



## From Delhi to Geneva: Reflections & Recommendations

The series of global summits that began in Bletchley Park in 2024 and continued this month in New Delhi illustrates a shifting narrative around artificial intelligence – from safety, to action, to impact. At the India AI Impact Summit, the first of these gatherings to be held outside an OECD country, the circle of participants contributing to the conversation expanded and diversified, with conversations around governance being grounded in real world context.

The Centre for Communications Governance (CCG) and the Global Network Initiative (GNI) were pleased to bring close to 50 Global Majority academic and civil society leaders to Delhi and curate two full-day events that platformed these perspectives and framed AI governance conversations around human rights. Through our [Multistakeholder Approaches to Participation in AI Governance](#) (MAP-AI) project, we brought together more than 400 diverse stakeholders from across governments, industry, standards organisations, multilateral institutions, academic and civil society organisations to discuss the global implications of AI governance, unpack safety and trust, and the contextualization of AI infrastructure, with Global Majority leadership as a cross-cutting theme.

As we look ahead to the inaugural UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance and the next summit, both of which will take place in Switzerland, it is critical that these conversations continue to be informed by the voices and experiences of those who are most impacted by the development and diffusion of AI.

To ensure that AI governance conversations and processes include diverse perspectives, particularly from the Global Majority, are grounded in real world contexts and impacts, and result in legitimate outcomes, we will continue to call for and support:

- **Prioritizing ongoing, meaningful dialogue:** Continue to organize regular, open consultations, within an established and transparent timeline, and ensure fair opportunities for participation across stakeholder groups to inform the structure,

agenda, and content of AI Governance processes.

- **Leverage existing convenings, particularly those in the Global Majority:** To be inclusive and reach a diverse set of stakeholders, organize dialogues and consultations at existing convenings where diverse stakeholders gather, particularly those in the Global Majority. Examples include: the Data Privacy Global Conference, Digital Rights Asia Pacific, Digital Rights & Inclusion Forum, the Forum on Internet Freedom in Africa, RightsCon, and the global and regional Internet Governance Forums.
- **Create a variety of avenues for participation and input:** To enable extensive multistakeholder participation and input, structure multiple avenues for participation in the lead up to, during, and after key events. For example, inviting written inputs on particular procedural and substantive topics, online and in person regional consultations, and facilitating and drawing upon pre-summit workshops, including those led by civil society and academic sessions.
- **Enable multistakeholder input in agenda and outcome development:** Create structured mechanisms to enable meaningful multistakeholder input in the agenda formation and outcome drafting. This can take the form of working groups, steering committees, or expert advisory groups.
- **Ensure transparent modalities and processes:** Centralize and make publicly available relevant information to help minimize information asymmetries. This should include information such as a process roadmap, calendar of consultations, a repository of written submissions, summaries explaining how stakeholder input informed final decisions and outcomes, and other opportunities for participation.
- **Support in-person participation:** Support the in-person participation of stakeholders, particularly from the Global Majority, through dedicated visa and travel support.
- **Be deliberately inclusive:** Ensure the process and agenda is centered around and amplifies the priorities and perspectives of stakeholders that have been underrepresented in key conversations around AI, including those coming from the Global Majority. This can be done by incorporating and building on the work done by civil society and academics, including our MAP-AI [Insights Document](#), which highlights priorities around several key substantive themes.

- **Take stock of commitments:** In addition to articulating new priorities and outcomes in these high profile events, it is critical to evaluate progress made against past commitments to help ensure accountability and avoid redundancy.
- **Articulate coordination frameworks:** In order to ensure continuity and inclusivity across the informal, state-led AI summits, clarity is needed on how future hosting decisions will be made, how themes and agendas can be coordinated, and how participation will be facilitated. While the initial cadence and locations of the UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance is set forth in Resolution A/RES/79/325 (Geneva, July 2026; New York, May 2027), it will be important to establish mechanisms to coordinate these Dialogues and the work of the UN Scientific Panel on AI, with the state-led summits and other multistakeholder processes relevant to AI governance, including the IGF, with an eye toward the high-level review of the Global Digital Compact in September 2027.
- **Draw on lessons from other areas of global governance:** Given that most AI tools are built on data drawn from the Internet and are made available through Internet-related protocols, it is particularly worth drawing on lessons from the rich history of multistakeholder Internet governance and efforts to address social media impacts. This includes: the World Summit on the Information Society and its [Informal Multistakeholder Sounding Board \(IMSB\)](#), as well as the Digital Rights Coalition's [Five-Point Plan for an Inclusive WSIS+20 Review](#) and [Eight Practical Follow-up Recommendations](#); the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), including the Multistakeholder Advisory Group (MAG) and Leadership Panel, as well as its intersessional processes (Dynamic Coalitions, Best Practice Forums, Policy Networks, and the national, regional and youth IGF initiatives); and the NETmundial process and [São Paulo Multistakeholder Guidelines](#).