



**IGF** Internet  
Governance  
Forum

**AI**

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

# **POLICY NETWORK ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

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**PNAI POLICY BRIEF 2025**

Lessons, Impact on Global AI Governance, and Multistakeholder  
Vision for 2026 and Beyond

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# POLICY NETWORK ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



# POLICY NETWORK ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (PNAI)

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The Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI) is an open, multistakeholder, community-centred effort conducted as an intersessional activity of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF).

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# INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

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The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a global multistakeholder platform that facilitates the discussion of public policy issues pertaining to Internet governance. The IGF was one of the most important outcomes of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). The Tunis Agenda, adopted on 18 November 2005, mandated the UN Secretary-General to convene a new forum for multistakeholder policy dialogue. The convening of the IGF was announced by the Secretary-General on 18 July 2006, with the inaugural meeting of the Forum held from 30 October to 2 November 2006.

The existing mandate of the IGF, as set out in paragraphs 72 to 78 of the Tunis Agenda, was extended for a further ten years in a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 16 December 2015 (70/125), which served as the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society.

In between the two annual meetings, the intersessional work of the IGF is conducted in a community-centred, open, inclusive, cooperative, and collaborative, bottom-up manner. The intersessional work takes different forms, such as Best Practice Forums, Policy Networks, Dynamic Coalitions, capacity development activities, and close cooperation with the national, regional, and youth IGF initiatives, which continue throughout the year.

Institutionally, the IGF is supported by the IGF Secretariat, which is administered by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA). The programme of the annual IGF meeting is developed by its Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG), whose members are appointed by the UN Secretary-General. An IGF Leadership Panel, with members also appointed by the Secretary-General, has supported IGF strategic improvements since 2022.

So far, twenty annual meetings of the IGF have been held, nineteen hosted by governments and one conducted fully online due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AI = artificial intelligence

BPFs = Best Practice Forums

DCs = Dynamic Coalitions

EDT = Emerging Digital Technologies

GDC = Global Digital Compact

ICT = information and communications technology

IGF = Internet Governance Forum

LLM = Large Language Model

MAG = Multistakeholder Advisory Group

MWG = Multistakeholder Working Group

NRIs = National and Regional IGF Initiatives

PNAI = Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence

UN = United Nations

UN DESA = UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

WSIS+20 = Twenty-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society

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# PART 1: THE POLICY NETWORK ON AI IN 2025

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This report summarizes the activities of the Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI) in 2025, highlights key outcomes and presents recommendations. PNAI is a global multistakeholder effort and an active mechanism on AI governance hosted by the Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The Policy Network convenes all stakeholders to contribute their expertise, develop insights, and co-create actionable recommendations on artificial intelligence (AI) policy and governance.

In 2025, the PNAI's primary objective for 2025 was to develop actionable recommendations on how the IGF can maximize its impact as a central, inclusive and bottom-up multistakeholder platform for AI dialogue. This report and recommendations were developed through multistakeholder discussions within the PNAI community.

PNAI's work and this output report contribute to the discussion on the Global Digital Compact implementation and ongoing WSIS+20 review.

The report is divided into three parts:

**Part 1** '*The Policy Network on AI in 2025*' sets the scene and provides an overview of PNAI's mission, goals and third year of activities. It provides context for the report and situates PNAI's work in relation to global developments in AI governance.

**Part 2** '*Maximizing PNAI's impact as a mechanism for global multistakeholder dialogue on AI governance within the IGF*' provides multistakeholder reflection and recommendations for maximizing PNAI's impact and through that strengthening IGF's contribution to global AI governance.

**Part 3** '*Engaging in key AI discussions and forums*' describes PNAI efforts in engaging in key international AI discussions and forums, and presents AI-related topics that the PNAI community members find important and that are potential areas for future PNAI activities.

## Three years of PNAI

The Policy Network on AI was launched in 2023. In its first three years (2023-2025), the Policy Network has hosted multistakeholder discussions on AI policy and governance, delivered policy reports, contributed to global consultations on AI governance and built an active global community.

PNAI meetings and activities convene members, representing all main stakeholder groups, (governments, technical community, private sector, civil society, and intergovernmental organizations) to share evidence, compare regulatory and policy approaches, and co-create recommendations on AI policy and governance. Participation in the PNAI community, dialogue, monthly online meetings and other activities is open to all stakeholders.

As a Policy Network within the IGF, PNAI seeks to build in-depth understanding of the topic, raise awareness and prompt cooperation across regions and stakeholder groups. IGF Policy Networks are intersessional activities that take place between IGF annual meetings.<sup>1</sup> PNAI's one-year mandate has been renewed twice, reflecting the bottom-up demand of an active and energetic global community and the continued interest in questions of AI governance. Applications of AI and their impact transcend

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<sup>1</sup> IGF Secretariat, [IGF 2021 Policy Networks concept](#), 2021

national boundaries and national or local interests. PNAI seeks to look at AI and related aspects of data governance from the Global South perspective, which is vital but typically missing or under-represented in AI policy debates.<sup>2</sup> The Policy Network has set as its goals to learn from and elevate AI governance frameworks, principles and policies being developed in and for the Majority World and Latinate languages, and to bring the IGF's global multi-stakeholder community together for AI dialogue to synthesize knowledge in the community and co-create policy recommendations.

PNAI emerged from the request of the IGF community. The Messages from the 2022 annual IGF meeting held in Addis Ababa highlighted the need for a dedicated space and mechanism for dialogue and cooperation on AI: *"IGF could be used as a platform for developing cooperation mechanisms on artificial intelligence. A policy network on artificial intelligence could be considered for the upcoming work streams in order to review the implementation of different principles with appropriate tools and metrics."*<sup>3</sup> The impact of IGF Policy Networks lies in its ability to facilitate discussion, common understanding across stakeholder groups, which continue to inspire and inform decision making.<sup>4</sup> The PNAI's work on AI builds on previous IGF discussions, publications, and the collective experience and efforts of the active global PNAI community.

The Policy Network has conducted research and published multistakeholder recommendations on various AI topics including, for example, interoperability of AI governance frameworks, liability challenges, environment and labour issues, with particular focus on the Global South and multistakeholder engagement. Based on active multistakeholder dialogue and intersessional activities, PNAI has developed and published two extensive reports that gathered the voices of experts from diverse backgrounds to contribute their insights and recommendations to the multidimensional AI policy debate in multistakeholder setting.

In its inaugural year in 2023, the Policy Network focused on three themes:

- Interoperability of Global AI Governance;
- AI, Gender and Race; and;
- AI and the Environment.

PNAI Policy Brief 2023 'Strengthening Multistakeholder Approach to Global AI Governance, Protecting the Environment and Human Rights in the Era of Generative AI' was presented and discussed at the 18<sup>th</sup> annual IGF meeting held in Kyoto, Japan in October 2023.<sup>5</sup>

In the following year in 2024, the PNAI concentrated the community efforts on four AI governance topics:

- Liability as a mechanism for supporting AI accountability;
- Environmental sustainability within the Generative AI value chain;
- AI governance, interoperability, and good practices; and
- Labour issues throughout AI's life cycle.

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<sup>2</sup> See PNAI Policy Brief 2023 chapter 2.1. 'Viewing AI policy debates through the Global South lens' in: PNAI, [\*Strengthening multistakeholder approach to global AI governance, protecting the environment and human rights in the era of generative AI\*](#), 2023

<sup>3</sup> IGF, [\*Addis Ababa IGF Messages\*](#), 2022

<sup>4</sup> IGF, [\*About the IGF information page\*](#) (Accessed 15.10.2025)

<sup>5</sup> PNAI, [\*Strengthening Multistakeholder Approach to Global AI Governance, Protecting the Environment and Human Rights in the Era of Generative AI\*](#), 2023

PNAI Policy Brief 2024 'The AI Governance We Want, Call to Action: Liability, Interoperability, Sustainability & Labour'<sup>6</sup> was presented and published at the 19th annual IGF meeting held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in December 2024.<sup>7</sup>

Both reports were developed through extensive dialogue and exploration in the PNAI community and contain international insight and multistakeholder recommendations.

## PNAI focus and activities in 2025

Following the IGF 2024 annual meeting, members of the PNAI expressed their interest and commitment to continue PNAI's work in 2025. The new workplan for 2025 was endorsed by IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) and the IGF Secretariat. The plan called to focus the Policy Network efforts in the context of IGF's mandate review discussions and implementation of the Global Digital Compact, as well as continuing to engage in international AI dialogues with emphasis on strengthening PNAI's efforts in articulating the recommendations and the way of working.<sup>8</sup>

PNAI's activities in 2025 were structured around two main goals<sup>9</sup>

1) **Develop a plan and suggestions on how the IGF can maximize its impact as a central platform for inclusive and bottom-up multistakeholder discussions on AI governance.** This first goal was realized through organizing multistakeholder dialogue and culminated in preparing and publishing a report with concrete recommendations.

2) **Engage in key AI discussions and forums.** Under this second goal the PNAI worked to develop a set of key messages and standardised speaking points that cover the most important messages and multistakeholder recommendations based on PNAI efforts from previous years. In addition, a framework and living document and repository is organized for mapping global AI forums where these messages can be shared. These tools are intended to support and provide resources to PNAI community members when attending international AI forums or dialogues, thereby encouraging them to actively represent the network and convey PNAI messages.

Both goals align with PNAI's commitment to advancing the objectives and AI-related implementation of the Global Digital Compact (GDC) and contribute to the WSIS+20 process. This evolution reflects PNAI's role as a thematic discussion forum as well as an implementation-oriented governance platform.

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<sup>6</sup> PNAI, [The AI Governance We Want, Call to Action: Liability, Interoperability, Sustainability & Labour](#), 2024

<sup>7</sup> PNAI, [Report on PNAI Main Session at IGF 2024 annual meeting](#), 2024

<sup>8</sup> PNAI, [Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence \(PNAI\) Work Plan Proposal for 2025](#), 2025

<sup>9</sup> *ibid*

## Recommendations to maximize PNAI's impact toward 2026 and beyond

This PNAI Policy Brief report summarizes the outcomes of the dialogue and community efforts during PNAI's 2025 mandate. The report summarizes the PNAI community's collective reflection on the following question:

*How should the Policy Network on AI evolve to maximize its impact as a mechanism for multistakeholder dialogue and cooperation on AI governance within the IGF?*

PNAI is committed to advancing an agile, multidisciplinary and adaptable multistakeholder approach to international governance of AI, as emphasized in the Global Digital Compact (GDC)<sup>10</sup>. The GDC was adopted in September 2024 and is the first comprehensive global framework for digital cooperation and AI governance.<sup>11</sup> In line with many earlier key UN documents on AI governance, the landmark agreement acknowledges the importance of meaningful participation of all stakeholders in governance of AI. The 2023 and 2024 PNAI Policy Brief reports analysed national, regional and global AI governance developments and stress the continuing need for open multistakeholder processes and multistakeholder participation across AI governance topics.

Global activity and momentum around AI, in both the technological and policy spheres, continued strong in 2025. In August 2025, the UN General Assembly established two mechanisms to start implementation of the GDC international AI governance and cooperation commitments: 1) Formation of a new 40-member multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence will issue scientific assessments and annual reports by synthesizing existing research on AI opportunities, risks and impact. 2) Creation of Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance which aims to involve Governments and stakeholders to discuss international cooperation, share best practices and facilitate open, transparent and inclusive discussions on AI governance through annual meetings that will be organized in connection to high-level UN conferences in Geneva and New York.<sup>12</sup>

Twenty-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20) has been a key development in 2025 as it updates the original agreement that established the IGF.<sup>13</sup> Zero draft document was published in August 2025 and dedicates a section to the significant development in AI and its impact on societies.<sup>14</sup> The actions envisioned in the Zero draft include strengthening capacity building and research efforts on AI, with emphasis on leveraging existing resources and capacities within the UN system.

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<sup>10</sup> [UN, \*Global Digital Compact\*, 2024](#)

<sup>11</sup> The Roadmap for Digital Cooperation issued by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2020 noted a lack of representation and inclusiveness in the international coordination and collaboration on AI and called for diverse stakeholder participation in global digital cooperation. UN, Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, May 2020. High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence published guiding principles for international governance of AI, one of them being "AI governance must be universal, networked and rooted in adaptive multi-stakeholder collaboration" UN, Road map for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, May 2020

<sup>12</sup> UN, [Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 26 August 2025](#), 2025

<sup>13</sup> UN, [WSIS+20 overall review by the United Nations General Assembly](#), 2025 (Accessed 31.10.2025)

<sup>14</sup> UN, [WSIS+20 Zero Draft](#), 2025

PNAI has submitted input to stakeholder consultations that have informed the GDC and WSIS+20 processes. In October 2025 PNAI indicated that the Policy Network, with support from the IGF, is well placed and keen to collaborate with other mechanisms to realize the research and capacity building activities envisioned in the WSIS+20 Zero draft on capacity building and research efforts on AI.<sup>15</sup>

The Messages from the 2025 annual IGF meeting held in Lillestrøm, Norway note that “2025 is a pivotal year in the ongoing, multistakeholder effort to refine and evolve the governance and coordination of our digital world. The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) serves as a key platform in this effort, interfacing with a wide range of stakeholders and processes, including the WSIS+20 review, the recently agreed Global Digital Compact and ongoing global dialogues on AI governance, to address a large and growing array of challenges.”<sup>16</sup> This report seeks to document the potential of PNAI and IGF in advancing global AI governance and coordination and demonstrate the Policy Network’s contribution to AI-related GDC implementation and realizing WSIS+20 AI activities.

There is growing global interest in AI, its governance and societal implications. Since the 2022 Addis Ababa IGF messages first called for the establishment of the PNAI, questions surrounding AI governance and policy have remained highly relevant. Agentic AI has been one of the AI advances that have gained widespread attention and excitement in 2025.<sup>17</sup> Such leaps in developing and deployment of AI technologies and applications highlight the urgency of AI governance questions. As our understanding of the impacts, risks and opportunities that AI brings deepens, the need for open and inclusive multistakeholder dialogue becomes even more critical. In the current geopolitical and economic context, the risk of technological development leading to increased unfairness and widening of the digital divide is to be taken seriously. Safeguarding and ensuring meaningful participation and representation of all stakeholder groups, including those from the Global South and marginalized communities, is essential to develop global AI governance frameworks and guide future AI development towards a sustainable and equitable path.

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<sup>15</sup> See Annex 1: IGF Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence submission to the 20-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20)

<sup>16</sup> IGF, [Lillestrøm IGF Messages](#), 2025

<sup>17</sup> See for example The ITU’s Annual AI Governance Report 2025 on the rapid rise of agentic AI: ITU, [The Annual AI Governance report 2025: Steering the Future of AI](#), 2025

# PART 2: MAXIMIZING PNAI'S IMPACT AS A MECHANISM FOR GLOBAL MULTISTAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE ON AI GOVERNANCE WITHIN THE IGF

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This report chapter delivers insights and suggestions from the global PNAI multistakeholder community, takes a forward-looking perspective toward 2026 and beyond, paves way for future IGF work on artificial intelligence, and calls to strengthen future IGF work on AI policy and governance.

The purpose of the Policy Brief report is to deliver policy recommendations on how PNAI could be made more impactful in the future. As in the previous PNAI output reports, all suggested actions are multistakeholder recommendations and not intended as a detailed work plan or resource commitment.<sup>18</sup>

## Multistakeholder process and methodology

The recommendations were developed through an open multistakeholder process within the PNAI community. The following section outlines the scope and methodology of the report and describes how input was gathered and the process through which the report was prepared. This process included meetings, community dialogue, workshops, consultations and written submissions.

The preparation of the report consisted of four main phases: Open dialogue; Input gathering and information collection; Thematic consolidation and community dialogue; and finally; Consultation and finalization.

**Open dialogue.** The first phase of preparations launched in January 2025 and focused on defining the thematic scope and objectives for the report and PNAI's third year of activities. In this first phase the PNAI community engaged in an open brainstorming process, held community discussions, gathered suggestions and finally prepared and submitted a proposal for continuation of the Policy Network activities, including an outline of focus areas for 2025.<sup>19</sup> The proposal was approved by the IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) in February 2025. In the following months, the PNAI community refined the report's goals and agreed on an actionable workplan and timeline to deliver the output report in November 2025.

**Gathering input and insight.** Preparations for the main activities to collect input and insight began in March 2025. A set of policy questions were developed to translate the report goals and discussions into a more concrete and actionable format and guide input gathering. These questions were prepared to be used as discussion prompts for panel discussions and audience interaction in the interactive sessions and exchanges as well as basis for an online survey.

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<sup>18</sup> PNAI, as all IGF Policy Networks, receives its for one year at the time and has no dedicated budget for implementing actions. Developing and publishing multistakeholder policy recommendations is the way through which the PNAI can propose and make the case for resources or permanency.

<sup>19</sup> PNAI, [Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence \(PNAI\) Work Plan Proposal for 2025](#), 2025

The following policy questions guided the input gathering process and were refined iteratively during the process:

- What unique value can the IGF and PNAI bring to global AI governance? Are there specific AI topics or areas that the IGF should focus on, especially in the context of ongoing global AI governance dialogues, such as the GDC and WSIS+20, beyond 2026?
- How can the IGF help ensure that global AI dialogues and decision-making on AI governance are truly participatory, inclusive, open and multistakeholder, ensuring equitable voice of marginalized groups and the Global South? Which indicators could be used to measure if AI dialogues are truly inclusive?
- How can the IGF help support capacity building of communities to engage effectively in AI governance discussions? For example, by building up an information repository on AI governance topics?
- How can PNAI facilitate a more inclusive multistakeholder approach to global AI governance and promote a multilateral, bottom-up approach (policymaking or standard setting processes)?

The input gathering phase included three main activities to collect insights, suggestions and perspectives on the topics from inside and outside of the PNAI and IGF communities.

The Policy Network organized two open interactive sessions and hosted a dialogue with expert speakers and PNAI and IGF community members and other interested attendees. The first of these was an interactive session and webinar ‘IGF in the Global AI Dialogue: Role and Impact’ that took place online in early June 2025. Invitations were circulated through PNAI and IGF mailing lists, social media channels, and complemented by outreach by PNAI community members in their own networks and stakeholder groups. Interventions by invited speakers from IGF National and Regional Initiatives, Dynamic Coalitions, Youth as well as panellists from outside the IGF community were followed by discussion with all attendees. The first part of the discussion focused on AI collaboration inside the IGF (How to best collaborate on AI within the IGF community, how to create better synergies between IGF AI activities? What is the role PNAI could play?) and the second half was dedicated to IGF’s role and impact on AI (What is the IGF’s unique role in global AI governance? How could we maximize the IGF’s impact on AI topics? How to position the IGF vis-à-vis other international fora, beyond the UN and to engage with them?). Attendees reflected on the role of the IGF in AI and how PNAI could collaborate within the IGF and contribute to building bridges between the IGF and key international AI fora.<sup>20</sup>

Three weeks later the PNAI organized a session entitled ‘Global AI Governance: Reimagining IGF’s Role & Impact’ during the IGF 2025 annual meeting held in Lillestrøm Norway and online. This session built upon the foundation established in the first session. Expert panellists representing all main world regions and different stakeholder groups and attendee interventions highlighted the need for inclusive platforms for global coordination and multistakeholder participation. This participation is vital to promote trust, transparency, and accountability of AI governance and systems, particularly in translating community needs into actionable AI policy recommendations.<sup>21</sup> The input and insight generated in both sessions was carefully captured through session reports and observations by PNAI Rapporteurs; detailed session notes and documentation; visualizations including word clouds.

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<sup>20</sup> See Annex 3: Report on PNAI interactive session

<sup>21</sup> See Annex 4: Report on PNAI's session at IGF 2025

# Global AI Governance: Reimagining IGF's Role & Impact



**POLICY NETWORK ON AI MAIN SESSION | IGF 2025**

Wednesday, 25th June 2025  
13:45 - 15:00 UTC  
Lillestrøm, Norway & Online

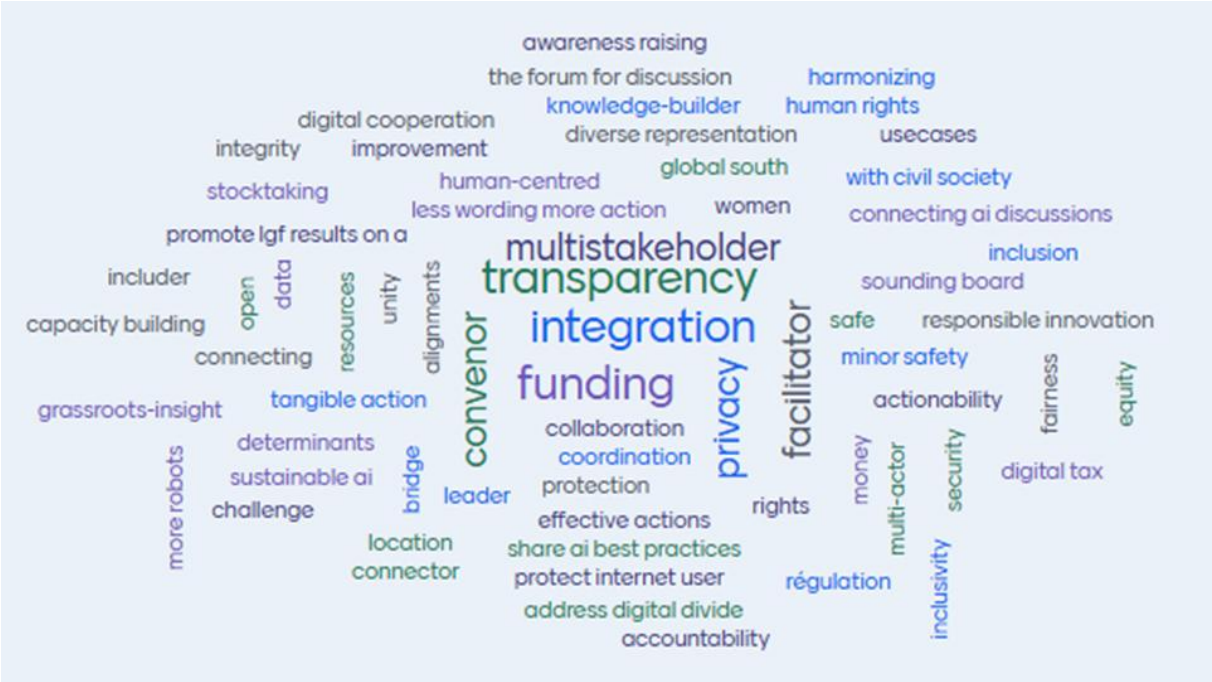
*What is the IGF's impact in the global dialogue and governance of AI?  
What is IGF's role now and what could it be in the future?*

**IGF 2025 NORWAY**

**SPEAKERS**

 <i>Moderator</i> <b>Elizabeth Orembo</b> Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa	 <b>Ivana Bartoletti</b> VP, Global Chief Privacy and AI Governance Officer, Wipro	 <b>Mario Nobile</b> Director General, AgID Agency for Digital Italy	 <b>Paloma Lara-Castro</b> Policy Director, Derechos Digitales
 <b>William Bird</b> Director, Media Monitoring Africa	 <b>Shuyan Wu</b> Deputy Director, User and Market Research, China Mobile Research Institute	 <i>Online Moderator</i> <b>Germán López Ardila</b> VP, Colombian Chamber of IT and Telecoms	 <i>Introducing PNAI</i> <b>Shamira Ahmed</b> Founder & Executive Director, Data Economy Policy Hub

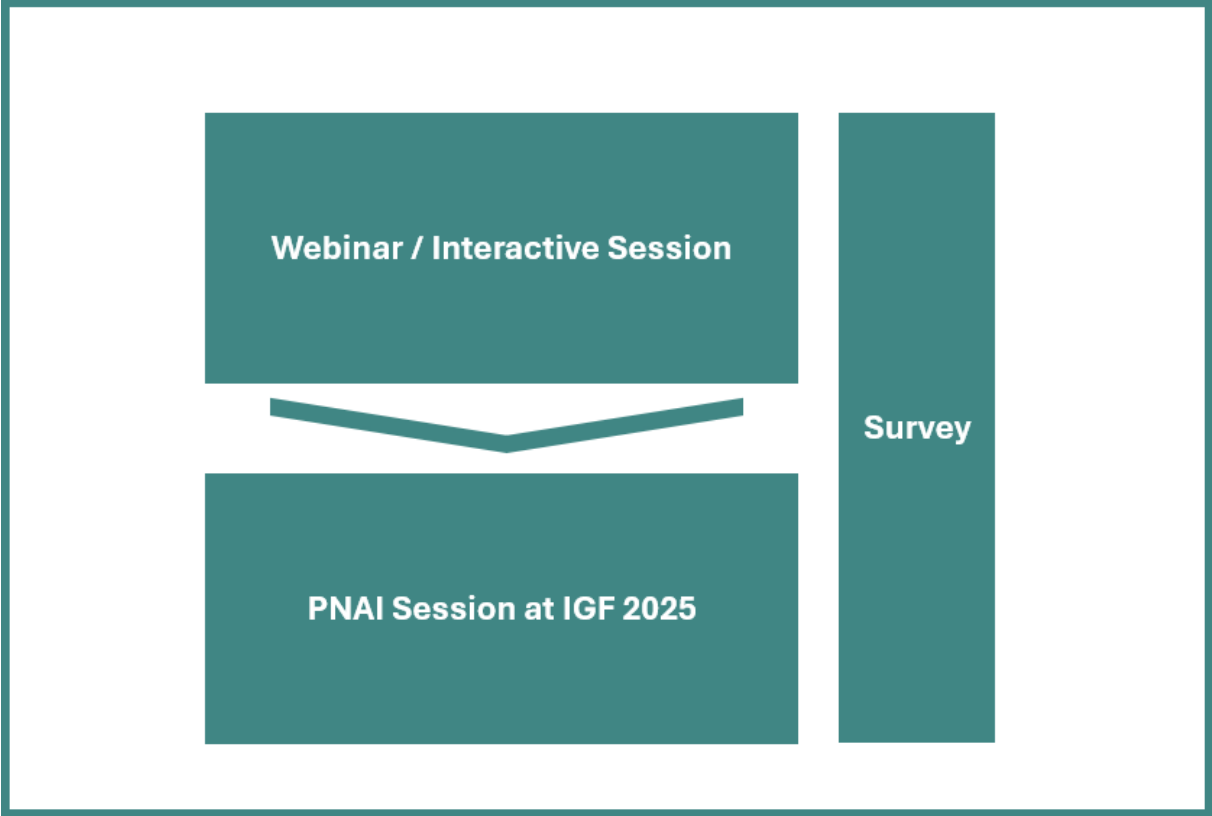
Picture 1: Flyer announcing the PNAI Main Session at IGF 2025



Picture 2: Word cloud results from PNAI Main Session at IGF 2025 'In one word, what should be the future role of the IGF and PNAI in global AI governance?'

The third component of the input gathering phase was an open online survey that ran in parallel with other activities and gathered written responses to the policy questions between June and September 2025. PNAI members were encouraged to share their views through the anonymous survey. The survey

link was also circulated through IGF mailing lists. The survey results, insights from the interactive sessions and PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group (MWG) meetings formed the input material for the report and foundation for the next phase of the Policy Brief process.



Picture 3: Three components of the input gathering phase

**Thematic consolidation and community dialogue.** The input gathered through the webinar, main session and survey as well as dialogue in PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meetings was carefully analysed to identify key themes in the material. Discussions in the PNAI community helped form the report outline and four focus areas and topics that emerged from the input material. These areas included:

1. Main activities and role of PNAI, ways PNAI develops recommendations and insight;
2. Connecting to local AI realities, lifting underrepresented voices especially in the Global South;
3. The value PNAI brings to international AI fora and high-level AI governance dialogues;
4. PNAI as central coordinator hub on AI within the IGF.

Concise starting point texts were prepared for each topic based on the input gathered and circulated through the PNAI mailing list at the latest one week before PNAI MWG meetings. Discussion on focus areas 1 and 2 was held in the August PNAI MWG meeting and discussion on focus areas 3 and 4 in the September PNAI MWG meeting. The online meetings provided an opportunity for PNAI members to share their views, suggestions and feedback. Also written comments were gathered.

**Consultation and finalization.** PNAI’s monthly Multistakeholder Working Group online meetings guided preparations of the Policy Brief report and provided updates, input, feedback and reviewed

draft deliverables throughout the process.<sup>22</sup> Calls for input, draft deliverables, invites to meetings and workshops, gathered materials and progress updates were shared through the PNAI mailing list. Invitations and important updates were also circulated through IGF mailing lists and social media channels. PNAI community members promoted the activities and participation in events in their communities and stakeholder networks.

Finally, after the discussions in PNAI MWG meetings, a draft Policy Brief report was compiled and discussed in the PNAI MWG meeting in October 2025. The draft was also opened for written consultation and feedback from the wider IGF community. After editing based on the consultation feedback, the report was finalized for publication in November 2025.

The following sub-chapters present the main insight and recommendations developed through the multistakeholder dialogue and open process.

## **Main activities and role of PNAI, ways PNAI develops recommendations and insight**

PNAI should facilitate inclusive, international and bottom-up multistakeholder dialogue on AI Governance. PNAI is an important platform for global conversation and meaningful discussion on AI and fosters dialogue between diverse stakeholders across age-groups with a focus on raising underrepresented voices from different fields and regions of the world. The Policy Network should leverage the IGF's global reach and leadership. Systematic effort to strengthen PNAI would help maximize IGF's impact on AI topics.

### **Institutionalize a dedicated AI Policy Track within the IGF**

PNAI should be institutionalized as a dedicated IGF AI policy track that is a continuous, permanent, year-round thematic process. This track would gather community impact, map ongoing initiatives, and develop policy recommendations with consistent resources ensuring PNAI work is actionable and impactful. By becoming a permanent, structured year-round mechanism, PNAI would move beyond serving as a discussion forum and position itself as a critical influence on global AI decision-making.

PNAI can bring considerable value to the dynamic nature of global AI governance when it leverages and builds on its unique strengths, rather than duplicating the type of work of other organizations or attempting to cover every area. The following sections lay out strategic actions to strengthen the Policy Network's core qualities and focus on main activities that arise from them.

### **Strengthening PNAI core qualities**

PNAI has the potential to play a central connecting, facilitating role in global AI governance if it strengthens its core qualities to bring them into full effect.

PNAI is inclusive, accessible and can facilitate meaningful inclusion for marginalised groups that are often underrepresented in global AI governance. With a truly global reach and transdisciplinary network, PNAI can enhance deliberations on AI governance by contextualizing them to local realities, including at the grassroots level. PNAI has a diverse community and therefore is well equipped to take

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<sup>22</sup> See list of PNAI MWG meetings held in 2025 in Annex 6. Read more about the PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group on the PNAI website: PNAI, [IGF Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence](#) information webpage, 2025.

on AI topics that benefit from a diversity of perspectives. PNAI is multi-stakeholder in its core, not being led by interests of one type of organization, which allows it to be bold in its selection of topics and allowing a diversity of voices and reflections to coexist. As a low-hierarchy organization that works bottom-up, the Policy Network can work on issues that are less explored in more institutional policy settings.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

PNAI should take intentional action to ensure these fundamentals are firmly in place, including:

- Continue efforts to actively open the PNAI community to anyone interested in AI, foster a sense of accessibility and inclusivity for all. Launch systematic and targeted action to attract and engage knowledgeable AI experts and well-regarded researchers, utilizing connections of PNAI members in outreach.
- Create a recurring onboarding process for new members especially from LDCs, Small Islands and countries from the Global South to get started and find their place in PNAI projects. Establish mentorship pairings between new members and experienced contributors in the Policy Network.
- Put effort into ensuring PNAI has active community members from all parts of the world and from different stakeholder groups. Monitor and track to avoid sliding into a situation where specific regions or stakeholder groups dominate, publish data on active PNAI contributors each year. Start actions to engage stakeholder groups by strengthening technical community and youth participation. To ensure inclusive participation from across the world and stakeholders, PNAI can follow the São Paulo multistakeholder guidelines laid out in NM+10 Multistakeholder Statement.<sup>23</sup>
- Increase depth of multistakeholder dialogue by transforming thematic working groups into more permanent ones to create space for developing meaningful continuous topic-focused discussions and fostering lasting connections between PNAI members. Ensure these exchanges remain interdisciplinary dialogues across silos (e.g., ethics, computer science, international law).
- As the Policy Network grows, uphold regular opportunities for dialogue, collaboration, sharing diverse perspectives and ensure all members engage meaningfully and share views and ideas. Develop a robust quarterly online networking system where PNAI community members can get to know each other. Interactive online discussions are vital so all can participate, connect and collaborate and build relationships, not just those that can afford travels.

### Developing policy recommendations and insight

Building on its fundamental qualities, the Policy Network should focus on work and deliverables that connect local insight and global level decisions on AI and integrate community voices into the broader international AI policy dialogue. PNAI should continue policy development on AI, through preparing and publishing reports with tangible recommendations on AI topics based on multistakeholder input.

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<sup>23</sup> NETmundial+10, [NETmundial+10 Multistakeholder Statement Strengthening Internet governance and digital policy processes](#), 2024

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Make full use of PNAI's global network and local level reach in developing reports and recommendations. Clearly communicate this unique strength to external audiences to increase credibility of PNAI recommendations and publications.
- Hone PNAI's ability to quickly engage its wide, international, local and interdisciplinary network and develop advisory material addressing current critical AI topics from a multiplicity of viewpoints in an agile way. These materials could inform other, more top-down organizations in producing recommendations.
- Produce long-term recommendations and foresight materials which includes the multiplicity of viewpoints of PNAI members worldwide on rising or widespread AI topics. These topics would be selected by the PNAI community from those, that most benefit from a multistakeholder view.
- PNAI needs to set its own priorities on AI questions and topics. Develop a recurring internal bottom-up process for members to raise AI topics to the PNAI agenda. A clear, structured and transparent mechanism would allow all members to suggest and select topics for PNAI attention and discussion, for example as Policy Brief topics or new working groups.

## Connecting to local AI realities, lifting underrepresented voices especially in the Global South

PNAI's impact lies in its ability to facilitate discussion and capacity building across diverse stakeholder groups, foster shared understanding, inform decision makers and empower actors at the global, regional and local levels.

Since its founding, PNAI's ambition has been to amplify the voices of underrepresented and marginalized groups; particularly in the Global South. PNAI seeks to ensure AI governance frameworks, principles and policies that are being developed in and for the Global South and local realities inform global AI governance dialogue and decisions. As the AI technology and policy landscape evolve at an increasingly rapid pace, AI governance frameworks risk being shaped by Global North actors overlooking diverse regional and context-based challenges and priorities.

PNAI must use its unique position and network to bridge this gap by working to integrate regional and local perspectives into global AI dialogues. PNAI should strengthen its impact by ensuring that insights from the Global South, youth-led initiatives, and Indigenous communities are integrated into global AI dialogues and decision-making, shaping governance norms and informing decision-making from the ground up. PNAI could act as translator and take outcomes and developments in global (high-level) AI governance dialogues, global AI governance structures and decision-making and make them understandable and accessible for local communities. The Policy Network could serve as a platform for AI capacity building, awareness raising, and best practice sharing, especially involving emerging economies and marginalized voices.

PNAI's key priority should be to foster and strengthen multistakeholder AI governance dialogue and through that connect global AI governance debate with local realities. To deliver on these goals, PNAI should have a strategic approach to how it serves as a connector.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen learning, knowledge gathering and synthesizing
  - Use annual PNAI Policy Brief publications to synthesize local inputs from diverse contexts and translate them into a language and format relevant to the global AI policy space. Create region-specific research and insight through PNAI community consultations. Conduct systematic data gathering and develop concrete case studies and best practices from different regions to deliver credible recommendations.
  - Distill PNAI Policy Brief key recommendations and learnings from PNAI policy dialogue into a concrete, accessible and useful format. Such as a checklist or infographic or toolkit, that members can distribute and utilize closer to the local, regional and national context. Make these concrete knowledge tools a central part of the PNAI Policy Brief process.
- Support capacity building and knowledge exchange
  - Deepen collaboration with the other IGF Intersessional activities such as National, Regional and Youth IGF Initiatives, Dynamic Coalitions and thematic communities to align AI-related efforts and learn from local AI priorities and challenges in specific contexts.
  - Encourage PNAI thematic sub-groups to include stakeholders who have often been excluded from AI governance discussions, such stakeholders could include for example environmental actors, labour organizations, mental health professionals, human rights organisations, and groups supporting marginalized languages. Collaboration could include joint workshops or publications that connect different perspectives.
  - Foster knowledge exchange between PNAI community members to facilitate capacity building and knowledge sharing drawing from expertise and insight of PNAI community members. Introduce a lightning talk section in the PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meetings where PNAI members can showcase their work or findings. Encourage thematic PNAI Sub-groups to host inter-community capability building sessions.
  - Promote capacity building to support informed participation in global AI debates by PNAI community members. Develop and distribute once a year a public roster of active PNAI members (including their expertise fields, regional affiliations, and contact information for event organizers) willing to participate as expert speakers on AI in events organized by different IGF communities highlighting expertise from different parts of the world to enhance visibility and representation.
  - Enhance collaboration with other capacity building initiatives such as the schools on Internet governance with the aim of strengthening the capacity of representation from the Global South.
- Strengthen representation of underrepresented voices and inclusion
  - Develop a compact playbook on inclusion in global AI governance, outlining concrete actions to better include underrepresented stakeholders in AI governance and practical advice for individuals from underrepresented regions and stakeholder groups on engaging in global AI governance processes.

- PNAI Regional Leads pilot in 2026. Appoint two active PNAI Members per region who are active and connected in AI topics in their regions as Regional Leads to PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group to play a key role in PNAI activities and have a responsibility to take action to strengthen regional representation and connection.
- Foster inclusive PNAI dialogue to better understand AI issues among different stakeholders. Assess and lessen barriers to access activities of the Policy Network. Identify effective ways to make PNAI community dialogue and consultations more accessible where needed, for example by investigating best practices in using AI tools to allow gathering stakeholder input in different languages.

## The value PNAI brings to international AI fora and high-level AI governance dialogues

PNAI works to ensure that diverse perspectives, especially from underrepresented countries or regions, are heard in global AI dialogues. The Policy Network should feed meaningful, inclusive multistakeholder perspectives into all major global AI governance and decision-making processes and seek to ensure that what's being decided in high-level policy spaces is shaped by a broad range of perspectives and open dialogue.

PNAI should highlight its unmatched international multi-stakeholder network to provide diverse perspectives and grassroots insights from different parts of the world on AI topics. This is valuable to the international AI governance fora that often focus on high-level policy consensus within a limited group of States. IGF not only connects different stakeholder groups, but youth groups, dynamic coalitions, regional, national groups. This is rare for a UN body and provides legitimacy for outputs.

PNAI could become a permanent trusted sounding board that provides a multistakeholder view to all major AI governance debates and decisions on an international level. It could offer a space to test and discuss early AI governance ideas before they are turned into international decisions and rules. At the same time, PNAI should not only be a follower and support the work on the most widespread "hot" AI and AI governance topics that are being worked on in the mainstream and high-level AI policy and governance discussions. It should also bring AI topics PNAI community finds important and critical to the attention of global AI dialogue and institutions. Raising new critical topics can be valuable for the major international processes and decision making on AI.

It is vital to ensure PNAI's grassroots connection and focus remain central, complementing but not subordinated to high-level organizations. The Policy Network could serve as a platform for capacity building, awareness raising, and best practice sharing with special effort in involving emerging economies and marginalized voices, to complement policy frameworks developed by more state-centric bodies.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Stay informed and have insights of priorities of these international fora, to identify areas of collaboration and to engage effectively. Engagement should be intentional, PNAI could develop policy bridging task forces that ensure flows of insight between IGF and spaces such as the G7, G20, GPAI, OECD and others, particularly on frontier issues.

- Be proactive in surfacing significant concerns and topics and concerns raised from the ground, for example by publishing and distributing outputs such as policy briefs, outcome documents, and best practice insights on topical areas of PNAI's choosing.
- Highlight PNAI's unmatched international multi-stakeholder network to provide diverse perspectives and grassroots insights on AI topics. Communicate better the insights and the findings into bigger or powerful processes, be it intergovernmental institutions, standardization organizations or business circles.
- PNAI should not target just high-level discussions with PNAI insight, messages and activities. PNAI could organize interactive co-learning workshops where civil society, academia, industry, and policymakers share lessons learned.

Overall, the IGF should be positioned as a complementary and inclusive multistakeholder platform that informs and supports global AI and digital governance dialogues led by intergovernmental bodies as well as other major AI governance debates at the international level. The IGF through its MAG, Leadership Panel members and NRIs, should be involved in AI policy discussion within the G7, G20, OECD and other organisations in which high-level AI dialogue occurs. The Leadership Panel of the IGF can be instrumental in that process. To engage effectively, the IGF could strengthen institutional partnerships by creating formal liaison mechanisms or observer roles with these bodies. The outcomes of the IGF Annual Meeting should form major conversations on digital governance and help to shape resolutions reached in high-level AI summits. IGF could host side events or joint sessions during relevant summits and position itself as a source of grassroots and expert-informed guidance that reflects the priorities and realities of diverse stakeholders in shaping fair and inclusive AI governance.

## **PNAI as central coordinator hub on transdisciplinary AI Governance within the IGF**

PNAI should serve as a strategic integrator and bridge between IGF communities on AI topics. It should act as a hub connecting multi-stakeholder efforts relevant to AI governance, mapping AI-related efforts, identifying synergies, fostering connections. Through that PNAI could strengthen the IGF's collective voice on AI governance.

PNAI should work systematically to gather and synthesize knowledge and perspectives in the IGF community. This includes highlighting shared concerns on AI and creating spaces for shared concerns on AI (for example regarding AI safety, biases, labour issues, or cultural impacts of AI), creating opportunities for dialogue, being a platform to discuss and exchange best practices, connecting existing AI initiatives across the IGF and facilitating new joint work on AI.

PNAI should advocate for a socio-techno-ecological approach to the governance of AI, recognising AI as part of a broad interconnected information and communications technology (ICT) ecosystem and digital agenda, rather than an isolated technology and governance area, that operates in a vacuum. AI development, deployment, and adoption are intertwined with advances in other Emerging Digital Technologies (EDT) and existing multidimensional digital inequities. Examples of such interdependencies include: advances in EDT that reinforce each other, such as cross-cutting opportunities and risks in AI and quantum information and communication technologies, linkages with human rights, privacy, sustainable development and data governance, the interdependence of EDT with connectivity and cybersecurity. There are multiple interdependent forces and effects, many of which are not well understood, or which have yet to manifest themselves.

PNAI should evolve into a dedicated continuous, thematic AI process and structured track within the IGF. Its work should be dedicated towards creating community impact, map ongoing initiatives, and develop policy recommendations. While PNAI serves as a focal point on AI inside the IGF is important, the Policy Network should not turn into a bureaucratic coordination layer. PNAI's value is in its own substantive work and dialogue on AI issues to shape rights-based AI governance approaches.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To effectively serve as a coordination hub among IGF communities on AI topics and strengthen the IGF's collective voice on AI governance, PNAI should focus on the following actions:

- Organize regular broad and inclusive consultations to gather input on AI across all IGF communities including National, Regional and Youth IGF Initiatives (NRIs), Dynamic Coalitions (DCs), Best Practice Forums (BPFs), etc. Collect and analyse input received from each IGF community while drafting PNAI reports that reflect shared issues, respect depth and breadth of voices and highlight regional and specific priorities.
- Reinforce AI community building and co-organise an annual online session where IGF communities present to each other their most important AI-related findings, achievements, recommendations and learnings. Create a visual summary or one-pager to showcase results.
- Explore the possibility of organizing cross-community technology dialogues with IGF communities that focus on other technologies and topics than AI, such as quantum or cybersecurity. Consider piloting a joint cross-technology sub-group shared with another IGF community for dialogue on the synergies between technologies and co-creating analysis and recommendations to feed into PNAI Policy Brief 2026.
- Stay updated on AI-related activities within IGF. Create synergies, streamline exchange of information and join forces for outreach on AI. Explore using AI-tools to develop a dynamic repository, hub of insights and use cases to access information on AI-related IGF communities, initiatives, ongoing projects and publications.
- Work closely with MAG and IGF Secretariat in preparations of IGF annual meeting to connect high-level and main sessions with AI topics to curate together a diverse AI track and avoid overlaps in AI specific main session topics and speakers. Invite organizers of AI workshops and lightning talks to contribute to the annual PNAI Policy Brief process. Explore the possibility of hosting a virtual and physical AI networking 'speed dating' during the IGF annual meeting.

# PART 3: ENGAGING IN KEY AI DISCUSSIONS AND FORUMS

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## Engagement in international AI dialogues and processes

One of PNAI's main goals in 2025 was to strengthen its engagement in international AI discussions, policy dialogues and forums. PNAI continued to contribute to broader UN and multistakeholder policy processes. In February 2025, PNAI submitted input to the consultation on Global Scientific Panel and AI Dialogue and participated in the virtual stakeholder consultation.<sup>24</sup> In October 2025, PNAI submitted written input on the WSIS+20 Zero draft and voiced the views in the interactive WSIS+20 stakeholder consultations.<sup>25</sup>

PNAI's comments stressed that PNAI is an already existing, well established multistakeholder mechanism on AI that is strategically positioned to support the implementation of the resolutions by serving as an inclusive multistakeholder mechanism that bridges local perspectives with global AI governance. PNAI is well positioned to channel insights from underrepresented regions and stakeholder groups into high-level processes such as the Global Dialogue on AI, the Independent Scientific Panel as well as other envisioned AI capacity building and research activities.

The PNAI community prepared a concise set of **PNAI Key Messages** to help integrate recommendations and views developed through PNAI multistakeholder dialogue into broader global conversations on AI governance. The Key Messages are available online.<sup>26</sup> The Key Messages are standardized speaking points that summarize the most important insights and recommendations and are intended as a tool to help PNAI members who participate in international forums to communicate the Policy Network's purpose and recommendations and encourage new stakeholders to join the meetings and activities.

The first version of PNAI key messages prepared in 2025 is based on PNAI work and reports 2023-2025 and it is intended as a living document to be updated when new recommendations and reports are published. All active PNAI members are encouraged to share about PNAI's work and invite potential new members to join. Official submissions made in PNAI's name, such as input to stakeholder consultations, should be discussed and approved in the PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group beforehand.

PNAI also began listing and mapping AI-related forums and dialogues to create a **Repository of International AI Forums, Dialogues and Processes**, available online.<sup>27</sup> A team of active PNAI members developed a framework and conducted the first round of gathering information on important AI forums and discussions where multistakeholder perspectives on AI could be shared. All PNAI members were invited to give input and add items to the list. Combined with PNAI Key Messages the repository is a practical tool that helps individual PNAI members to identify and share opportunities for

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<sup>24</sup> See Annex 2: IGF Policy Network on AI submission to the consultation on United Nations Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance

<sup>25</sup> See Annex 1: IGF Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence input to the 20-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20)

<sup>26</sup> Available online: PNAI, [Policy Network on AI: Key Messages](#), 2025 (living document)

<sup>27</sup> Available online: PNAI, [Repository of International AI Forums, Dialogues and Processes](#), 2025 (living document)

participation and members to present insight and multistakeholder recommendations developed in PNAI’s work and through that strengthens the Policy Network’s outreach and impact.

Two volunteer teams were tasked to draft the key messages and develop the list of AI governance forums in May 2025 and reported on their progress during PNAI MWG meetings during summer 2025. Both key messages and the list of AI forums are intended as collaborative efforts and living documents that will remain useful if PNAI members update them. The next step could be to integrate regular updates and sharing participation outcomes as a part of PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group processes.

## PNAI Key Messages FAQ

*Standardized speaking points that summarize the most important insights and recommendations developed through the Policy Network on AI’s multistakeholder dialogue and research.*

### **What is the purpose of the ‘Policy Network on AI Key Messages’ document?**

The Key Messages serves as a tool to support PNAI members who participate in international AI forums, dialogues, conferences, and events. It helps members communicate the Policy Network’s purpose and recommendations and encourage new stakeholders to join the meetings and activities.

### **Who is it for?**

All PNAI members attending AI-related events or dialogues who wish to be well-prepared to share about PNAI work and recommendations.

### **How were the Key Messages developed?**

The Key Messages are based on published PNAI reports 2023-2025 that were developed through a multistakeholder process, engaging experts, policymakers, industry representatives, technical communities, and civil society from around the world. It is intended as a living document that will be updated when new PNAI recommendations are developed.

### **How to use the Key Messages?**

This document supports quick preparation for events and speaking engagements as well as deeper learning about PNAI’s recommendations.

The document is divided into thematic sections that follow the same format:

- What is at stake** = A concise description of the topic and its relevance.
- Analysis** = Summary of insight, opportunities and challenges based on PNAI publications.
- Recommendations** = Each section concludes with concrete, multistakeholder recommendations and actions for policymakers, companies, academia, and civil society.
- Further Reading** = List of PNAI sources and related materials

	<i>Use this resource when you are preparing to..</i>	<i>Content of the section</i>
1	<a href="#">Policy Network on AI</a> Introduce PNAI, describe its activities, communicate PNAI's purpose, encourage new stakeholders to join	→ <a href="#">PNAI quick facts</a> → <a href="#">PNAI topics</a> → <a href="#">Invitation / call to action</a>
2	<a href="#">Race and Gender</a> Discuss Race and Gender issues related to AI	→ <a href="#">What is at stake</a> → <a href="#">Analysis</a> → <a href="#">Recommendations</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>
3	<a href="#">Environment and Sustainability</a> Discuss AI's growing environmental footprint	→ <a href="#">What is at stake</a> → <a href="#">Analysis</a> → <a href="#">Recommendations</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>
4	<a href="#">Labour</a> Discuss AI's impact on labour and workers' rights	→ <a href="#">What is at stake</a> → <a href="#">Analysis</a> → <a href="#">Recommendations</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>
5	<a href="#">Liability</a> Discuss questions of liability and accountability in developing and using AI	→ <a href="#">What is at stake</a> → <a href="#">Analysis</a> → <a href="#">Recommendations</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>
6	<a href="#">Interoperability</a> Discuss interoperable AI governance frameworks	→ <a href="#">What is at stake</a> → <a href="#">Analysis</a> → <a href="#">Recommendations</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>
7	<a href="#">Global Multistakeholder AI Governance</a> Discuss Global Multistakeholder AI Governance, connect PNAI with global AI initiatives	→ <a href="#">Multistakeholder dimension</a> → <a href="#">Global dimension</a> → <a href="#">PNAI's role in global AI governance</a> → <a href="#">Further reading</a>

**PNAI KEY MESSAGES ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE**

***PNAI Sub-group on PNAI Key Messages and repository of international AI dialogues:*** Ayse Kok. Arslan (Berkeley AI Initiative, USA); Henrietta Ampofo (Individual Expert, Ghana); Shamira Ahmed (Data Economy Policy Hub DepHUB, South Africa); Dr. Patrick M. Bell, Individual Expert, USA); Concettina Cassa (AgID, Italian Government, Italy); Amado Espinosa, (Medisist, Mexico); Christian Gmelin (GIZ, Germany); Judith Hellerstein (IGF DCAD, USA); Poncelet Ileleji (Jokkolabs Banjul, The Gambia); Jasmine Ko (Individual Expert, China); Germán López (Javeriana University, Colombia); Sergio Mayo Macias (Aragon Institute of Technology, Spain); Jochen Michels (Kaspersky, Germany); Sana Nisar (Individual Expert, Germany); M Ramya (Queen Bee Creations, India); Abdullah Qamar (Virtual University and Internet Society, Pakistan); Victoria Ustimenko (Preto Business Corp., USA); Umut Pajaro Velasquez (Individual Expert, Colombia); Mohd Asyraf Zulkifley (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)

## PNAI Repository of International AI Forums, Dialogues and Processes

The PNAI Repository of International AI Forums, Dialogues and Processes is a living document and open resource developed by Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence community to support its members' engagement in global AI governance. It is a collection of structured information on key international and regional summits, conferences, processes, and policy dialogues on AI governance.

SUMMITS, CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS									
Timing	Name & Organizer	Countries or regions covered	Description & link	PNAI participation / input Why and how should PNAI engage?		PNAI Members already part of the process / attending	Contact person central in this process/event <small>Not necessarily PNAI member</small>		
2026 Geneva	UN Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance	Global	To be held back-to-back in the margins of the International Telecommunication Union Artificial Intelligence for Go Global Summit <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	There will be a multi-stakeholder plenary meeting with a high-level governmental segment.					
				May 19-21, 2025	International Conference on Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning Cognition Conferences	The International Conference on Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning focuses on pioneering the path to future intelligence. The conference features twelve comprehensive scientific sessions covering cutting-edge topics in AI and ML. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	Create awareness of PNAI's mission and vision; build network; and partnerships!		
2027 New York	UN Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance		To be held back-to-back in the margins of multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals	June 11-12, 2025	The AI Summit				
September 24-25, 2025	AI and Big Data Expo Europe 2025 TechEx	Global	2025 Zurich	Summit 2025 ETH Zurich, C4DT	summit focused on trust, risk, and governance in AI, uniting academia, policymakers, and civil society. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	multistakeholder governance approaches and align with high-level EU and global policy discussions on risk, regulation, and accountability.			
			June 24-27, 2025	UNESCO Global Forum on the Ethics of AI UNESCO & Government of Thailand	Global	Focuses on progress since the 2021 Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, emphasizing ethical AI development and global collaboration. <a href="#">[Read more]</a>	PNAI can engage to contribute insights on AI governance and interoperability. To align PNAI's work with UNESCO's ethical frameworks and promote inclusive, sustainable AI practices.		
			July 8-11, 2025	AI for Good Global Summit ITU, UN Agencies	Global	A platform to advance AI governance, standards, and capacity building, responding to the Global Digital Compact.	PNAI can showcase its initiatives and collaborate on setting global AI standards with the goal to influence global AI policies and ensure that PNAI's perspectives are integrated into international standards.	Ayse Arslan chairs a session on AI divide and will integrate PNAI insights	
			June 18-19, 2025	SuperAI Conference	Global	A major AI conference with global tech leaders discussing AI advancements and governance.	Great venue to collaborate with industry leaders and promote PNAI's multistakeholder approach.		

**PNAI REPOSITORY OF INTERNATIONAL AI FORUMS, DIALOGUES AND PROCESSES IS  
AVAILABLE ONLINE**

# Potential future topics for 2026 and onward

This section builds on the multistakeholder reflections and recommendations presented in Part 2 and focuses on the thematic dimension of PNAI’s work. The previous chapters looked into strengthening PNAI’s role, way of working, and impact as a mechanism for multistakeholder dialogue on AI governance. The following pages explore AI-related topics that members of the PNAI community have identified as important potential thematic areas that the Policy Network could work on in the future.

These topic ideas are a collection of recommendations and forward-looking themes that emerged from the PNAI community. The variety of suggestions that were received reflects the diversity of perspectives in the PNAI community. They are not binding but could serve as useful input for discussions on the possible focus areas, directions, selecting sub-group themes and drafting work plans if the Policy Network will be renewed. In the previous years PNAI has examined a number of themes: interoperability of global AI governance, AI, gender and race, AI and the environment, AI liability, environmental sustainability within the generative AI value chain, and labour issues across the AI lifecycle.

PNAI members were invited to submit proposals for AI-related topics that they considered timely and particularly relevant for multistakeholder dialogue. The suggested topics were shared with the wider PNAI community for feedback and discussed during the PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting in October 2025. The members who submitted the proposals finalized the short texts to be included in the PNAI Policy Brief 2025 report.

**Authors of Potential future topics for 2026 and onward:** Shamira Ahmed (Data Economy Policy Hub DepHUB, South Africa); Henrietta Ampofo (Internet Society and Ghana Medical Association, Ghana); Ayse Kok. Arslan (Berkeley AI Initiative, USA); Dr. Patrick M. Bell (Associate Professor & Expert in Emerging Technologies, USA); Omor Faruque (Project OMNA, Bangladesh); Christian Gmelin (GIZ, Germany); Poncelet Ileleji (Jokkolabs Banjul, The Gambia); Jasmine Ko (Independent Expert, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China), Azeem Sajjad (Ministry of IT & Telecom; Pakistan); Hino Samuel Jose (ASEAN Youth Forum; Indonesia), Alessandro Salvatore Ciceri (Independent Expert; Switzerland), Mohd Asyraf Zulkifley (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia)

**AI and Education in the Global South.** AI holds significant potential to accelerate progress toward achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4<sup>28</sup> and ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all especially at basic and secondary levels. PNAI could explore AI in education in the Global South and how AI technology and tools are already being applied and can be used to make learning more inclusive, adaptive, and through that accelerate socio economic development. Applying AI in the field of education can improve access, equity, and quality as well as strengthen workforce readiness, digital literacy, and innovation ecosystems. Key areas to foster AI as a tool in education for the Global South include improving educational access and inclusion; enhancing quality and personalization in secondary education; fostering teacher capacity; and catalysing educational innovation.

**Quantum-AI Convergence.** The digital-science nexus at the intersection of AI and quantum technologies has major implications not only for scientific discovery but for transnational encryption, cybersecurity, and critical information and communications infrastructure. PNAI could explore early

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<sup>28</sup> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. UN, [Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 4](#) information website (Accessed 31.10.2025)

policy frameworks related to quantum-AI convergence and particularly the potential impacts of second-generation quantum technologies for the Global Majority. Suggested policy dimensions of quantum-AI convergence demand urgent coordination across national and regional jurisdictions to ensure quantum-resilient cybersecurity frameworks, post-quantum cryptography standards, AI safety and accountability mechanisms, and cross-border data security protocols. These should be developed through inclusive and transparent multistakeholder processes. Within IGF, the PNAI should take an active role in advancing policy frameworks that promote digital sovereignty, interoperability, algorithmic integrity, and equitable access as well as ensuring that the Global Majority is both protected from emerging vulnerabilities and empowered to co-shape the future of the Quantum-AI era.<sup>29</sup>

**AI, Climate Change & Environmental Sustainability.** The physical infrastructure layer that contributes to development of AI computing hardware, including data centres and undersea cables, contributes to environmental pressures. Examples of these pressures include high energy consumption, material extraction, and device turnover, all of which increase e-waste generation. PNAI should continue to engage on the environmental impact of AI<sup>30</sup> and emphasize (i) the AI policy dimensions across the physical infrastructure layer of the internet, covering data centres, devices, and connectivity systems; (ii) how AI governance can advance climate and environmental sustainability goals by promoting energy-efficient innovation, low-carbon digital infrastructure, and responsible lifecycle management of AI-enabled devices; (ii) circular e-waste management frameworks that prioritize reuse, repair, refurbishment, and recycling of AI-enabled devices. Interesting policy areas and topics for multistakeholder dialogue include for example mapping recycling and circular economy pathways for AI-enabled technologies, strengthening data security and privacy in device disposal, mitigating the environmental impacts of AI hardware production, and evaluating policy trade-offs between refurbishing and recycling models for the Global Majority.

**AI for Epistemic Justice and Knowledge Sovereignty.** AI development often reflects the priorities and data of a narrow group of actors and regions which reinforces existing epistemic inequalities. AI systems should serve the needs of communities rather than reproducing asymmetries of power. PNAI could explore how AI can be developed and governed to ensure that diverse forms of knowledge, languages and cultural perspectives are recognized and valued, to promote epistemic justice. This could include examining and gathering information on frameworks for data sovereignty, indigenous data governance and multilingual AI research. By gathering insight and hosting dialogue the Policy Network could contribute to efforts to democratize knowledge production and foster a more equitable and representative AI ecosystem.

**AI + Health.** The introduction of generative and agentic AI in the health sector has underlined the importance of cross-sectoral dialogue to ensure appropriate governance is in place to maximize benefits and minimize threats. AI is increasingly used and needed for both medical interventions and for delivering public health services. AI-powered tools and systems provide analytical capacity to

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<sup>29</sup> See Part 2, chapter “PNAI as central coordinator hub on transdisciplinary AI Governance within the IGF” for PNAI’s approach to recognizing AI as intertwined with advances in other Emerging Digital Technologies, and for recommendations on advancing cross-community technology dialogue with other IGF intersessional activities.

<sup>30</sup> All activities should build on the foundational work of the PNAI Sub-Group on AI and Environment and published multistakeholder recommendations on “Governing AI for a Just Twin Transition “ and “Environmental Sustainability within the Generative AI Value Chain” in: PNAI, [Strengthening multistakeholder approach to global AI governance, protecting the environment and human rights in the era of generative AI](#), 2023; and; PNAI, [The AI Governance We Want, Call to Action: Liability, Interoperability, Sustainability & Labour](#), 2024

anticipate diseases, issue early warnings, and plan and implement interventions at both individual and societal level. PNAI could gather information and insights on the growing use of AI in healthcare with special focus on its impact on the well-being of youth and the elderly. The Policy Network could advance cross-sectoral multistakeholder dialogue on AI in diagnostics, medicinal research, healthcare sector talent development and governing health systems.

**Cybersecurity risks of AI.** AI introduces unique cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities. As the use of emerging technologies such as generative AI proliferates, it requires a strategic reframing of cybersecurity. The growing use of Large Language Models (LLMs) for both defensive and offensive purposes represents only a single example of how AI can be a double-edged sword in cybersecurity. PNAI could investigate how to address emerging challenges of AI's use in cybersecurity, building on earlier IGF discussions and publications and in connection with ongoing IGF intersessional activities such as the Best Practices Forum on Cybersecurity. Areas of interest could include Security Automation, Security Training or Threat Detection and Analysis. Specific topics could involve addressing current challenges such as indirect prompt injection or data poisoning and future challenges regarding the lifecycle of AI platforms.

**AI for the Sustainable Development Goals.** PNAI could focus on how AI can accelerate realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) particularly in the Global South, by analysing use cases of AI supporting the SDGs as well as identifying gaps where AI could contribute more. AI has the potential to accelerate progress toward nearly 80% of the Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>31</sup> For example, AI-driven analysis of satellite imagery helps monitor land use and track desertification trends, predictive models identify areas where health and education services are most needed, AI-powered analysis of real-time data in large scale supports faster and more precise humanitarian aid and disaster response development action.<sup>32</sup> AI systems and tools are being used and show promise in advancing SDGs. At the same time, significant gaps in the essential building blocks or enablers such as limited computing power, unreliable data infrastructure and institutional capabilities hinder efforts to harness AI for sustainable development in many countries and regions.

**AI and Digital Inclusion and Accessibility.** The field of digital inclusion and accessibility can benefit significantly from the opportunities offered by artificial intelligence. When used responsibly, AI can lower barriers to participation in the digital society for persons with disabilities and cognitive impairments, reducing marginal costs while increasing accessibility and reach. For example, the EasyReadTogether initiative uses AI to create of Easy Read texts in widely spoken African languages such as Swahili, leveraging open-source large language models and generates accompanying illustrations and voice narration through text-to-speech technology.<sup>33</sup>

**Collective Intelligence for Global AI Governance.** Climate change, pandemics, and other complex global challenges require cross-border coordination and cooperation. AI can be used to augment and reinforce the way institutions discuss, generate and share knowledge, gather input, and make informed policy decisions. PNAI could look into how AI can serve collective intelligence, including for example how AI-enabled collective intelligence platforms might enhance international policymaking, participatory processes and tracking policy progress. Leveraging AI for collective intelligence and

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<sup>31</sup> Vinuesa, R., Azizpour, H., Leite, I. et al., [The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals](#), Nature Communications, 2020

<sup>32</sup> World Bank, [AI for Development: Opportunities and Challenges in the Global South](#), 2023; UN, [Artificial Intelligence for Sustainable Development](#), 2024; UNDP, [A matter of choice: people and possibilities in the age of AI](#), 2025

<sup>33</sup> UNICEF and GIZ, [EasyReadTogether](#), 2025

multilateral collaboration could help develop inclusive, transparent, accountable, and fair cross-border models and frameworks needed for governing AI and other emerging technologies.

**AI Governance and Youth Leadership.** The development of fair and inclusive AI governance frameworks should integrate the perspectives and leadership of youth, who represent the largest demographic of digital users and are future builders of the AI ecosystem. PNAI could contribute to this area by developing effective mechanisms to actively engage youth-led initiatives. The Policy Network could gather insights and experiences with AI (for example in areas of algorithmic bias, digital wellbeing and skills) and formulate tangible policy recommendations. This focus would contribute to PNAI's goal of amplifying underrepresented voices and ensuring global AI policy is co-created with the generation most profoundly affected by its adoption.

**AI and Future of Human Expertise.** AI systems are increasingly capable of performing tasks that only a few years ago were considered uniquely human: writing short stories, interpreting x-rays, creating music and visual art, summarising meeting takeaways. This development marks an important shift in defining expertise and creativity. PNAI could contribute to the discussion on AI skills and capacity building and examine adaptation and re-shaping of human expertise in the AI era; the impact on labour markets, creative and knowledge institutions; new opportunities for augmenting human capabilities; as well as; risks of deskilling.

# ANNEX

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## Annex 1: IGF Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence submission to the 20-year review of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS+20)

*September 2025*

We embrace the WSIS+20 Zero Draft commitment to strengthening capacity building and research efforts on artificial intelligence (AI) and appreciate the emphasis on leveraging existing resources and capacities within the United Nations system.

The Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI) is an active multistakeholder mechanism on AI governance under the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) facilitated by the United Nations IGF Secretariat, and members of the UN Secretary-General's appointed IGF Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG). PNAI is keen to collaborate with other mechanisms to realize the research and capacity building activities envisioned in the WSIS+20 Zero draft.

The Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence is well placed and ready to serve as a hub in capacity building and research efforts on AI.

As a community-centred, multistakeholder IGF intersessional work initiative, the PNAI has access to the strong global network of IGF National, Regional and Sub-regional Initiatives (NRIs) present in all world regions. Connections to local actors and diverse contexts are an advantage for research and mapping activities, as well as in ensuring inclusive capacity building. It also fosters collaboration and cooperation with members of parliaments from all parts of the world, engages an expanding network of judicial actors, and draws on the IGF's rich and vibrant youth network. In addition, PNAI is well-positioned to sustain connections across the UN system, with existing channels for cooperation and exchange with ITU, UNESCO, UNDP, regional UN commissions and other UN organizations.

Most importantly, PNAI is an already existing, well established multistakeholder mechanism on AI and has an active global community. Since 2023, PNAI's regular and accessible online meetings gather stakeholders from government, technical community, private sector, civil society and intergovernmental organizations, to share evidence, compare approaches, and co-create recommendations on AI policy and governance. The Policy Network has conducted research and published multistakeholder recommendations on various AI topics including, for example, interoperability of AI governance frameworks, liability challenges, environment and labour issues, with particular focus on the Global South and multistakeholder engagement.

PNAI is committed to advancing an agile, multidisciplinary and adaptable multistakeholder approach to international governance of AI, as emphasized in the Global Digital Compact. PNAI and its activities in research and capacity building have the full support of the Internet Governance Forum robust ecosystem.

Facilitators of the IGF Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence

Amrita Choudhury

Audace Niyonkuru

Xiao Zhang

Maikki Sipinen

# Annex 2: IGF Policy Network on AI submission to the consultation on United Nations Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence and Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance

January 2025

The second informal consultation of the intergovernmental process to identify the terms of reference and modalities for the establishment and functioning of the Independent International Scientific Panel on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance.

## **Please provide a brief description of your organization / entity**

PNAI is a global multistakeholder initiative hosted by the UN IGF, bringing together data governance experts, stakeholders and changemakers from across the world. It provides an open platform to share and develop expertise, insights, and recommendations. The primary goal is to foster dialogue, exchange practices and contribute to the global AI policy discourse.

## **Please describe the process you followed to collect, consult, and prepare your input**

The multistakeholder community of PNAI jointly drafted the responses. This was followed by seeking inputs from the IGF MAG community. Once the response was drafted, another round of comments were sought before submitting the response.

## **On the Panel**

### **What should be the mandate of the multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, to be established within the United Nations?**

The panel's mandate should be to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state and future trends of Artificial Intelligence (AI), delivering timely reliable and up-to-date scientific insights on AI opportunities as well as risks - both upstream and downstream (including ethics), cost, opportunities, and capabilities to governments and concerned stakeholders. This will enable policymakers to formulate, evidence-driven decisions and foster a deeper scientific understanding among all involved parties. Given the complexity, uncertainty and rapid development of AI systems, the panel's research scope and priority should be focused and reviewed periodically.

The panel should adopt a scientific methodology and an independent and inclusive approach to define the topics to be analysed, promote transparency and accountability by making all reports and meeting minutes publicly accessible. The panel should implement a research process that prioritizes openness and innovation, beginning with a scoping phase that includes multistakeholder consultations and bibliographic review. Priority themes should be identified through open calls with experts for thematic input, reviewed by a Multistakeholder Advisory Committee, and thoroughly discussed by the panel to ensure their relevance. The panel should actively incorporate perspectives from marginalized and underrepresented communities and be independent to ensure a truly global and inclusive AI governance approach.

There should be an evaluation of the panel's effectiveness and necessity as part of the GDC review as set out in its §74.

### **What should be the size, composition and governance structure of the Panel?**

The panel should consist of experts from the UN's member states by equitably balancing voices of the global south and global north, geographic gender and youth representation. Members should be selected based on their scientific expertise, with due regard to interdisciplinary perspectives. The panel should comprise members coming from civil society, government, academia, technical community and the private sector as well as members of the judiciary sector. As this is a scientific panel, more weight should be given to the composition of the panel to members with research and science backgrounds. The panel's composition should also include experts in AI ethics, human rights, and public policy to complement technical expertise with broader societal considerations. Although the panel includes the term "scientific", we note that, AI currently as developed and deployed is primarily an algorithmic and statistical computer application for commercial purposes with social and legal implications; therefore, the panel should have equal participation with experts from technologists, law and social scientists. The principles of the panel are to maintain scientific rigor, effective consensus-building, and being independent and impartial.

The tenure of the panel members should be for a three-year term and panel members should rotate by roughly one-third each year, in order to enhance diversity and bring in new viewpoints. Two of the members, considering global diversity, would be selected by the panel internally to serve as co-chairs.

### **How should the nomination and selection process of the Panel be?**

The appointment of members should follow a transparent inclusive and merit-based selection process. There should be an open call for nominations inviting applications from governments, civil society, technical community, industry and academic institutions. A multistakeholder and independent selection committee should be set up to evaluate and provide recommendations to the UN Secretary-General. Panel members should be chosen based on their expertise by the independent multistakeholder selection committee, with careful consideration given to gender and geographical diversity. All relevant stakeholder groups from civil society to business, research, public sector, politics and international organizations should be represented. However, more weight should be given in the composition of the panel to members with research and science backgrounds in various areas (technology, law, social sciences).

To enhance credibility, the selection criteria should prioritize transparency, conflict-of-interest disclosures, and periodic reviews to ensure accountability and fairness in appointments.

### **What types of evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments should it deliver and with what frequency?**

The panel should also provide evidence-based concise briefs on relevant developments on an ongoing basis. It should review its research scope and priority periodically and regularly consult with global research networks to ensure the highest standards of scientific rigor.

The panel's methodology should be based on human-centred, scientific and evidence-based methodologies and prioritize transparency. It should begin each research cycle with a scoping phase that includes multistakeholder consultations concerning emerging risks and opportunities of AI systems and their governance. Priority themes for the panel's work should be identified through open calls for thematic input, reviewed by the Multistakeholder Advisory Committee, and discussed by the panel to ensure that its outputs address harms, risks and opportunities. All outputs should be open for input and consultations before final adoption by the panel. The panel should produce annual reports addressing priority themes, offering a synthesis of evidence-based assessments. It may also issue succinct briefs on relevant developments on a rolling basis. Transparency and accountability should be

central to the panel's operations. All reports and meeting minutes should be publicly accessible to promote transparency and public engagement.

### **On the Dialogue**

#### **What should be the mandate of the Global Dialogue on AI Governance, to be established within the United Nations?**

The mandate of the Global Dialogue on AI Governance, should be to monitor, analyse and share knowledge of current developments in AI governance and anticipate emerging trends, including potential risks at regional and global levels, with the aim of fostering more diverse perspectives and knowledge sharing, and creating a generally recognized minimum framework for AI governance within multi-stakeholder dialogue.

The dialogue should serve as a platform to support interoperability and compatibility of artificial intelligence governance approaches through sharing best practices and promoting common understanding (§ 55(b) GDC) on questions relevant to global AI governance. The dialogue should also support capacity building, responsible research and innovation, while addressing the societal impacts of AI on employment and advocating for sustainable development aligned with the UN's SDGs.

#### **What type of outcomes should it achieve?**

The outcomes from the dialogue could be papers with recommendations for a generally recognized minimum framework for AI governance, and at the same time highlight emerging critical risk scenarios on the development and deployment of AI. Additional recommendations could be captured as messages and/ or chair summaries, reflecting the key insights and points of common ground. Additionally, the Dialogue should promote capacity building in AI governance, especially in developing countries, and encourage sustainable, responsible AI development aligned with global development goals.

#### **How should Governments and all relevant stakeholders be involved?**

The Global Dialogue on AI Governance should adopt a multistakeholder approach, including governments, private sector actors, civil society organizations, the technical community and academia to reflect the diversity of AI governance stakeholders. To avoid the duplication of efforts, the global dialogue of AI governance should be integrated to existing UN multistakeholder mechanisms, particularly the Internet Governance Forum, and its substructures dealing with AI, like the Policy Network on AI, WSIS AI4Good, UNESCO, among others.

#### **What should be the format of the Dialogue?**

The Global Dialogue on AI Governance should adopt a multistakeholder approach, including governments and all relevant stakeholders, which includes the private sector, civil society organizations, the technical community and academia to reflect the diversity of AI governance stakeholders. Additionally, it would draw upon and complement existing platforms, such as the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), AI for Good Summit, and UNESCO's Global Forum on AI Ethics, which will ensure regional inclusiveness and broad thematic coverage.

The dialogue could convene annually aligning with the UN Internet Governance Forum

For each annual dialogue, there should be an open call for issues, where stakeholders can propose topics of relevance. Based on these inputs, the priority themes can be defined, around which the program could be structured. There should be an open call for sessions.

Relevant international organizations and UN entities should be invited to participate to avoid duplication of efforts and foster synergies.

### **What should be the relationship between the Panel and the Dialogue?**

The priority themes identified and addressed by the Panel, as well as the reports should serve as a basis for the discussions during the Dialogue. The outcomes of the deliberation of the Dialogue should be fed back into the Panel for their further research. It is suggested that the Panel and the Dialogue maintain an iterative, open communication process to ensure ongoing alignment and coherence throughout their engagement.

### **How can the Panel and Dialogue effectively draw on and leverage existing initiatives within the United Nations? How can the UN system best support the Panel and Dialogue in a coordinated manner?**

There should be a close connection and cooperation with IGF MAG and their structures dealing with AI like IGF PNAI. In addition, liaison to the Panel should be encouraged from existing initiatives within the United Nations including the IGF.

The panel should maintain a regular exchange of ideas and research collaboration with existing UN initiatives, such as the IGF and its substructures dealing with AI, like the PNAI etc. The Dialogue should be derived from the existing UN multistakeholder mechanism, particularly the IGF.

Relevant UN entities should be invited to participate in the Dialogue and to provide input to the Panel to avoid duplication of efforts and foster synergies. Regular consultations with the Multistakeholder Advisory Committee would further enhance the effectiveness of the Dialogue process and ensure coherent collaboration. The Panel should establish a formal coordination mechanism with the IGF, to facilitate knowledge sharing, optimize resources, and strengthen the alignment of objectives.

Secretariat – The panel and dialogue’s work should be supported by a dedicated light-weight secretariat. The secretariat should handle day-to-day operations, coordinate logistics, provide support for drafting reports, and organizing meetings and consultations. The secretariat should work closely with the IGF Secretariat.

Multistakeholder Advisory Committee – The Multistakeholder Advisory Committee, composed of multistakeholder representatives, would support the panel and dialogue to ensure a balanced representation between stakeholders’ governments, civil society, technical committee, business, media, academia, etc.), gender, geographies, etc. Its members would be selected for three-year terms and would be rotated by roughly one-third each year, in order to enhance diversity and bring in new viewpoints.

### **Additional Comments**

On behalf of the Internet Governance Forum’s Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI), we thank the co-facilitators for the opportunity to provide our comments on the Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance. We believe that while fulfilling the provisions of the Global Digital Compact (GDC), the solutions should build on existing structures, adopt an inclusive approach, avoid process proliferation, as well as remain cost-efficient.

## Annex 3: Report on PNAI interactive session

*June 2025*

The third online meeting in 2025 of the Policy Network on Artificial Intelligence (PNAI) Multistakeholder Working Group (MWG) was an Interactive Session and webinar 'IGF in the Global AI Dialogue: Role and Impact' that took place on 3 June 2025 at 13:00 UTC. The meeting was hosted by the two MAG facilitators of the PNAI and the IGF Secretariat's PNAI Consultant.

The hosts opened the Interactive Session; it is the first step in gathering input for PNAI's 2025 Policy Brief. Two sets of questions lead the way:

- On AI collaboration inside the IGF: How to best collaborate on AI within the IGF community, how to create better synergies between IGF AI activities? What is the role PNAI could play?
- On IGF's role and impact on AI: What is IGF's unique role in global AI governance? How could we maximize IGF's impact on AI topics? How to position the IGF vis-à-vis other international fora, beyond the UN (G7, OECD, etc.) and to engage with them?

Yik Chan Chin gave a presentation on PNAI. The Policy Network has hosted multistakeholder discussions on AI policy and governance for two years, delivered policy reports and contributed to global consultations on AI governance. PNAI aims to build on IGF's global reach and connect with other IGF communities to facilitate inclusive multistakeholder AI governance.

Moderator Constance Bommelaer de Leusse invited attendees to brainstorm about IGF's AI work in the coming years. Growing appetite for governance around AI has led to multiplication of fora but there are also gaps and certainly a role for the IGF. Panellists reflected on the role of the IGF in AI and how PNAI can collaborate within the IGF and contribute to building bridges between the IGF and key international AI fora.

- IGF should create community driven AI policy that does not come from institutions but directly from the people. It could translate technical and policy outcomes for local communities.
- Other organizations with a multistakeholder consultative approach lack IGF's breadth in reaching out to communities and including diverse voices. IGF allows topics that are less explored in institutional policy settings to surface.
- PNAI should serve as a coordinator and bring together the work of various IGF AI initiatives, valuing regional AI priorities.
- IGF needs a structured plan on merging AI insights from different processes. It should prioritise the most burning AI questions, not the most widespread topics.
- Capacity building is one of the key elements. IGF could work on obligations to offer training and the education on AI for all people who use AI who might be affected by AI tools.
- IGF is the best platform for people to come together and form a global understanding of diversity of AI opportunities and challenges.

A poll asked attendees to reflect on IGF's AI impact and PNAI's role in synergies between IGF AI activities.

Hosts opened the floor to audience interaction. A lively discussion ensued; examples of suggestions include:

- PNAI should combine all different AI messages from IGF sessions and communities and write a paper where all these messages are shared and convey them in the platforms that discuss AI to create an AI framework.
- IGF and PNAI should establish a mechanism to regularly integrate African and other regional perspective into global AI governance discussions.
- IGF could be a test bed, an accountability and practicality test of all the AI instruments. It could be also used to see these different instruments can be made interoperable.
- IGF should avoid duplication of work of other forums but complement them by elevating diverse perspectives. Many global AI frameworks are being written without the inputs of those most affected by AI related harms.
- PNAI reports could be expanded to a repository that helps other people to build on what exists already.
- PNAI should not be a group within IGF, but a venue to coordinate and to exchange information between or among all the different processes, bodies, organizations, forums on AI.

## PNAI interactive session

# IGF in the Global AI Dialogue: Role and Impact

IGF's Policy Network on AI (PNAI) hosts an interactive session to discuss IGF's role and impact in global AI dialogue, what it is now and what it could be, and how to improve AI synergies and collaboration inside IGF and how to maximize IGF's impact on global AI governance dialogues.

We will hear from invited speakers from inside and outside the IGF and then open the floor to discussion with all attendees.

The event seeks to answer questions on two topics:

### Q1 AI collaboration inside the IGF

How to best collaborate on AI within the IGF community, how to create better synergies between IGF AI activities? What is the role PNAI could play?

### Q2 IGF's role and impact on AI

What is IGF's unique role in global AI governance? How could we maximize IGF's impact on AI topics? How to position the IGF vis-à-vis other international fora, beyond the UN (G7, OECD, etc.) and to engage with them?

### A PNAI session featuring:

- Wisdom Donkor, Ghana IGF
- Jutta Croll, Dynamic Coalition on Children's Rights in the Digital Environment
- Cambodia Youth IGF (Speaker to be confirmed)
- Lucia Russo, OECD
- Thomas Schneider, Swiss Federal Office of Communication & Council of Europe Committee on AI
- Yik Chan Chin, PNAI

### Moderator:

- Constance Bommelaer de Leusse, PNAI

June 3rd, 2025  
13:00 – 14:30 UTC

Online through Zoom

[Register Here!](#)



Picture 1: Flyer announcing the interactive session

## Annex 4: Report on PNAI's session at IGF 2025

June 2025

IGF 2025 Global AI Governance: Reimagining IGF's Role & Impact Session Report: Policy Network on AI (PNAI) Session for IGF 2025, 25.6.2025

Rapporteurs and authors: Sana Nisar (Lead), Yasir Zunair, Murillo Romano Salvador, Patrick Bell, Umut Pajaro Velasquez

### **Overview**

This session, convened by the Policy Network on AI (PNAI), explored the evolving role of the Internet Governance Forum (IGF) in global AI governance. It contributed directly to PNAI's 2025 work in developing recommendations and shaping an action plan on how IGF can maximize its impact as a central platform for inclusive and bottom-up multistakeholder discussions on AI governance. Positioned within the broader context of the WSIS+20 review, Global Digital Compact (GDC), and ongoing global AI governance dialogues and processes, the session aimed to gather insights that reflect regional realities, identify governance gaps, and co-create solutions rooted in equity, trust, and human rights. This session aimed to foster inclusive, multistakeholder dialogue, gather insights from both onsite and online participants, and generate actionable input that will inform PNAI's 2025 Policy. As IGF's dedicated Policy Network with focus on AI, PNAI plays a key role in connecting grassroots perspectives to global governance frameworks.

### **Policy Questions**

- What unique value can the IGF and PNAI bring to global AI governance? Are there specific AI topics or areas that the IGF should focus on, especially in the context of ongoing global AI governance dialogues, such as the GDC and WSIS+20, beyond 2026?
- How can the IGF help ensure that global AI dialogues and decision-making on AI governance are truly participatory, inclusive, open and multistakeholder, ensuring equitable voice of marginalized groups and the Global South? Which indicators could be used to measure if AI dialogues are truly inclusive?
- How can the IGF help support capacity building of communities to engage effectively in AI governance discussions, for example, by building up an information repository on AI governance topics?
- How can PNAI facilitate a more inclusive multistakeholder approach to global AI governance and promote a multilateral, bottom-up approach (policymaking or standard setting processes)?

### **Summary of Issues Discussed**

#### **Inclusive, Multistakeholder Governance**

Panelists affirmed that AI governance must be rooted in multistakeholder dialogue that centers historically excluded voices, particularly from the Global South. Shamira Ahmed (DEPHub) summarized PNAI's mission, to co-create community-informed policy recommendations grounded in equity, dignity, and sustainability. Panelists emphasized the importance of maintaining open civic spaces for

digital policy dialogue like the IGF, as access barriers like visas, funding, and language continue to limit Global South participation in multilateral AI governance venues.

### **AI & Inequality: Bridging Divides**

Shuyan Wu (China Mobile Institute) and Mario Nobile (AgID Italy) spoke on the growing “intelligence divide,” echoing concerns around access, participation, and digital literacy. William Bird (Media Monitoring Africa) emphasized how unregulated markets reproduce online harms and deepen historical inequalities, including gender-based violence and digital colonialism. Participants also raised concern that AI development is reinforcing extractive dynamics, where data from underrepresented regions is used to train models hosted elsewhere, without meaningful benefit-sharing or accountability.

### **Human Rights, Data Sovereignty, and Accountability**

Paloma Lara-Castro (Derechos Digitales) presented research showing how Latin American states’ use of AI in public services often lacks transparency, human rights assessments, or participatory frameworks, while outsourcing sensitive decision-making to unregulated third parties. Several speakers stressed the need for mandatory rights-based impact assessments, improved data governance, and equitable data ownership, particularly in African and Indigenous contexts. Speakers rejected the dichotomy between innovation and regulation, affirming the compatibility of both.

### **Trust & Regulatory Coherence**

Ivana Bartoletti (Wipro) called for trust-building mechanisms that align AI governance with existing human rights, privacy, and non-discrimination laws. Multiple speakers called for harmonizing existing frameworks and toolkits, such as those from UNESCO, ITU, the EU, and OECD. Mario Nobile advocated a matrix of approaches designed to blend different regulatory mechanisms which could build trust among the different actors in the AI governance space. Participants supported IGF and PNAI’s potential and role in bridging fragmented international AI efforts and regional frameworks.

### **Audience Participation & Strategic Insights**

A participant from South Africa raised whether AI is reproducing forms of digital apartheid by mirroring historical patterns of exclusion. Concerns were raised over the outsourcing of public sector AI tools without sufficient human rights oversight. Researchers expressed difficulty navigating overlapping global frameworks and standards, calling for simplified, accessible governance resources. Participants proposed solutions like a “digital development tax,” African-led data infrastructure, and regional virtual labs for AI capacity-building. Strong calls emerged for civic tech and academic engagement, and inclusive youth leadership in shaping AI futures.

### **Session Outcomes & Recommendations**

Participants widely supported IGF and PNAI as inclusive platforms for global coordination, particularly in translating community needs into actionable AI policy recommendations. PNAI was recognized as a unique bridge between fragmented governance tracks and grassroots realities, especially through its open consultations and community-informed reports.

The session endorsed the positive role played by the PNAI in promoting trust, transparency, and accountability of AI governance and systems. Trust must be built through regulatory enforcement, inclusion, human-centric design, and redress mechanisms, not voluntary compliance.

There is a clear call for aligning regional and multilateral efforts, avoiding policy duplication, and amplifying Global South leadership in standard-setting and AI principles. Participants noted that

fragmented efforts risk regulatory arbitrage and policy duplication, calling on PNAI to promote shared standards adaptable to diverse regional contexts.

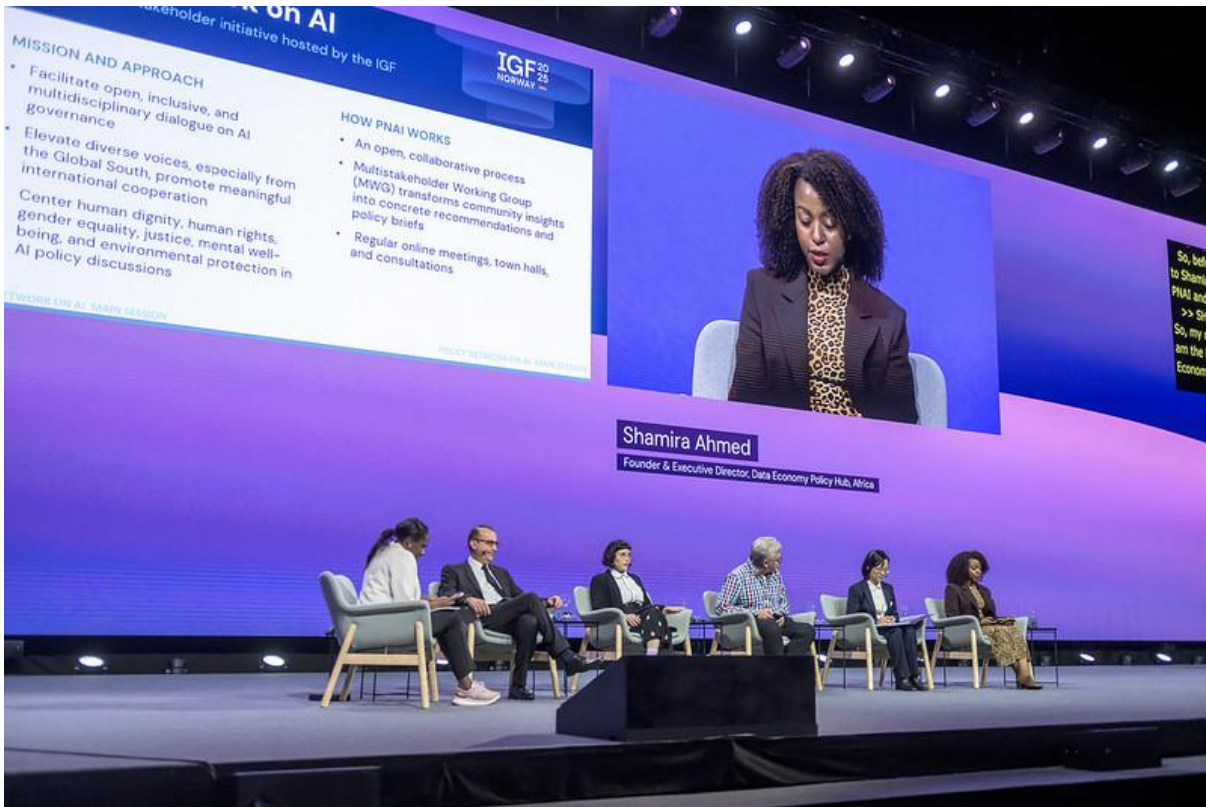
### **Final Speakers**

- Ivana Bartoletti, Vice-President, Global Chief Privacy and AI Governance Officer, Wipro (WEOG)
- William Bird, Director, Media Monitoring Africa (Africa) • Paloma Lara-Castro, Policy Director, Derechos Digitales (GRULAC)
- Shuyan Wu, Deputy Director of User and Market Research Department, China Mobile Research Institute (APAC)
- Mario Nobile, Director General, AgID Agency for Digital Italy (WEOG)
- Moderator - Elizabeth Orembo, Research Fellow, Research ICT Africa (Africa)
- Online Moderator - Germán López Ardila - Vice President, Colombian Chamber of IT and Telecoms (GRULAC)
- Presenting PNAI's work - Shamira Ahmed, Founder & Executive Director, Data Economy Policy Hub (Africa)

### **Session Outputs**

Connection to PNAI 2025 Policy Brief:

Inputs from this session, including audience questions, Mentimeter feedback, and rapporteur observations, will directly inform the drafting of the upcoming PNAI 2025 Policy Brief. This session reaffirms the need to evolve beyond narrow technical regulation toward frameworks that prioritize social context, sustainability, labour rights, and ethical development of AI systems. The input will also guide PNAI's engagement in upcoming multistakeholder forums and dialogues for example tied to WSIS+20, the Pact for the Future, and GDC implementation.



Picture 1: PNAI's Shamira Ahmed opens the Main Session and invites everyone to join the Policy Network



Picture 2: PNAI Members on-site in Lillestrøm after the Main Session

## Annex 5: PNAI Survey 2025

*June-September 2025*

### **Prompt**

The Internet Governance Forum's Policy Network on AI (PNAI) is seeking your views on the IGF's role and impact in the global AI dialogue: what it is now, what it could become, how to enhance AI-related synergies and collaboration within the IGF and how to maximize IGF's impact on global AI governance dialogues. Your feedback is requested by 15.9.2025

The survey responses will be used as input for PNAI's report on how the IGF could maximize its impact in AI governance, expected in November 2025. You may respond anonymously, or leave your contact information. We may include citations from responses in the report but will not publish your name.

### **Questions**

- What specific role should the PNAI play within the IGF to enhance coordination and synergies in AI-related activities?
- What can PNAI do to serve as a bridge among IGF communities (such as National and Regional Initiatives, Dynamic Coalitions, Best Practice Forums, and Youth initiatives) to strengthen the IGF's collective voice on AI governance?
- How could we maximize IGF's impact on AI topics?
- What is IGF's unique role in global AI governance? What one thing do you think the IGF can do differently in AI governance?
- How should the IGF be positioned in relation to other international fora beyond the UN (such as the G7, OECD, and others), how can the IGF engage with them effectively?
- Are you currently taking part in IGF activities?
- Any other views and suggestions you'd like to share

### **Respondents**

Responses gathered: 24. 20 respondents said they are currently taking part in IGF activities. 4 respondents said they are currently not taking part in IGF activities.

## Annex 6: PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meetings and topics in 2025

*Meeting summaries include links to all meeting materials and presentations*

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 7.4.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 7.5.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting and Interactive Session 3.6.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 30.7.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 2.9.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 29.9.2025

[Meeting summary](#)

PNAI Multistakeholder Working Group meeting 23.10.2025

[Meeting summary](#)



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