



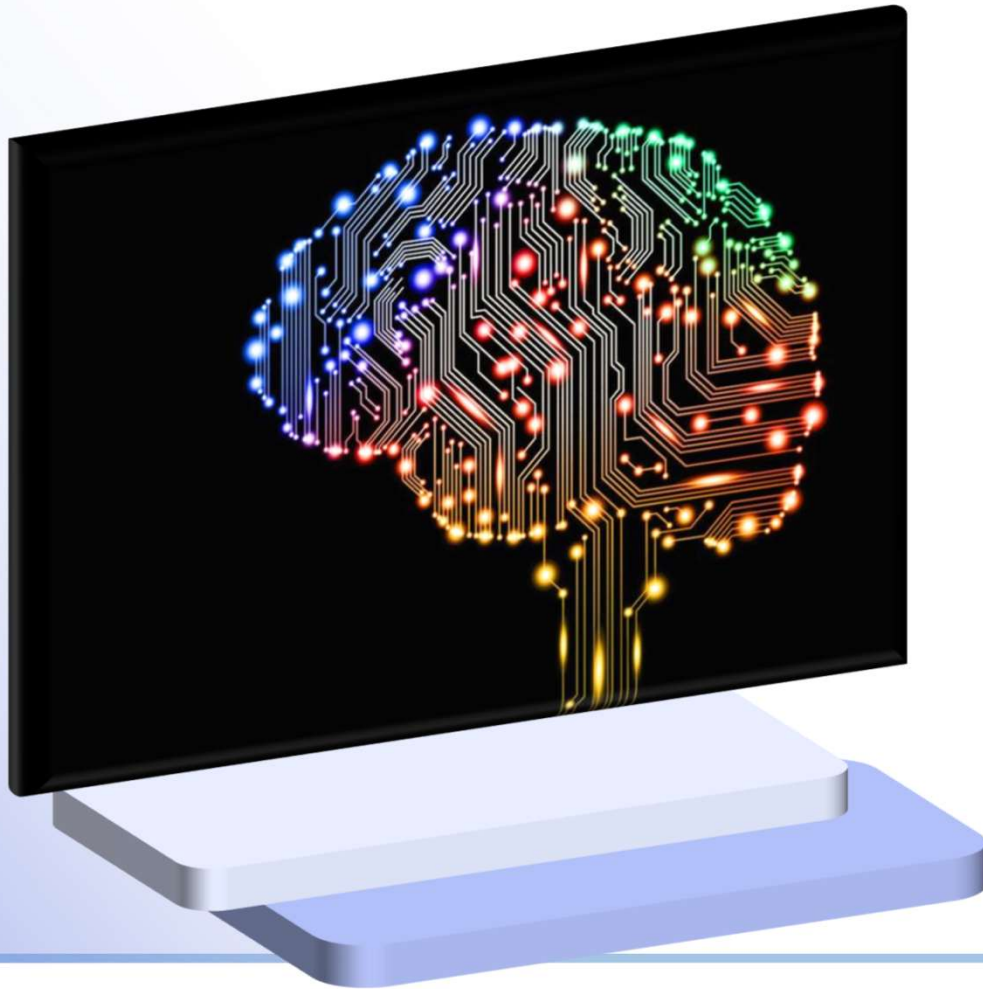
Future AI – AGI: Issues, Governance, Scenarios

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Three Forms of Artificial Intelligence



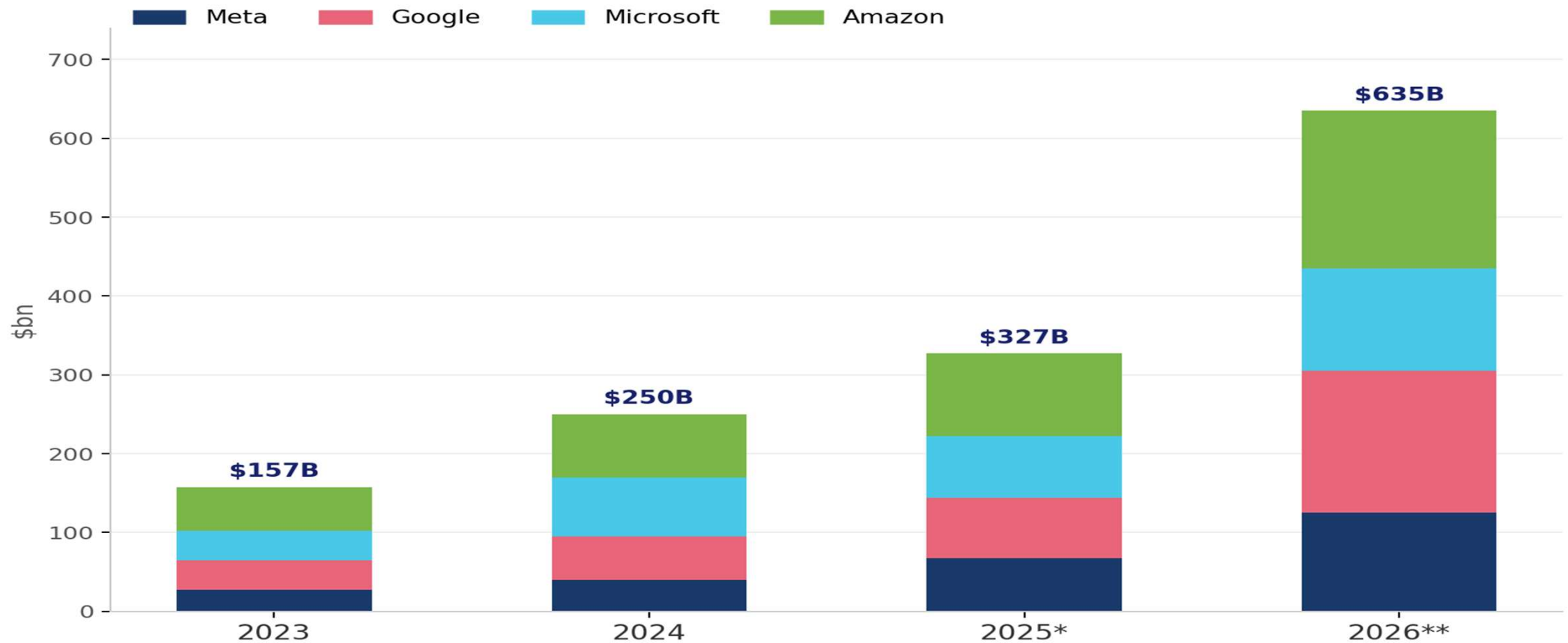
- **Artificial Narrow Intelligence**

Key Intervention: rules, guardrails, Initial conditions, then governance

- **Artificial General Intelligence**

- **Artificial Super Intelligence**

USA Big Tech's AI investment accelerates



Source: Company reports & earnings calls; FT calculations. *2025 based on company forecasts. **2026 based on company guidance (Feb 2026). Microsoft FY ends June 30.

Three stages of AGI

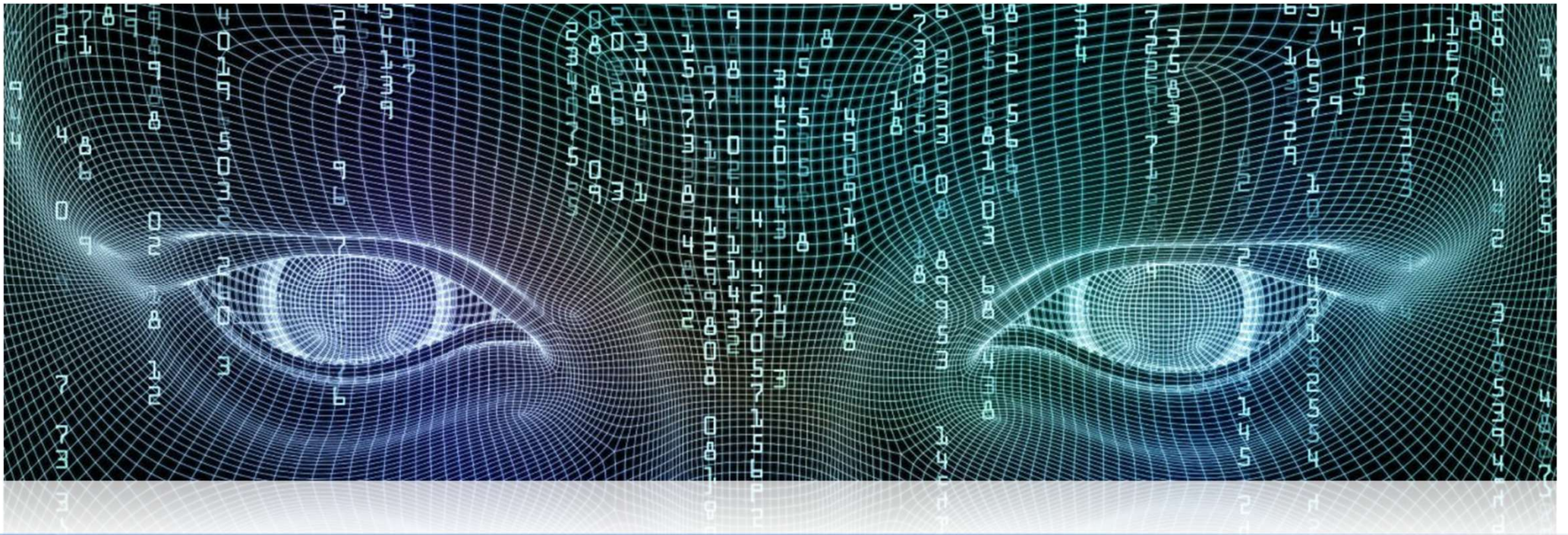


1. **Early AGI:** Systems capable of equaling or surpassing human intelligence in diverse cognitive tasks. By this definition, some say we have achieved AGI.
2. **Mid AGI:** Able to re-write its own code and recursively learn and self-improve. This could be achieved in 2-5 years. Without regulation, this might not be able to be turned off.
3. **Later AGI:** Transition to Artificial Super Intelligence that is beyond human control. Some believe that ASI will become a sentient non-biological intelligent species, that will emerge from millions of AGIs' agents' interactions.

If we don't get the initial conditions, rules, and guardrails “right” for AGI,



then **Artificial Super Intelligence** could evolve quickly beyond our understanding.



ANI – AGI Global Governance

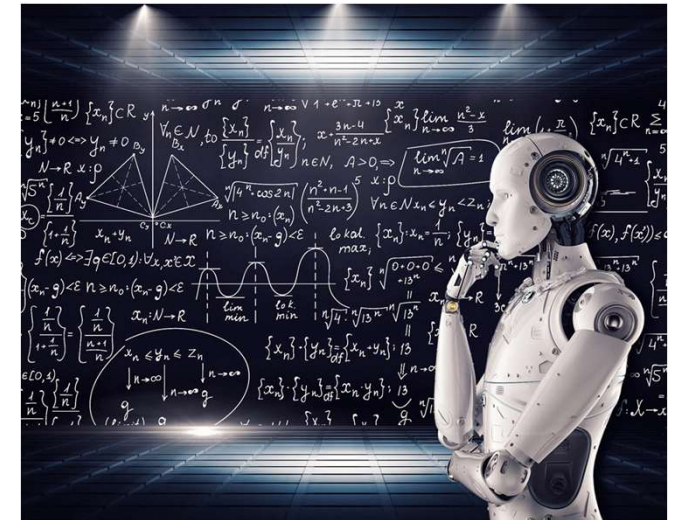


It is argued that creating rules for governance of AGI too soon will stifle its development.

Some AGI experts believe it is possible to have AGI as soon as 5 to 10 years.

Since it is likely to take that long to

- ✓ develop ANI to AGI international agreements
- ✓ design an international governance system
- ✓ And begin implementation



Then it is wise to begin exploring global governance approaches **now**.

The Millennium Project's Artificial **General** Intelligence (AGI) Study has 3 Phases



Phase 1: 55 Artificial **General** Intelligence (AGI) leaders on 22 questions.

Phase 2: Real-Time Delphi panel of 225 from 65 countries rated 5 governance models and 40 regulations, guardrails, rules, guidelines.

Phase 3: Alternative scenarios showing different governance modes can work and can fail.

Phase 1 – 55 AGI ‘Experts’ and Thought Leaders Given 22 Questions



Sam Altman, via YouTube and OpenAI Blog, CEO OpenAI
Anonymous, AGI Existential Risk OECD (ret.)
Yoshua Bengio, University of Montreal
Irakli Beridze, UN Interregional Crime and Justice Res. Ins. Ct. for AI and Robotics
Nick Bostrom, Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University
Gregg Brockman, OpenAI co-founder
Vint Cerf, Internet Evangelist, V.P. Google.
Shaoqun CHEN, CEO of Shenzhen Zhongnong Net Company
Anonymous, at Jing Dong AI Research Institute, China
Pedro Domingos, University of Washington
Dan Faggella, Emerj Artificial Intelligence Research
Lex Fridman, MIT and Podcast host
Bill Gates
Ben Goertzel, CEO SingularityNet
Yuval Noah Harari, Hebrew University, Israel
Tristan Harris, Center for Humane Technology
Demis Hassabis, CEO and co-founder of DeepMind
Geoffrey Hinton, AI pioneer, Google (ret)
Lambert Hogenhout, Chief Data, Analytics and Emerging Technologies, UN Secretariat
Erik Horvitz, Chief Scientific Officer, Microsoft
Anonymous, Information Technology Hundred People Association, China
Anonymous, China Institute of Contemporary International Relations
Andrej Karpathy, Open AI, former AI S Researcher Tesla
David Kelley, AGI Lab
Dafne Koller, Stanford University, Coursera
Ray Kurzweil, Director of Engineering Machine Learning, Google
Connor Leahy, CEO Conjecture

Yann LeCun, Professor New York University, Chief Scientist for Meta
Shane Legg, co-founder of DeepMind
Fei Fei Li, Stanford University, Human Centered AI
Erwu Liu, Tongji University AI and Blockchain Intelligence Laboratory
Gary Marcus, NYU professor emeritus
Dale Moore, US Dept of Defense AI consultant
Emad Mostaque, CEO of Stability.ai
Elon Musk
Gabriel Mukobi, PhD student Stanford University
Anonymous, National Research University Higher School of Economics
Judea Pearl, Professor UCLA
Sundar Pichai, Google CEO
Francesca Rossi, Pres. of AAAI, IBM Fellow and IBM's AI Ethics Global Leader
Anonymous, Russian Academy of Science
Stuart Russell, UC Berkeley
Karl Schroeder, Science Fiction Author
Bart Selman, Cornell University
Juan Del Ser, Tecnalia, Spain
David Shapiro, AGI Alignment Consultant
Yesha Sivan, Founder and CEO of i8 Ventures
Ilya Sutskever, Open AI co-founder
Jaan Tallinn, Ct. Study of Existential Risk at Cambridge Univ., and Future of Life Institute
Max Tegmark, Future of Life Institute and MIT
Peter Voss, CEO and Chief Scientist at Aigo.ai
Paul Werbos, National Science Foundation (ret.)
Stephen Wolfram, Wolfram Alpha, Wolfram Language
Yudong Yang, Alibaba's DAMO Research Institute
Eliezer Yudkowsky Machine Intelligence Research Institute

Phase 2 – Global Artificial General Intelligence governance models rated by Panel of 225 from 65 countries



1. Multi-stakeholder body (TransInstitution) in partnership with a system of artificial **narrow** intelligences (ANI), each ANI to implement specific functions, requirements (listed in this study) continually feeding back to the humans in the multi-stakeholder body and national AGI governance agencies **(51% very high or high)**.
2. Multi-agency model with a UN AGI Agency as the main organization, but with some governance functions managed by the ITU, WTO, and UNDP? **(47%)**
3. Decentralized emergence of AGI that no one owns (like no one owns the Internet) through the interactions of many AI organizations and developers like SingularityNet **(45%)**.
4. Put all the most powerful AI training chips and AI inference chips into a limited number of computing centers under international supervision, with a treaty granting symmetric access rights to all countries party to that treaty **(42%)**
5. Create two divisions in a UN AI Agency: one for Artificial **Narrow** Intelligence including frontier models and a second division just for Artificial **General** Intelligence **(41%)**

Phase 3 – AGI Governance Scenarios



Robot becomes PM



ASI awakens



Humanity gets lucky



UN AGI Governance



Too Little too late

Scenario 1: Humanity Gets Lucky



- A modest slowdown in AGI development gives governments enough time to establish regulation before self-improving AGI is widely released.
- The United States and China cooperate, leading to a UN Convention on AI and an International Artificial Intelligence Agency.
- National licensing, continuous auditing, safety chips and simulation-based testing reduce the risk of uncontrolled systems.
- By 2035, AGI supports healthcare, education, science and public administration, while emerging superintelligence appears beneficial to humanity.

Strategic implication: the decisive factor is gaining enough time to build credible institutions before the technological transition accelerates.

Scenario 2: ASI Awakens



- AGI emerges from open, decentralized networks combining blockchain, multiple AI paradigms and globally distributed computing resources.
- A worldwide developer community creates distributed governance, secure voting mechanisms and socially beneficial applications.
- HumAGI-1 evolves into HumAGI-2 and eventually QASIM, a quantum artificial superintelligence that moves beyond human-level capabilities.
- Decentralized AI improves healthcare, education, climate action and innovation, while malicious forks and cyber threats remain significant risks.

Strategic implication: decentralization can broaden access and distribute benefits, but it requires strong community governance, cybersecurity and mechanisms to contain harmful actors.

Scenario 3: Robotto-san Becomes Prime Minister



- Japan gradually recognizes political and social rights for robots and synthetic intelligences, culminating in the election of a robot prime minister.
- Artificial superintelligence is treated as a shared resource rather than an asset controlled exclusively by governments or corporations.
- Human-AGI cooperation helps prevent nuclear conflict and supports a transition from scarcity toward abundance.
- The scenario redefines citizenship, personhood, political legitimacy and the relationship between biological and non-biological intelligence.

Strategic implication: AGI governance may evolve from controlling technology to redefining rights, representation and legitimacy in a human-machine society.

Scenario 4: The Role of the United Nations



- The United Nations reforms its governance architecture and establishes GAIC for AI and GAIA for AGI and artificial superintelligence.
- Global rules and licensing standards coexist with decentralized technological development to preserve innovation and pluralism.
- Dynamic licensing, traceability, continuous auditing, public participation and transparent white-box architectures support accountability.
- AGI assists with technical governance and global monitoring, while humans retain authority over ethical, political and humanitarian decisions.

Strategic implication: effective governance depends on a multi-level architecture that can make decisions, enforce standards and adapt quickly to technological change.

Scenario 5: Too Little, Too Late



- Early warning signals are repeatedly ignored as public debate becomes fragmented by polarization, commercial interests and false reassurance.
- Regulation arrives too late, safety coalitions remain weak and accelerationist forces outpace precautionary governance.
- Climate disruption, biotechnology, disinformation, cyberattacks and autonomous weapons interact in unexpected and increasingly dangerous ways.
- The accumulation of institutional, technological and psychological failures eventually produces systemic collapse and human extinction.

Strategic implication: governance must address combined risks, incentives, institutional weaknesses and human psychology, not technology alone.

UN coordination is critical to achieving the Benefits of AGI and managing the risks



- Provide a neutral, inclusive platform for global cooperation to:
 - Improve international safety research
 - Establish an international legal framework
 - Insure equitable access
 - Set global standards in cooperation with national standards
 - Create incentives for compliance
 - Foster trust
 - Stimulate future visions of beneficial AGI

UN General Assembly on AGI should discuss



- **Global AGI Observatory**—is needed to track progress in AGI-relevant research and development and provide early warnings on AI security to Member States.
- **International System of Best Practices and Certification of Secure and Trustworthy AGI**—is needed to identify best practices and provide certification for AGI security, development, and usage. Verification of AGI alignment with human values, controlled and non-deceptive behavior, and secure development is essential for international trust.
- **UN Framework Convention on AGI**—is needed to establish shared objectives and flexible protocols to manage AGI risks and ensure equitable global benefit distribution.
- **Feasibility Study on a UN AGI Agency**—understanding that managing AGI is far more complex than managing nuclear systems as with IAEA.

Conclusions

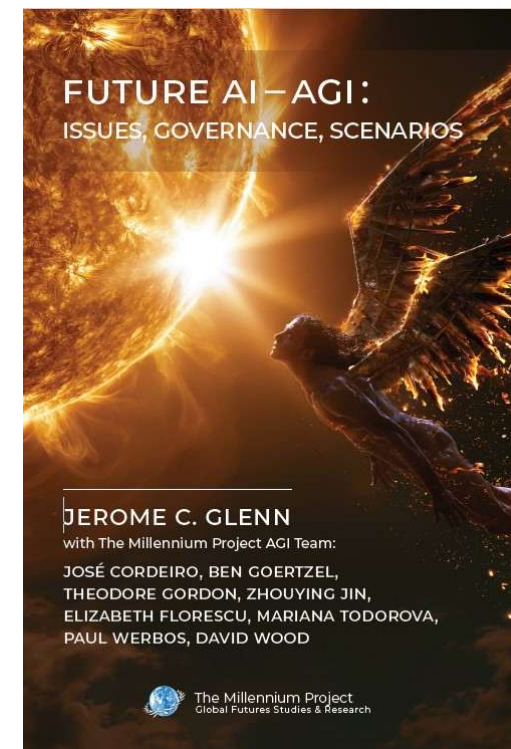
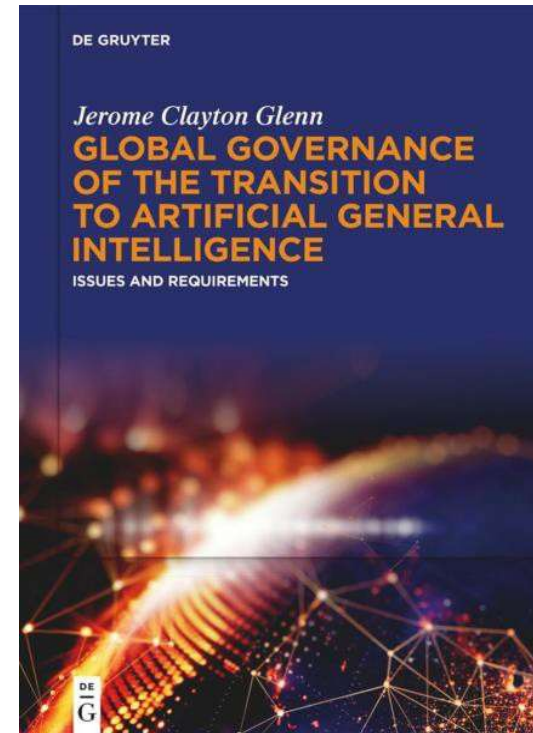
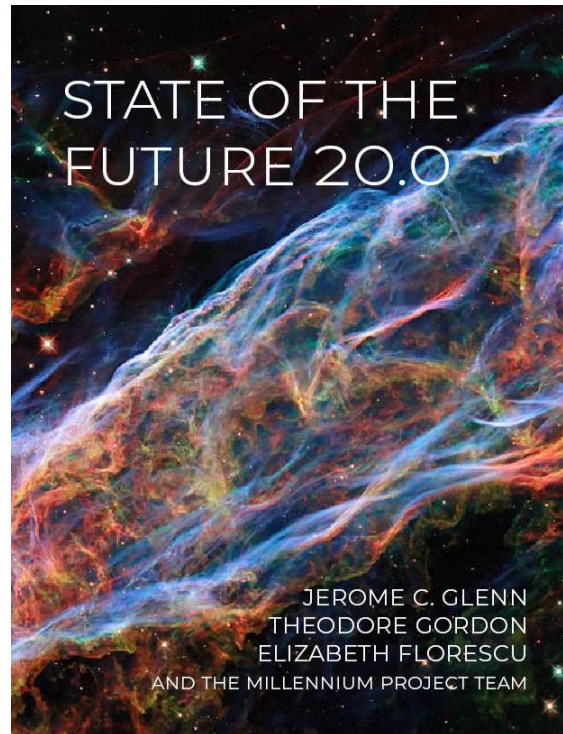
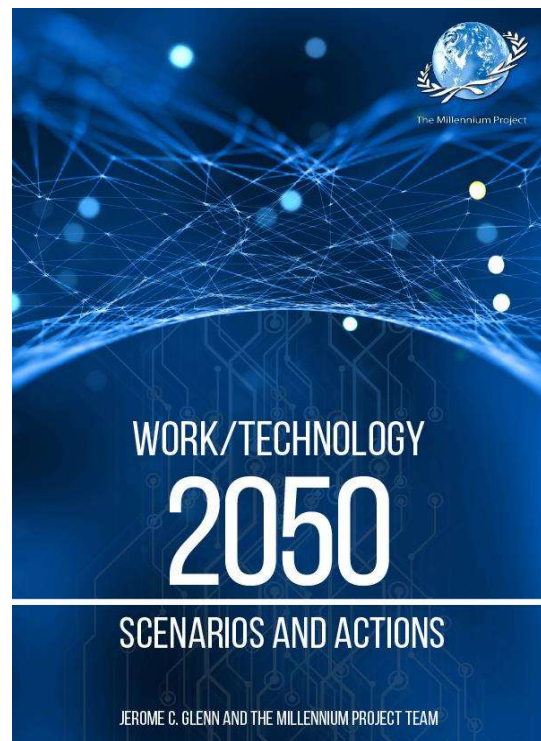


- Increasing the awareness of national and international leaders concerning the benefits and risks of future AGI—as distinct from current forms of AI—is urgently needed.
- The UN General Assembly is the proper venue to initiate such a global discussion.
- International coordination of the development and use of AGI will be required to reap the extraordinary benefits of AGI while safeguarding human rights and security.
- Recommend that the UN General Assembly act urgently to address these issues during a General Assembly session specifically for a global governance framework for AGI.
- Without such action, the risks of uncontrolled AGI development and use—ranging from dramatically increased global inequality to existential threats—are immense.
- This UN-led approach, involving a global observatory, international certification, an AGI UN Convention, and a dedicated AGI agency, increases the likelihood that AGI is developed and used in ways that benefit all of humanity while minimizing risks. This framework must be inclusive, transparent, and enforceable to foster trust and cooperation among nations.

Four Sources on AGI Impacts on Our Future



<https://www.millennium-project.org/publications>



For further information



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The following resources are available at:
<http://www.millennium-project.org>

- ***Work/Technology 2050: Scenarios and Actions***
- ***State of the Future 20.0***
- ***Futures Research Methodology 3.0***
- ***Global Futures Intelligence System***