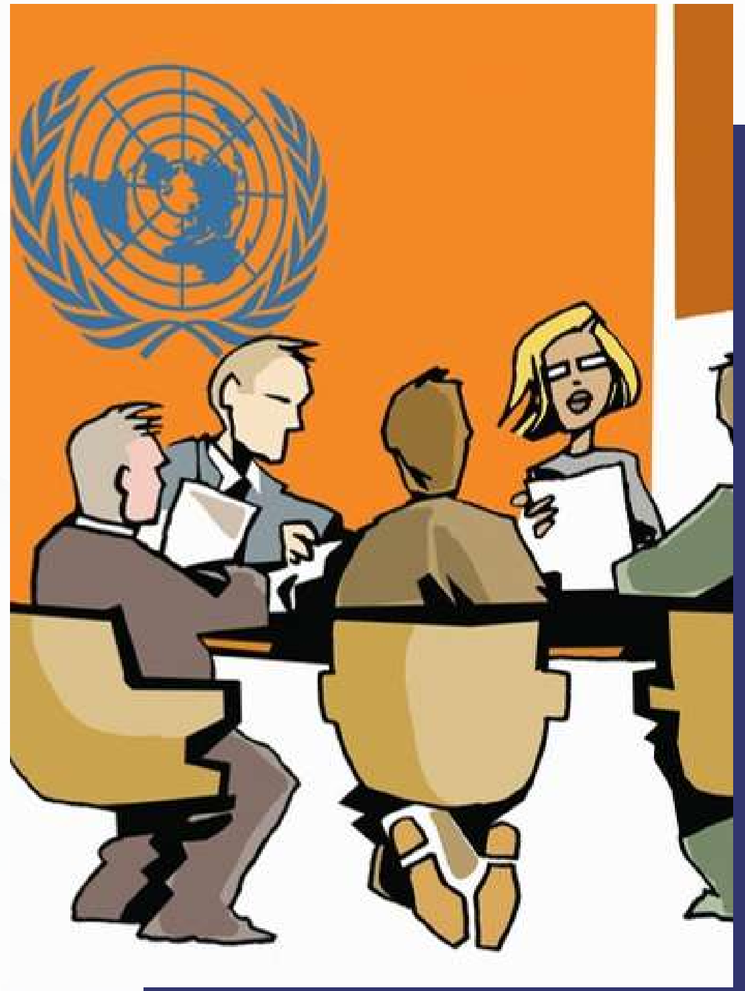
AI and international peace and security beyond Geneva

UN Security Council debates and meetings

- **AI: opportunities and risks for international peace and security** | 18 July 2023 | Convened by the UK | Report by DiploAI | UN's coverage of the session
- **Artificial intelligence** | 19 December 2024 | Convened by the USA | Report by DiploAI | UN's coverage of the session
- **Arria-formula meeting on 'Harnessing safe, inclusive, trustworthy AI for the maintenance of international peace and security'** | 4 April 2025 | Organised by Greece, France, the Republic of Korea , co-sponsored by Armenia, Italy, and the Netherlands.
- **AI and and international peace and security** | 24 September 2024 | Convened by the Republic of Korea | UN's coverage of the session
- **AI and international security** | 23 September 2026 | Convened by France | UN coverage

General Assembly resolutions

- A/RES/80/57 – **Lethal autonomous weapons systems** (Dec. 2025) (annual since 2023)
- A/RES/80/58 – **AI in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security** (Dec. 2025) (annual since 2024 - A/RES/79/239)
- A/RES/80/23 – **Possible risks of integration of AI in command, control and communication systems of nuclear weapons (**Dec. 2025)
- (indirect) A/RES/80/22 – Role of S&T in the context of international security and disarmament



A/RES/79/1 - Pact for the Future

International peace and security | Action 27. We will seize the opportunities associated with new and emerging technologies and address the potential risks posed by their misuse.

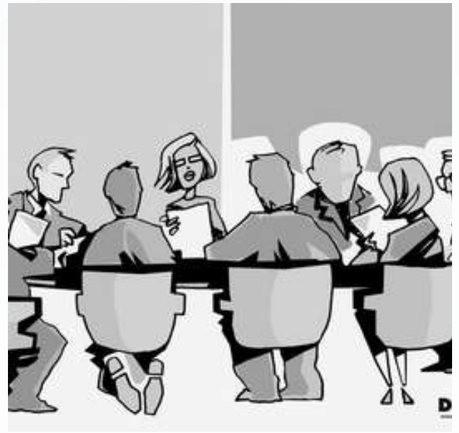
- b) **Advance with urgency discussions on LAWS through the GGE on LAWS with the aim to develop an instrument,** without prejudging its nature, **and other possible measures to address emerging technologies in the area of LAWS,** recognizing that international humanitarian law continues to apply fully to all weapons systems, including the potential development and use of LAWS;

- c) **Enhance international cooperation and capacity-building efforts in order to bridge the digital divides** and ensure that all States can safely and securely seize the benefits of digital technologies;

- d) Continue to **assess the existing and potential risks associated with the military applications of AI and the possible opportunities** throughout their life cycle, in consultation with relevant stakeholders;

- e) Request the **Secretary-General to continue to update Member States on new and emerging technologies** through the report of the Secretary-General on current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts.





AI and international peace and security beyond Geneva (2)

UN Disarmament Commission

- 2026: Agenda item on **Recommendations on common understandings related to emerging technologies in the context of international security** (requested by UNGA - A/RES/80/66)
- 2025: Among the issues raised by degelations during WG II discussions:
  - AI as a potential areas of focus for the group.
  - Benefits of AI for the verification of agreements in the area of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control.
  - Meaningful human control including in connection with, but not limited to, AI, autonomy, and machine learning.

UN SG reports

- A/79/88 – Report on LAWS (July 2024)
- A/80/78 – Report on AI in the military domain and its implications for international peace and security (June 2025)
- A/80/237 – Current developments in science and technology and their potential impact on international security and disarmament efforts (July 2025)

- Also: some AI-related discussions within the SG's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters



AI standardisation @ IEC, ISO, ITU-T

Source: WSC - SPCG, *Landscape of fields*.



ISO

- TC 37 - Language and terminology
- TC 159 - Ergonomics
- TC 199 - Safety of machinery
- TC 215 - Health informatics
- ...

IEC

- TC 62 - Medical equipment, software, and systems
- TC 65 - Industrial-process measurement, control and automation
- ...

ISO/IEC

- ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 - Artificial intelligence
- ISO/IEC SEG 15 - Metaverse

ITU-T

- SG2 - Operational aspects
- SG5 - Environment, EMF, climate action & circular economy
- SG11 - Protocols, testing & combating counterfeiting
- SG12 - Performance, QoS & QoE
- SG13 - Future networks
- SG15 - Transport, access & home
- SG17 - Security
- SG20 - IoT, digital twins & smart cities
- SG21 - Multimedia, content delivery & cable TV

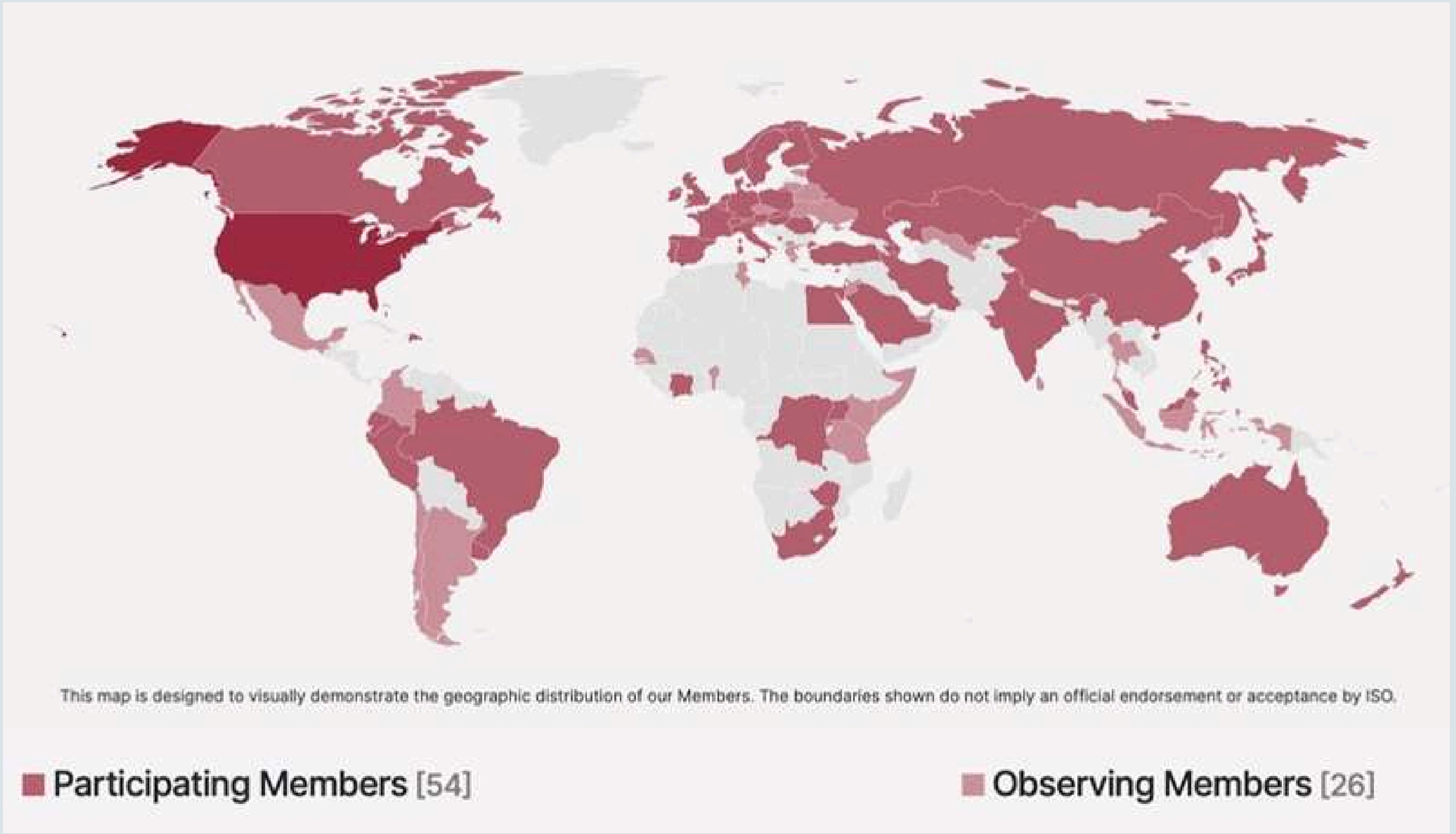
ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC42 Artificial intelligence

Secretariat: ANSI (US)



- Ad hoc group (AHG) 4 | Liaison with SC 27
- AHG 8 | Best practices for new proposals
- Joint Advisory Group (JAG) on **AI and sustainability** with ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 39 and JTC1/SC 42
- Joint Working Group (JWG) 2 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 42 - ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 7
- JWG 3 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42 - ISO/TC 215 WG : **AI enabled health informatics**
- JWG 4 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42 - IEC TC65/SC65A: **Functional safety and AI systems**
- JWG 5 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC42 - ISO/TC 37 WG: **Natural language processing**
- JWG 6 SO/IEC JTC1/SC42 - ISO/CASCO: **Conformity assessment schemes for AI systems**
- JWG 7 ISO/IEC JTC1/SC 42 - ISO/TC 68: Artificial intelligence
- WG 1 | **Foundational standards**
- WG 2 | **Data**
- WG 3 | **Trustworthiness**
- WG 4 | **Use cases and applications**
- WG 5 | **Computational approaches and computational characteristics of AI systems**

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC42 Artificial intelligence



Source: ISO, *ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 42 Participation*, March 2025

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Examples of AI standards at ITU-T

Some numbers and examples, based on information made available via the AI Standards Database | March 2026.

In force: 203

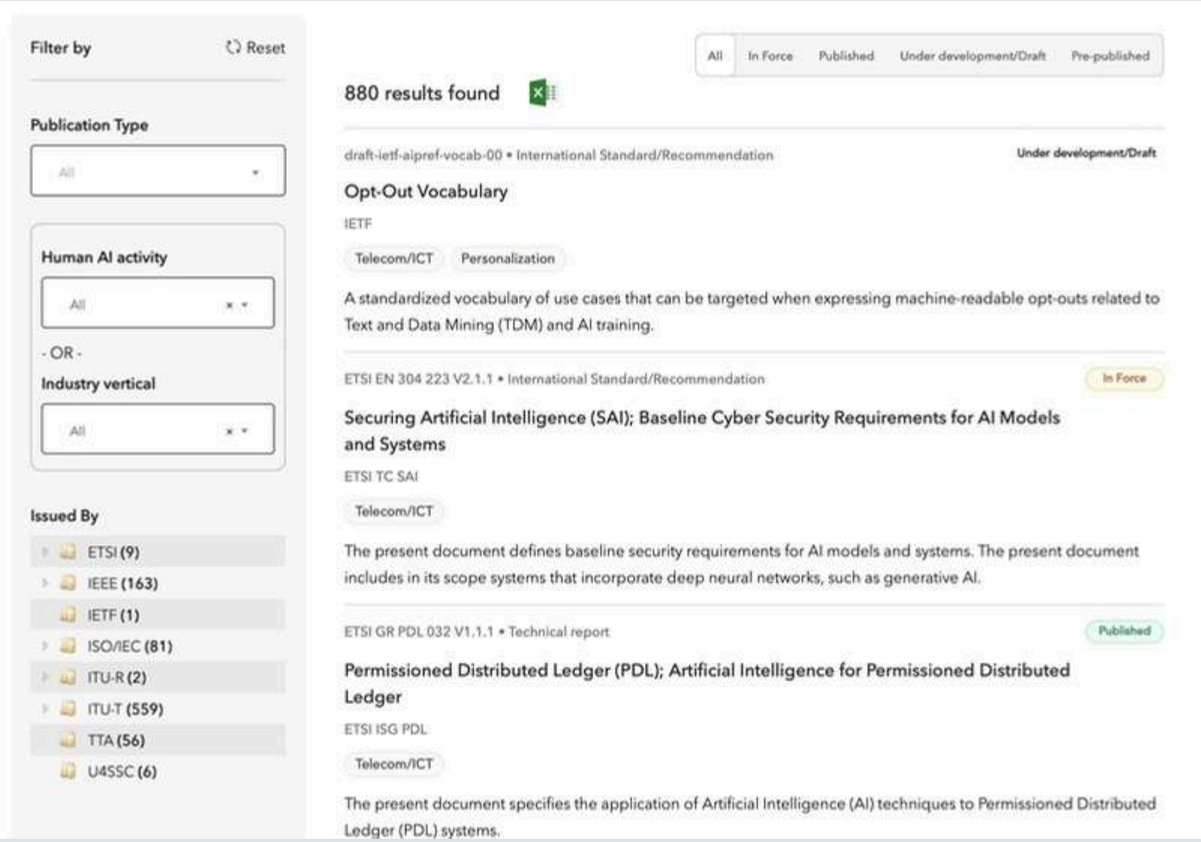
- ITU-T F.743.1 | Requirements for intelligent visual surveillance (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.743.22 | Requirements and architecture of an algorithm-training system for intelligent video surveillance (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.748.44 | Assessment criteria for foundation models – Benchmark (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.748.46 | Requirements and evaluation methods of AI agents based on large scale pre-trained models (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.748.56 | AI generated content – General framework and requirements (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.748.66 | Requirements and framework for embodied AI systems (SG 21)
- ITU-T M.3385 | Intelligence levels evaluation framework of AI enhanced telecom operation and management (SG 2)
- ITU-T X.1753 | Guidelines for data security using machine learning in big data infrastructure (SG 17)
- ITU-T Y.3174 | Framework for data handling to enable machine learning in future networks including IMT-2020 (SG 13)
- ITU-T F.748.57 | Technical requirements and assessment methods of generative AI enabled multimedia applications (SG 21)
- ...

Under development: 199

- ITU-T F.AAI | Technical requirements for AI agent interoperability (SG 21)
- ITU-T F.FM-IVS | Foundation model-based intelligent video surveillance systems - Requirements and framework (SG21)
- ITU-T F.IGreqs | Requirements and framework of AI-based image generation systems (SG21)
- ITU-T H.FDM-AC-V | Assessment criteria for foundation models: Vision (SG21)
- ITU-T L.MM_AI model | Energy efficiency metrics and measurement methodology for AI large model (SG5)
- ITU-T M.rostm-AI | Requirements for AI-enhanced management of on-site telecommunication maintenance (SG2)
- ITU-T X.AA-LLM | Guidelines for preventing and mitigating adversarial attacks on LLMs in metaverse and digital twin environments (SG 17)
- ITU-T X.2210 | Implementation guidelines for digital watermarking (SG 17)
- ITU-T X.GenAI-FT | Security guidelines for fine-tuning generative AI model (SG 17)
- ITU-T X.sg-sd | Security guidelines for synthetic data in the context of AI systems (SG 17)
- ...

AI Standards Exchange Database

- Run by ITU under WSC.
- Has three components: AI Standards Database, AI Standards News, and AI Standards Capacity Building (coming in 2026).



In collaboration with

IEC ISO ITU

In partnership with

IEEE Advancing Technology for Humanity · IETF · AI STANDARDS HUB · ETSI The Standards People · TTA

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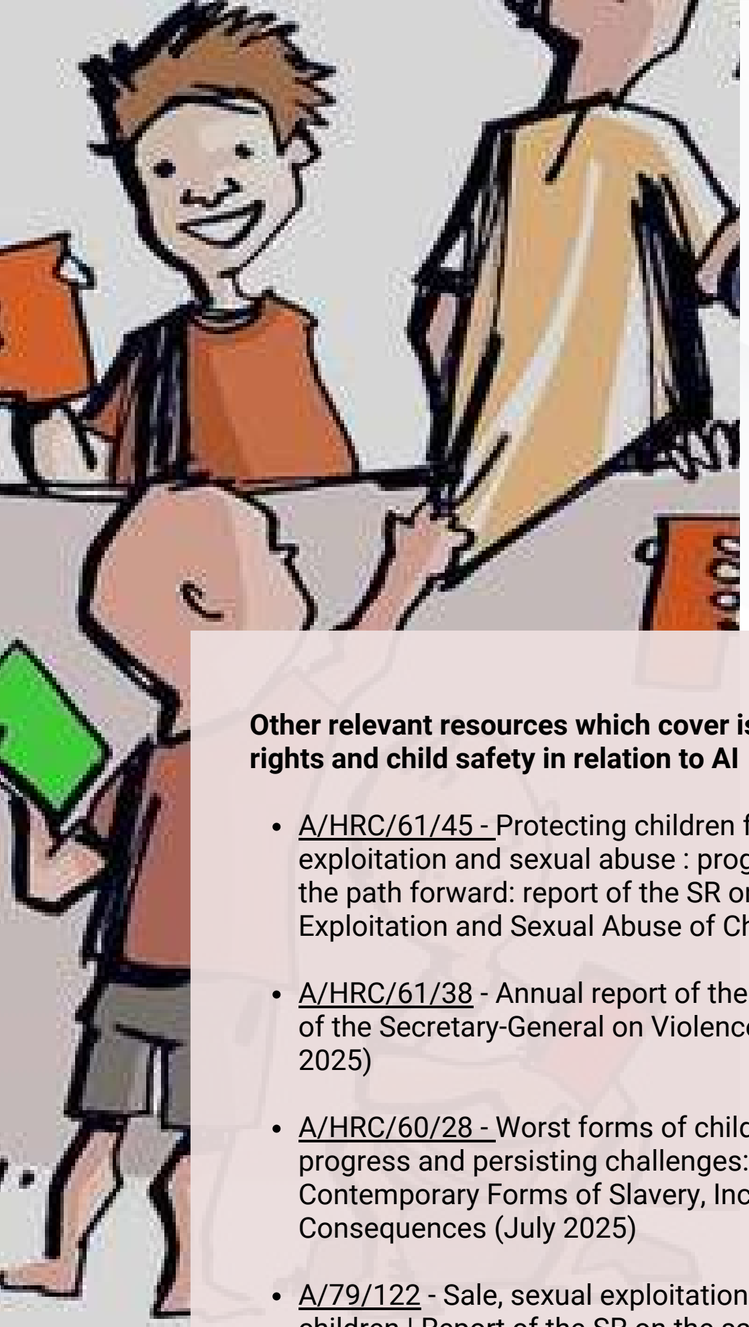




AI at HRC: at glance

- The interplay between AI and human rights has been addressed in multiple HRC resolutions, as well as reports of special rapporteurs, OHCHR, and other mechanisms such as the HRC Advisory Committee.

- Various angles
  - Emerging tech and human rights
  - Child protection
  - Gender-based violence
  - Right to development
  - ...



Nov.2025

Joint Statement on AI and the Rights of the Child

Co-signed by ITU, Committee on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF, ILO, IPU, UNESCO, UNICRI, UNODA, OHCHR, the SRSG-CAAC, the SRSG-VAC, the UN Special Rapporteur on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, and Safe Online. Supported by more than 60 other organisations.

Recommendations on:

- Child rights-based AI governance by states
- Child rights-based AI governance by UN bodies and other international and regional organisations in accordance with international law
- Responsibility, accountability and transparency
- Child safety
- Data protection and privacy
- Best interests of the child
- Non-discrimination and inclusion
- Child participation
- AI and the environment, including climate change
- Capacity building
- Education, science and awareness-raising

There is [...] a need to consolidate existing guidance and to provide further guidance, where needed, to inform effective regulation on the part of States, to ensure full respect of and protection for the rights of the child in relation to the specific challenges and opportunities related to AI.

Other relevant resources which cover issues related to children rights and child safety in relation to AI

- A/HRC/61/45 - Protecting children from sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse : progress, new frontiers and the path forward: report of the SR on the Sale, Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse of Children (Jan. 2026)
- A/HRC/61/38 - Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (Dec. 2025)
- A/HRC/60/28 - Worst forms of child labour: assessing progress and persisting challenges: report of the SR on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, Including Its Causes and Consequences (July 2025)
- A/79/122 - Sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children | Report of the SR on the sale, sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children (July 2024)

Decent Work in the Platform Economy Convention, 2026 (No. 193)

Convention concerning decent work in the platform economy (12 June 2026)

CONTENTS

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VII. CLASSIFICATION OF DIGITAL PLATFORM WORKERS' STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT 9

VIII. REMUNERATION OR PAYMENT 10 11

IX. SOCIAL SECURITY

I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1

IN BRIEF

Definitions for the key terms covered in the Convention.

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) the term "digital labour platform" means a legal person or, where applicable under national law, natural person that, through digital technologies, using automated decision-making systems[1]:

(i) organizes and/or facilitates work performed by persons for remuneration or payment, for the provision of service, upon request of the recipient or requestor;

(ii) regardless of whether that work is performed online or in a specific geographic location;

(b) the term "digital platform worker" means a person employed or engaged to work:

(i) for the provision of service organized and/or facilitated by a digital labour platform;

(ii) for remuneration or payment;

(iii) regardless of their classification of status in employment[2];

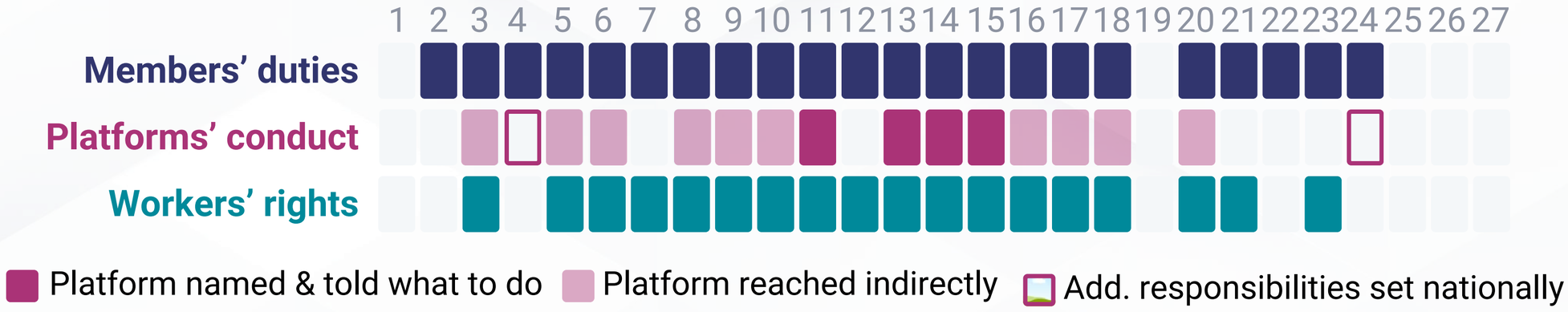
(c) the term "intermediary" means a legal person or, where applicable under national law,

1
automated decision-making systems
automated decision-making as integral to what a digital labour platform is.

2
regardless of their classification of status in employment
Convention applies whether 'workers'

The Convention at a glance

All 33 articles, across the three kinds of provision. Most articles do more than one job at once.



Members' duties

The Convention is built around requests/ duties for the ratifying States.

Platforms' conduct

Some obligations stated in the text diirectly, others outlined in measures for Member to take.

Workers' rights

Many provisions outline rights of workers and how they are to be secured.

Articles 1, 19 and 25–33 fall outside: definitions, choice of law, final provisions.

Adopted at WP.29 - UNECE

UN Global Technical Regulation on Automated Driving Systems

The world's **first regulatory framework for fully driverless Automated Driving Systems** — uniform international safety requirements and a common methodology for validating ADS-equipped vehicles, built on a **safety case** and a **safety management system** rather than fixed pass/fail tests.

1 Safety at least to the level of a **competent and careful human driver**

2 The ADS shall be **free from unreasonable risk**

01

On the vehicle

- Performs the entire **Dynamic Driving Task** — steering, accelerating, decelerating, lighting, signalling
- Recognises its **operational design domain** and will not activate outside it
- **In nominal situations**, obeys traffic rules and does not cause accidents or unreasonably disrupt traffic
- Under **critical or failure situations**, may diverge from that behaviour and prioritise safety over other aspects
- Hands control back only to a user able to **safely assume the driving task**
- Records safety-relevant data (**DSSAD**); cyber security and protection from unauthorised access

02

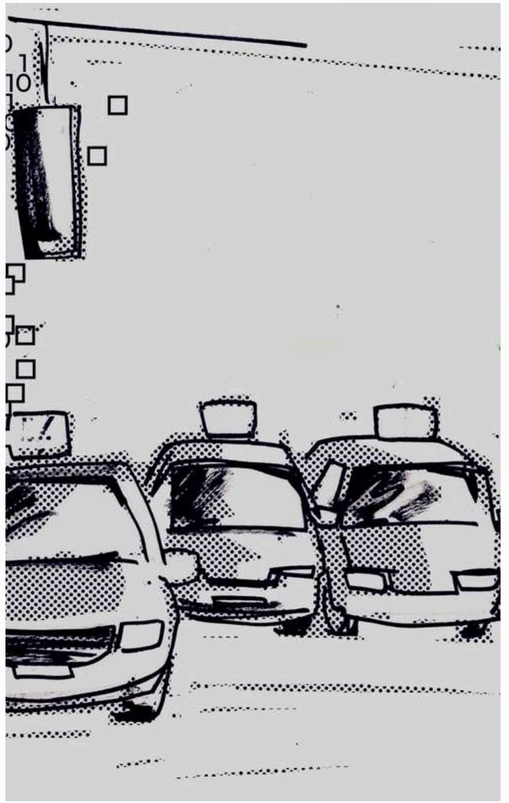
On the manufacturer

- **Safety Management System** — human, organisational and technical, across the whole lifecycle
- **Credible testing** combining virtual, track and real-world environments
- A documented **safety case** — structured evidence of no unreasonable risk
- **In-service monitoring**, with critical occurrences notified without unreasonable delay
- Short-term and periodic **reporting**; maintenance information to owners and operators

03

Compliance assessments

- **Audit** of the Safety Management System
- **Assessment** of the test environments — virtual, track, real-world
- **Assessment** of the safety case, including confirmatory and real-world testing
- **Post-deployment** safety assessment — whether the SMS and safety case remain sufficient



Sources: UN GTR on Automated Driving Systems; UNECE, UNECE adopts first-ever global rules allowing fully autonomous vehicles, 24 June 2026

April 2026

AI discussions at CSTD 29

Priority theme

- Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) in the age of AI

Report by Secretary-General

- *STI in the age of AI* (Feb. 2026)

Side events

- Panel discussion on gender inclusion in an AI-powered future
- Artificial Intelligence for Regional Sustainable Development
- Presentation of the how digital and physical AI will change everything



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Also relevant for AI governance

CSTD Working Group on data governance (WGDG)

- Multistakeholder group, to **report to UNGA 81**.
  - Draft report is expected by December 2026.
  - It will be submitted to the CSTD in April 2027.
  - Finalised version is planned for submission during the 81st session of UNGA in 2027.

- Working on **recommendations towards equitable and interoperable data governance arrangements**, which may include:
  - **fundamental principles of data governance** at all levels as relevant for development
  - proposals to support **interoperability** between national, regional, and international data systems
  - considerations of **sharing the benefits of data**
  - options to facilitate **safe, secure and trusted data flows,** including cross-border data flows as relevant for development



AI at IGF

- AI among key topics at annual IGF meetings
- Best Practice Forums (BPFs) on AI-related issues
- Policy Network on AI
- Dynamic Coalition on Data and AI Governance

14-18 Dec | Nairobi
IGF 2026

Governing the Internet in the Age of Intelligence: Our Shared Responsibility



DiPLO Geneva Internet Platform

THANK YOU!



Sorina Teleanu

sorinat@diplomacy.edu



DiPLO