

CHINA'S PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL AI GOVERNANCE

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Since the emergence of ChatGPT and its widespread application, the demand for global artificial intelligence (AI) governance has become increasingly urgent. Such concerns have officially triggered global AI summits to provide a broader understanding of AI's impacts. Discussions have gradually expanded from focusing solely on safety issues to encompassing innovation, inclusivity and sustainability. In addition to taking part in these summits, China is leveraging its international cooperation platforms, such as the Belt and Road Initiative, to help form a consensus on global AI governance. Overall, China emphasises inclusivity in AI development and the role of the United Nations for international cooperation and global AI governance. This includes ensuring that developing countries have equal opportunities to advance AI and addressing concerns regarding sovereignty and potential infringements.

(Click on the link to read the above in [Chinese](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#))

Chinese:

中国对全球人工智能治理的观点

自 ChatGPT 出现并广泛应用以来，全球人工智能 (AI) 治理的需求变得日益迫切。这类关切正式引发了全球人工智能峰会，以提供对人工智能影响的更广泛理解。讨论逐渐从仅专注于安全问题扩展到涵盖创新、包容性和可持续性。除了参与这些峰会，中国还利用其国际合作平台，如“一带一路”倡议，帮助在全球人工智能治理上形成共识。总体而言，中国强调人工智能发展中的包容性，以及联合国在国际合作和全球人工智能治理中的作用。这包括确保发展中国家有平等机会推进人工智能，并表达人工智能潜在地侵犯主权的关切。

French:

LA VISION DE LA CHINE SUR LA GOUVERNANCE MONDIALE DE L'IA

Depuis l'émergence de ChatGPT et son application généralisée, la demande pour une gouvernance mondiale de l'intelligence artificielle (IA) est devenue de plus en plus pressante. Ces préoccupations ont conduit à une multiplication des sommets internationaux sur l'IA visant à fournir une compréhension plus large des impacts de la technologie. Les discussions se sont progressivement élargies, passant de la focalisation uniquement sur les questions de sécurité à celles de l'innovation, de l'inclusivité et de la durabilité. En plus de participer à ces sommets, la Chine utilise ses plateformes de coopération internationale, telles que l'Initiative des nouvelles routes de la soie, pour aider à former un consensus sur la gouvernance mondiale de l'IA. De manière générale, la Chine met l'accent sur l'inclusivité dans le développement de l'IA et le rôle des Nations Unies dans la coopération internationale et la gouvernance mondiale de l'IA. Cela inclut la garantie que les pays en développement aient des opportunités égales pour se saisir de l'IA et aborder les préoccupations concernant les questions de souveraineté et les infractions potentielles.

Spanish:

PERSPECTIVAS DE CHINA SOBRE LA GOBERNANZA GLOBAL DE LA IA

Desde la aparición de ChatGPT y su amplia aplicación, la demanda de una gobernanza global de la inteligencia artificial (IA) se ha vuelto cada vez más urgente. Estas preocupaciones han dado lugar oficialmente a cumbres globales sobre IA, con el objetivo de proporcionar una comprensión más amplia de sus impactos. Las discusiones han pasado gradualmente de centrarse exclusivamente en cuestiones de seguridad a abarcar también la innovación, la inclusión y la sostenibilidad. Además de participar en estas cumbres, China está aprovechando sus plataformas de cooperación internacional, como la Iniciativa de la Franja y la Ruta, para contribuir a la formación de un consenso sobre la gobernanza global de la IA. En términos generales, China hace hincapié en la inclusión en el desarrollo de la IA y en el papel de las Naciones Unidas como marco para la cooperación internacional y la

gobernanza global. Esto incluye garantizar que los países en desarrollo tengan las mismas oportunidades para avanzar en el ámbito de la IA y abordar preocupaciones relacionadas con la soberanía y posibles vulneraciones.

Executive Summary

1. Global artificial intelligence (AI) governance become a crucial issue with the widespread use of AI tools such as ChatGPT. Despite three major global AI governance summits, countries have differing views on AI development strategies.
2. At the recent Paris summit, while the United States prioritised the freedom of AI frontier development and the European Union focused on regulatory aspects, China highlighted the importance of equitable rights to AI development.
3. China promoted global AI governance based on its “people-centred, with AI for good” principle, aligning with its three major global initiatives of *Global Development Initiative*, *Global Security Initiative* and *Global Civilisation Initiative*.
4. Through its own platforms, China launched *Global AI Governance Initiative (2023)* and *Shanghai Declaration on Global AI Governance (2024)* to promote inclusive AI cooperation, emphasising the United Nations’ role in shaping global AI governance.
5. A 2023 public letter voiced concerns about AI’s rapid growth, calling for a six-month break in training advanced AI systems due to fears of AI competing with human tasks, misinformation and military misuse.
6. The letter raised public awareness and debate about AI’s future, prompting extensive discussions in the media and academia. These dialogues examined advanced AI’s implications, associated risks and ethical considerations surrounding its development and usage.
7. The first global AI summit at Bletchley Park, United Kingdom emphasised international cooperation to manage AI challenges, especially in advanced AI development. The declaration highlighted addressing risks like potential misuse, control challenges, cybersecurity threats, biotechnological hazards and disinformation spread.

8. China's government did not endorse the declaration of the second global AI summit, perceiving the consensus framework for AI governance as excluding China and developing countries' perspectives. Instead, China and 60 other countries signed the Paris Declaration at the third global AI summit, without the United States and United Kingdom, to support the appeal for inclusive and sustainable AI development.
9. Global AI governance is influenced by not only AI development capabilities, but also changes in domestic politics, like Trump's return to office and his lack of interest in international cooperation. Challenges will grow, but cumulative efforts can eventually establish norms, standards and regulations for effective global AI governance.