POLICY NOTE

MAKING AI COOPERATION WORK: CONNECTING THE G20 AND THE UN

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Abstract

The G20 has helped shape the global conversation on artificial intelligence (AI) by anchoring AI governance in human-centered, responsible, inclusive, and trustworthy AI. Since the adoption of the G20 AI Principles in 2019, the Group's agenda has shifted from principles to implementation: how AI can support development, improve public services, build skills, enable innovation, and reduce global inequalities.

The establishment of the UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance and the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI offer an opportunity to connect the G20 agenda to the UN system. This Policy Note argues that the G20 can contribute by surfacing shared priorities across different levels of AI readiness, feeding them into the Global Dialogue without duplicating the UN process, and helping ensure that the Scientific Panel's evidence base is useful to policymakers beyond technically advanced countries.

The UN provides legitimacy, universality, and a shared evidence base. The G20 provides political coordination, economic policy leverage, and pathways for implementation. Other institutions provide technical expertise, standards, and evaluation capabilities.

The Note maps these processes and recommends three practical steps. First, the G20 should frame responsible AI diffusion as a Digital Economy priority, focused on the capacities that countries need to adopt AI safely and effectively. Second, it should create regular channels of exchange between the Global Dialogue, the Scientific Panel, and relevant G20 workstreams through briefings, inputs, and commitments in ministerial and leaders' outcomes. Third, successive presidencies, including the upcoming United Kingdom presidency of 2027, should build bridges between UN processes and other AI governance mechanisms.

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Implementation Roadmap

- **Diagnosis:** The growing convergence around AI governance principles has not translated into coordinated implementation. The G20 should establish durable linkages and sustained cooperation with the UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance and the Independent Scientific Panel on AI, translating shared priorities into practical action while reinforcing rather than duplicating the UN's role.
- **Stakeholders**
  - **Lead:** Successive G20 presidencies, supported by relevant digital economy and innovation workstreams.
  - **Execution:** G20 member governments and engagement groups, particularly the Think20; UN bodies comprising the Global Dialogue's secretariat, namely ITU, UNESCO, the UN Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies (ODET), and the Executive Office of the Secretary-General (EOSG); the Scientific Panel; and the International Network for Advanced AI Measurement, Evaluation and Science.
- **Action Plan**
  - **Responsible AI diffusion**: Commission a voluntary, non-ranking mapping of barriers to responsible AI adoption and sustained deployment, building on existing G20 readiness assessments.
  - **UN–G20 exchanges**: Establish channels of exchange with the Global Dialogue and Scientific Panel, producing an evidence-to-policy synthesis of scientific findings, implementation challenges and cooperation priorities.
  - **Cross-mechanism cooperation:** Facilitate issue-specific exchanges on AI evaluation, interoperability and standards, identifying opportunities for cooperation through existing institutions.
- **Implementation and Timeframe**
  - **Short-term (2027):** The UK presidency could initiate the mapping and exchanges, drawing on the May UN Global Dialogue and June Geneva AI Summit, with initial findings informing subsequent G20 outcomes.
  - **Medium-term (2028–2030):** Successive presidencies, beginning with South Korea, could review the findings, pursue identified cooperation priorities, and sustain exchanges across governance mechanisms.
  - **Long-term (2031 onwards):** This period could focus on continuing periodic reviews and adapting cooperation priorities to evolving AI capabilities, challenges, and needs.
- **Spaces for Articulation:** G20 Leaders' Summits; relevant G20 ministerial meetings and working groups; Think20 and other engagement groups; the UN Global Dialogue; the AI Summit Series; and key international standards and evaluation forums.
- **Funding and Budgetary Considerations:** Prioritize existing institutional resources and voluntary technical partnerships. Additional funding may be needed for country consultations and expanded assessments.
- **Monitoring and Accountability:** Track progress through completion of the mapping, UN–G20 exchanges, policy uptake and follow-up cooperation, with periodic reviews by successive presidencies.

- **Next Steps**: The UK presidency could initiate implementation, with South Korea and subsequent presidencies sustaining cooperation through existing G20 and UN mechanisms.

Introduction

The proliferation of national and international Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance initiatives presents a fragmented landscape and a growing coordination challenge. While broad agreement has emerged on principles of responsible and trustworthy AI, differences persist across institutional mandates, policy priorities, and approaches to implementation.

The G20 is uniquely positioned to address some of these gaps. It brings together the world's major economies, including competing AI powers and middle and emerging powers, at the intersection of political leadership, economic coordination, and policy implementation. While the UN provides universal legitimacy and a shared evidence base, and specialized institutions contribute technical expertise and standards, the G20 can provide the political coordination and economic policy leverage needed to translate shared principles into practical international cooperation.

The Landscape and Its Challenges

1. The G20's Interventions on AI

The G20 first addressed AI in the 2018 Buenos Aires Leaders' Declaration when it agreed to continue "work on artificial intelligence, emerging technologies and new business platforms."[1] Japan's 2019 presidency subsequently adopted the G20 AI Principles – a non-binding framework on AI governance covering responsible AI stewardship, national policy guidance, and international cooperation on technical standards.[2] The Osaka Leaders' Declaration welcomed these principles and committed to a "human-centered approach" to AI.[3]

Saudi Arabia continued discussions on multistakeholder approaches to AI in 2020, while Italy's 2021 presidency shifted focus from norm-setting to *implementation*, emphasizing the application of the G20 AI Principles to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), competition, and inclusion.[4]

India's 2023 G20 presidency emphasized AI's potential to advance development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Brazil's 2024 presidency further emphasized AI for inclusive development and inequality reduction. The Maceió Ministerial Declaration dedicated a substantive section to "AI for Inclusive Sustainable Development and Inequality Reduction,"[5] and the Rio

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[1] G20, *G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development* (Buenos Aires, December 1, 2018), https://g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf
[2] G20, *G20 AI Principles* (Osaka, June 2019), https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/osaka19/pdf/documents/en/annex_08.pdf
[3] G20, *G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration* (Osaka, June 29, 2019), https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/osaka19/en/documents/final_g20_osaka_leaders_declaration.html
[4] G20, *Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers: Leveraging Digitalisation for a Sustainable, Strong and Resilient Recovery* (August 5, 2021), https://g20.utoronto.ca/2021/210805-digital.html
[5] G20, *Maceió Ministerial Declaration* (September 13, 2024), https://g7g20-documents.org/database/document/2024-g20-brazil-sherpa-track-digital-economy-ministers-ministers-language-g20-dewg-maceio-ministerial-declaration#section-7

Leaders' Declaration endorsed a rights-respecting "pro-innovation regulatory/governance approach" that sought to "limit risks" while unlocking AI's benefits.[6]

South Africa institutionalized the G20's work on AI in 2025 by creating a Task Force on AI, Data Governance, and Innovation for Sustainable Development – the first time AI received its own dedicated high-level body rather than being a subset of the Digital Economy Working Group.[7] The presidency balanced a focus on governance and diffusion, reaffirming the G20 AI Principles and pushing for risk mitigation measures, while arguing equally for harnessing AI's potential and sharing its benefits. The Leaders' Declaration also recognized the role of the UN in "promoting international AI cooperation."[8]

Under the US presidency in 2026, the G20 restructured its digital agenda around a new Innovation Working Group, emphasizing pro-innovation policies, competitiveness, AI adoption, workforce development, and resilient supply chains. The September 2026 G20 Innovation Ministerial Statement[9] further advanced this agenda, alongside the Carolina Principles for Emerging Technologies[10], G20 AI Prosperity Objectives[11], and AI Prosperity Compact[12]. These initiatives emphasize innovation-friendly regulatory frameworks, public-sector AI adoption, technical standards, skills, and voluntary partnerships. Their outcomes also reaffirmed the importance of secure and trustworthy AI deployment and international cooperation.

2. Other Multilateral and International AI Governance Initiatives

Besides the G20-level initiatives outlined above, AI governance efforts include a wide range of other overlapping initiatives with different memberships, mandates, priorities, and legal status. Five broad categories illustrate this landscape.

First, the UN provides a universal platform for AI governance. The Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance, established by the General Assembly in August 2025, institutionalize commitments under the 2024 Global Digital Compact.[13] The Panel's 40 independent experts, drawn from all regions and disciplines, assess AI's opportunities, risks and impacts, building a shared evidence base through annual reports and

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[6] G20, *G20 Rio de Janeiro Leaders' Declaration* (November 18, 2024), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/241118-declaration.html

[7] G20, *AI Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance, and Innovation for Sustainable Development: Chair's Statement* (September 30, 2025), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2025/250930-ai-taskforce.html

[8] G20, *G20 South Africa Summit: Leaders' Declaration* (November 2025), https://dirco.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/2025-G20-Summit-Declaration.pdf

[9] G20, *G20 Innovation Ministerial Statement* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 2, 2026), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2026/260902-innovation-statement.html

[10] G20, *The Carolina Principles for Emerging Technologies* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 2, 2026), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2026/260902-carolina-principles.html

[11] G20, *The G20 AI Prosperity Objectives* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 2, 2026), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2026/260902-ai-prosperity-objectives.html

[12] G20, *The AI Prosperity Compact* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, September 2, 2026), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2026/260902-ai-prosperity-compact.html

[13] United Nations General Assembly, *Global Digital Compact*, annex I to Resolution A/RES/79/1 (September 22, 2024), https://www.un.org/global-digital-compact/en, United Nations General Assembly, *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*, Resolution A/RES/79/325 (August 26, 2025), https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/79/325

thematic briefs.[14] The Dialogue brings together governments and other stakeholders to exchange experiences and identify priorities for international cooperation. Its inaugural edition, which met in Geneva in July 2026, closed with a co-chairs' summary rather than negotiated commitments.[15] The second Dialogue, scheduled for May 2027 in New York, will provide an opportunity to build on the Geneva discussions and will also feed into the Compact's high-level review at the 82nd Session of the UN General Assembly.[16]

The UN's universal membership provides a platform for peer exchange, broader participation, and access to expertise to inform national AI governance approaches. However, the Dialogue is a non-negotiating forum, and the Panel provides independent scientific assessments; neither has regulatory or enforcement authority.

Second are principles-based and plurilateral frameworks. The OECD AI Principles, adopted in 2019 and updated in 2024, informed the G20's own 2019 AI Principles, as well as the G7 and EU approaches that promote human-centric, democratic, and trustworthy AI.[17] The G7 Hiroshima AI Process provides voluntary guidelines and a reporting framework for organizations developing advanced AI systems.[18] The BRICS Leaders' Statement on Global AI Governance, on the other hand, emphasizes national sovereignty, inclusive development, and UN-centered international cooperation.[19] Participation in these processes has been more limited than in universal multilateral forums, particularly for countries outside their membership.

Third are legislative and treaty-based frameworks. The EU AI Act[20] is the most comprehensive AI regulation, reaching beyond Europe through its market-access provisions. The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law [21] is the first binding international AI treaty and is open to non-European states, but ratification remains limited.

Fourth are AI safety, standards, and summit-led initiatives. The AI Summit Series has expanded from frontier safety discussions at Bletchley and Seoul to include development, diffusion, and economic impacts at Paris and New Delhi. But in the absence of a permanent secretariat, continuity depends substantially on successive hosts. National AI safety and evaluation institutes develop technical assessment capabilities, while bodies such as ISO/IEC and the ITU contribute to international technical standard-setting. Separately, the World Artificial Intelligence Conference in

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[14] United Nations, "*Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence: Frequently Asked Questions*," accessed October 12, 2026, https://www.un.org/independent-international-scientific-panel-ai/en/faq.
[15] CASRAI, "UN AI Governance: What's Happened So Far," 2026, https://casrai.org/news/un-global-dialogue-ai-governance-first-session-2026.
[16] United Nations, "Global Digital Compact: Follow-up and Review," Pact for the Future, accessed October 12, 2026, https://www.un.org/pact-for-the-future/en/node/74
[17] Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), "AI Principles," updated 2024, https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/ai-principles.html
[18] OECD.AI, "Hiroshima AI Process Reporting Framework," accessed October 12, 2026, https://oecd.ai/en/transparency/overview
[19] BRICS, *BRICS Leaders' Statement on the Global Governance of Artificial Intelligence* (July 6, 2025), http://www.brics.utoronto.ca/docs/250706-ai.html
[20] European Parliament and Council of the European Union, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of June 13, 2024, Laying Down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act), *Official Journal of the European Union* (July 12, 2024), https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32024R1689
[21] Council of Europe, *Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law*, CETS No. 225 (Vilnius, September 5, 2024), https://rm.coe.int/1680afae3c

Shanghai contributed to the establishment of the World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) in July 2026, with 29 founding signatories and a focus on international AI cooperation, capacity-building, and access for developing countries.[22]

Fifth are national strategies and governance approaches. The US Executive Order 14179 and the AI Action Plan prioritize domestic innovation over international alignment. China's Global AI Governance Action Plan emphasizes national sovereignty, international cooperation, capacity-building, and wider access to AI technologies.

3. Convergences and Divergences

These initiatives are not necessarily in conflict. Indeed, the expanding terrain of AI governance reveals both convergence and divergence.[23] For example, there is a clear emergence of common strands of thought around issues such as human-centeredness, transparency, safety, accountability, privacy, inclusion, capacity-building, sustainability, and international cooperation.[24] But convergence on broad principles has not always translated into agreement on regulatory obligations and implementation approaches.[25]

At the same time, differing mandates and membership – along with the uneven capacities of participating stakeholders – have often led to gaps and fragmentation. Countries' heterogeneous AI readiness levels also determine their stance. While some advanced AI economies have emphasized the risks associated with highly capable systems and the need for stringent safety measures, middle and emerging powers tend to be more focused on access, adoption, and AI's development potential, even as they seek to limit AI-induced risks. In nearly all of these cases, though, conversations usually remain siloed from exercises such as scientific and technical assessments, target-oriented political coordination, and standard-setting. [26]

Without sufficient coordination, the latter exercises risk advancing in parallel to other initiatives, rather than reinforcing one another. The G20 is well placed to address this challenge by identifying shared priorities and facilitating cooperation across existing mechanisms rather than attempting to centralize AI governance.

The Global Digital Compact provides a negotiated political foundation for international AI cooperation. The Scientific Panel's assessments and the Global Dialogue's outcomes can inform

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[22] "World Artificial Intelligence Cooperation Organization (WAICO) Review," accessed October 12, 2026, https://waicoreview.com/

[23] OECD, "Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence," accessed October 12, 2026, https://www.oecd.org/en/about/programmes/global-partnership-on-artificial-intelligence.html ; Sofia Olofsson, "AI Governance Is Converging on Paper. On the Ground, It Is Diverging," *Global Policy Journal*, June 23, 2026, https://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/blog/23/06/2026/ai-governance-converging-paper-ground-it-diverging

[24] Luís Neves, "Sustainable AI for Sustainable Societies: The Missing Dimension in Global AI Governance," Global Enabling Sustainability Initiative (GeSI), 2026, https://www.gesi.org/news/sustainable-ai-for-sustainable-societies-the-missing-dimension-in-global-ai-governance/

[25] International Telecommunication Union (ITU), *The Annual AI Governance Report 2025: Steering the Future of AI (2025),* https://www.itu.int/epublications/zh/publication/the-annual-ai-governance-report-2025-steering-the-future-of-ai/en

[26] United Nations General Assembly, *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*, Resolution A/RES/79/325 (August 26, 2025), https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/79/325

policy discussions and implementation measures, although neither constitutes a negotiated intergovernmental commitment. The G20 should establish sustained channels of cooperation with the Global Dialogue and Scientific Panel, translating shared priorities into context-specific action that reflects differing institutional capacities and development needs. Such cooperation would strengthen the G20's policy agenda while reinforcing the UN's role in advancing inclusive and coordinated global AI governance, without duplicating its functions.

Recommendations and Next Steps

1. Frame Responsible AI Diffusion as a G20 Digital Economy Priority

The G20 should frame responsible AI diffusion as a Digital Economy priority. For many G20 members, especially middle and emerging powers, the central question is not just how to build frontier models, but how to develop the capacities needed to govern, adapt, and deploy AI across sectors. This is consistent with the 2019 G20 AI Principles[27], which already call on governments to foster digital ecosystems for trustworthy AI, including digital infrastructure, AI knowledge-sharing mechanisms, safe and ethical data sharing, human capacity-building, and international cooperation.

Recent G20 work provides a practical basis for this agenda. The Brazil presidency's Toolkit for AI Readiness and Capacity Assessment [28] examined six dimensions of AI readiness.[29] It also clarified that such assessment should not rank countries, but help identify gaps, good practices, and areas for collaboration. South Africa's 2025 Digital Economy Working Group [30] and AI Task Force[31] further addressed data governance, public-sector adoption, AI infrastructure, skills, representative datasets, and local AI ecosystems. The 2026 Innovation Ministerial Statement emphasized the enabling conditions for trustworthy public-sector AI adoption, including evaluating pilot applications and scaling successful use cases.

The G20 should therefore build on these existing tools and commitments by commissioning a voluntary *Responsible AI Diffusion Mapping* for the Digital Economy track. Rather than aiming to generate an index or compliance exercise, the mapping should identify the shared barriers countries face in translating AI capabilities into safe and sustained deployment,[32] good practices from the G20, and opportunities for cooperation.

Such a mapping could provide a concrete G20 input to the Global Dialogue on AI Governance. It would help ensure that global AI governance does not remain limited to principles or frontier risk

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[27] G20, *G20 AI Principles*.
[28] G20, *Toolkit for AI Readiness and Capacity Assessment* (Brazilian G20 Presidency, 2024), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2024/P4_-__G20_DEWG_Brasil_2024_-_Toolkit_for_AI_Readiness_and_Capacity_Assessment.pdf
[29] These spanned national strategies, infrastructure, scientific and educational capabilities, regulation, social inclusion, and workforce capacity.
[30] G20, *Digital Economy Working Group: Chair's Summary* (September 29, 2025), https://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2025/20250929-_FORMATTED___DEWG_CHAIR_SUMMARY.pdf
[31] G20, AI Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance, and Innovation for Sustainable Development: Chair's Statement (September 30, 2025).
[32] This would include *gaps* in data governance, infrastructure, institutional and procurement capacity, and evaluation and local AI ecosystems.

debates, but reflects the practical realities of countries seeking to use AI for development, public service delivery, innovation, and inequality reduction.

2. Create Channels of Exchange between the UN Process and G20 Workstreams

The G20 was created to coordinate responses to crises that no major economy could manage alone. Its response to the global financial crisis demonstrated that capacity; its adoption of the 2019 AI Principles established a basis for applying it to AI governance. The G20 can support the UN process by connecting that evidence to economic policy, implementation, and public engagement.

First, relevant G20 working groups and ministerial tracks should invite periodic briefings on the Scientific Panel's assessments and priorities, emerging from the Global Dialogue. This would help officials assess the implications of scientific findings for national policy and identify areas where cooperation is needed. Exchanges should also highlight implementation experience and evidence gaps, while preserving the Panel's independence.

Second, G20 engagement groups, including Think20, Labour20, Civil20, Women20 and Business20, could contribute research, stakeholder perspectives, and implementation experience. Think20, in particular, could prepare policy syntheses on the implications of scientific findings for employment, inequality, infrastructure, and development, while supporting research exchanges across successive presidencies.

Third, existing G20 working groups and ministerial meetings should reflect priorities emerging from the Global Dialogue and identify opportunities for sector-specific cooperation. The UK has announced AI as a central priority for its 2027 presidency.[33] Working through the US–UK–South Korea Troika, it could establish these links ahead of the May 2027 Dialogue and Global Digital Compact review in September 2027. South Korea could carry these exchanges into its 2028 presidency, building on its experience of co-hosting the 2024 Seoul AI Summit, which advanced international cooperation on frontier AI safety, responsible innovation and inclusion through shared commitments on risk assessment, AI governance and the equitable distribution of AI's benefits.[34,35]

3. Build Bridges across AI Governance Mechanisms

The G20's diverse membership and existing policy workstreams provide opportunities to connect otherwise separate AI governance initiatives. As a leaders-level forum that includes the US, China, the EU, India, the African Union, and other middle and emerging powers, it is one of the few venues where the actors behind the tracks mapped above sit together. Such cooperation should focus on practical areas of overlap rather than creating additional governance mechanisms. Progress

[33] UK Prime Minister's Office, "PM Speech at UNGA: 22 September 2026," GOV.UK, September 22, 2026, https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-at-unga-22-september-2026 .
[34] UK Department for Science, Innovation and Technology, "AI Seoul Summit 2024," GOV.UK, accessed October 13, 2026, https://www.gov.uk/government/topical-events/ai-seoul-summit-2024
[35] The 2024 Seoul AI Summit, co-hosted by South Korea and the UK, advanced international cooperation on AI safety, innovation and inclusivity, resulting in the Seoul Declaration, voluntary frontier AI safety commitments, and a ministerial statement promoting responsible AI development and equitable access to its benefits.

is more likely through issue-specific "coalitions of the willing" than a single rulebook,[36] particularly as the current US administration rejects any attempt at global AI governance.[37]

Three areas offer opportunities for cooperation. First, *evaluation capacity*: International Network for Advanced AI Measurement, Evaluation and Science, refocused on measurement science in late 2025, has ten members, only one (Kenya) from the Global South.[38] The proposed G20 diffusion mapping could show what testing, data, and procurement capacities countries need to use such evaluations. Second, *standards*: building on the UN AI Advisory Body's 2024 proposal for an AI standards exchange,[39] the G20 could invite ISO/IEC, the ITU and the safety network to brief on interoperability, feeding the UN Global Dialogue's cluster on safe, interoperable AI.[40] Third, *continuity*: in the absence of a permanent secretariat for the AI Summit Series, successive G20 presidencies could help sustain exchanges on shared priorities. The 2027 Geneva AI Summit and the UK's G20 Presidency provide opportunities to identify common priorities and sustain cooperation across the two processes.

The UK's 2027 presidency is well placed to act on this. Prime Minister Andy Burnham has put AI "at the heart" of the presidency, seeking common principles and standards on transparency and safety,[41] and has pitched the UK as an "honest broker" between Washington, Brussels, and Beijing, drawing on its AI Security Institute.[8] The UK should therefore pair safety with responsible diffusion: presidency outcomes should reference the diffusion mapping, invite Scientific Panel briefings, and report to the next UN Global Dialogue and the Geneva summit.[42]

Conclusion

The challenge for international AI governance is increasingly one of connecting existing mechanisms and translating shared principles into practical cooperation. The G20 should complement, rather than centralize, this landscape by advancing responsible AI diffusion, strengthening exchanges between UN processes and G20 workstreams, and facilitating coordination across existing governance initiatives. Pursued through successive presidencies, these measures could help make international AI cooperation more coherent, inclusive, and responsive for countries with differing capabilities and development priorities.

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[36] Dennis Snower, "Preparing for a New G20 Alignment," *VoxEU*, Centre for Economic Policy Research, March 26, 2026, https://cepr.org/voxeu/columns/preparing-new-g20-alignment
[37] France 24, "US 'Totally' Rejects Global AI Governance, White House Adviser Tells India Summit." https://www.france24.com/en/technology/20260220-us-totally-rejects-global-ai-governance-white-house-adviser-tells-india-summit
[38] National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), "International Network for Advanced AI Measurement, Evaluation and Science," February 2026, https://www.nist.gov/news-events/news/2026/02/international-network-advanced-ai-measurement-evaluation-and-science
[39] United Nations, Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence, *Governing AI for Humanity: Final Report* (September 2024), https://www.un.org/en/ai-advisory-body.
[40] CASRAI, "UN AI Governance: What's Happened So Far," 2026, https://casrai.org/guides/un-global-dialogue-ai-governance
[41] UK Prime Minister's Office, "PM Speech at UNGA: 22 September 2026," https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-at-unga-22-september-2026
[42] POLITICO, "UK Seeks to Broker Global AI Agreement at G20," https://www.politico.eu/article/uk-seeks-to-broker-global-ai-agreement-at-g20/