

United Nations Open Source X AI Week

June 22-26, 2026

This week's gathering marked a significant milestone: the first time an entire day was fully devoted to AI, signaling a shift in global attention toward technology as a central—not peripheral—priority. Months of preparation culminated in a program focused on DPI, OSPOS, and community-led innovation, emphasizing that AI development must be shaped by those who build, deploy, and use it.

Introduction of Event

Ambassador Singh Gill opened the event by highlighting its global reach, noting that participants represented every region of the world. He stressed that the purpose was not merely to advance policy agendas but to empower the technologists and communities driving AI forward.

A key theme was openness. Open source tools and frameworks create a level starting point for startups and entrepreneurs, enabling fresh talent to enter the field. Yet openness alone is insufficient. It must be paired with investment, skills development, and consumer-focused strategies to ensure that AI benefits everyone. The introduction of the first International Inaugural Global Governance Report underscored this commitment, offering shared rules for engagement and establishing the first platform where all nations have a seat at the table.

The event emphasized horizontal learning—countries learning from one another rather than following top-down directives. Proposals included a global AI fund for nations needing support and a network of centers for knowledge exchange. Ultimately, open source was affirmed as a foundational element and one of the most powerful forces shaping the future of AI.

Keynote: Yann LeCun

Yann LeCun's keynote centered on one urgent message: the future of AI must be open, diverse, and globally shared. As one of the "godfathers of AI," he argued that AI has become a foundational platform—no longer a niche tool but the primary way humans will interact with the digital world. Soon, personalized AI assistants will mediate nearly all information we consume, hearing what we hear, seeing what we see, and answering our questions before we ever reach a library or primary source. Because of this, he warned that if all AI systems come only from U.S. and Chinese companies, global opinions and cultural perspectives will be shaped—and limited—by those few actors.

LeCun insisted that true AI sovereignty requires open platforms. Most nations cannot afford to build their own LLMs, and current proprietary models are good but not great. He emphasized that sovereignty is ultimately about compute and access. His proposed solution is *AI Tapestry*, a global open-source initiative where countries keep their cultural data private but contribute parameter vectors to a shared model. This approach preserves cultural identity while enabling collective progress.

He argued that open source is inevitable, safer than critics claim, and essential for global knowledge. Restricting it would be like limiting the printing press. Finally, he noted that the race for AI is far from over. While some nations may lag in LLMs, the next revolution—AI that can truly operate in the real world—has not yet been won. There is enormous opportunity for collaboration, innovation, and leadership in building the next generation of AI systems.

Discussion with Yann LeCun and Ambassador Gill

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The CTO emphasized that the future of AI must be built on open foundations that allow nations, institutions, and communities to retain control over their data, systems, and long-term technological direction. He warned against a world where every country depends on a handful of private companies—effectively outsourcing national skills,

culture, and sovereignty. Because AI systems rely on data, infrastructure, and people, he argued that true sovereignty requires openness across the entire stack, not just open-source models. Countries must be able to replace components, maintain local data governance, and ensure continuity even if a private provider changes its terms of service. Open platforms, shared standards, and interoperable APIs create an environment where institutions can build durable AI strategies without being locked into a single supplier.

He also stressed that trustworthy AI must be locally relevant, GDPR-compliant, and built with strong identity controls, moderation, and deployment discipline. Communities need meaningful voice in shaping these systems, and smaller nations must be empowered to use AI without surrendering sensitive information. Private AI can still be responsible and secure when built on open foundations. If the world gets this right, AI will remain under human control, support diverse cultural values, and become a tool for all humanity—not just a few dominant actors.

Thomas Zeronback – Digital Minister for Germany

Thomas Zeronback explained that Germany's digital-transformation strategy is rooted in open-source principles that protect national independence, transparency, and citizen trust. He described how the German government is building systems—such as digital identity wallets, citizen-service AI platforms, and large-scale infrastructure tools like SPARK—using public money and public code to ensure freedom from vendor lock-in. Germany's tech agency operates without political control, enabling international cooperation and value-driven innovation. Their agentic AI hub supports startups, modernizes legacy software, and improves public-sector workflows, all through open code and open standards. Zeronback highlighted SOPHIE, a hybrid open-source AI model developed by the government and offered to other nations as an invitation to collaborate. His central message was that open-source AI and open weights are essential for sovereignty, flexibility, and trust, and Germany is encouraging other governments to join in building an open, shared future for AI.

Open Source for Digital Development for Governments

The panel on **Open Source for Digital Development** brought together ministers from Jamaica, Morocco, and Sierra Leone to discuss how open-source AI can support national transformation, strengthen trust, and ensure that developing countries are not left behind. Each leader emphasized that AI reforms must reach citizens directly and help countries scale rather than widen existing digital gaps.

Morocco highlighted its early investment in data factories, local algorithm development, and the transition from paper to digital systems. Amal El Fallah Sechrouchni stressed that

open source is essential for building confidence, ensuring sustainability, and overcoming public distrust in AI-driven public services. Jamaica's minister, Audrey Marks, focused on shifting perceptions of open source—from a cost-saving measure to a strategic tool for sovereignty and security. Jamaica is building its own AI foundations, launching an open-data initiative, and training citizens through GAINS to participate fully in the AI economy.

Sierra Leone's minister, Salima Bah, emphasized that open source is critical for avoiding vendor lock-in, reducing costs, and enabling countries to build on shared solutions rather than duplicating efforts. She described Sierra Leone's "open source first" policy, its commitment to the DGP alliance, and the need for partnerships that empower—not dictate to—developing nations. All three ministers agreed that open source strengthens local talent, accelerates innovation, and supports AI systems that are trustworthy, sustainable, and aligned with national priorities.

Open Source Robotics

The discussion on open-source robotics emphasized how quickly physical AI is advancing and how essential openness will be for global access, safety, and innovation. Today's robotics ecosystem is highly fragmented, with different companies producing incompatible hardware and software. As robots begin to scale into homes, factories, farms, and public spaces, this fragmentation risks deepening inequality—especially if robotics remains closed and proprietary. Speakers noted that general-purpose robots are already emerging in places like China, where foundation models power machines that serve coffee, operate in retail environments, and perform industrial tasks. To broaden participation, some companies are now open-sourcing core robotic "brains" to lower barriers and encourage ecosystem-wide innovation.

A major theme was safety. Unlike language models, where a wrong answer is merely inconvenient, a robotic mistake can be catastrophic. As robots enter home environments—particularly to support aging populations—they must be extremely reliable. The panel argued that safety improves when failures are openly reported, shared, and used to retrain models. Open-source robotics could help developing countries through simulation-based training and shared learning, but robotics remains resource-intensive and difficult to deploy. The speakers stressed the need for a shared infrastructure similar to the automotive industry, where diverse vehicles operate on common standards. Open source can make robots easier to update, safer to adapt, and more interoperable across different environments. Without it, robotics will remain siloed, expensive, and inaccessible, limiting its potential to support global aging, economic development, and everyday life.

Youth Meeting

The youth meeting brought together young leaders from across the world to discuss how open-source AI can support the Sustainable Development Goals and empower communities that are often left behind. Participants emphasized that AI must be shared, adapted, and governed in ways that reflect local realities rather than imposing solutions designed elsewhere. Many youth representatives described trust issues, hallucinations, and the high cost of closed AI systems that make them inaccessible to NGOs and civil-society organizations. They argued that open-source models, local language support, and culturally specific datasets are essential for ensuring that AI strengthens—not weakens—equity.

Speakers highlighted the need for digital public infrastructure, affordable internet access, and AI education integrated into school and university curricula. They stressed that developing countries should be able to build and govern their own AI tools rather than rely on imported systems that do not fit their needs. Several youth innovators showcased practical examples, including a low-cost agricultural drone project that increases crop yields and reduces chemical exposure, demonstrating how open-source AI can directly support SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Others warned that languages like Portuguese, spoken by millions, are nearly invisible in major AI models, illustrating how entire populations can lose their voice if AI remains Eurocentric.

The meeting concluded with a call for responsible governance, inclusive design, and open verification so communities can trust AI systems acting on their behalf. Participants urged nations to adopt a portfolio approach to AI, diversify beyond a few dominant companies, and invest in sovereign AI systems that unlock the intelligence and creativity of their own populations. The youth leaders agreed that open-source AI, when paired with infrastructure, skills, and ethical oversight, can become a powerful accelerator of development and a tool for shaping a more equitable future.

Concluding Session

The closing session brought together Ambassador Gill, the Estonian minister, and Uruguay's representative to reflect on the day's discussions and outline the future direction of open-source AI. Speakers emphasized that openness and transparency must remain central principles. While economic benefits for businesses are legitimate, they stressed that AI systems must also protect people's rights and ensure that civil society has a meaningful role in shaping the technology. Ambassador Gill highlighted the growing global community committed to open, collaborative AI development.

Estonia's perspective focused on governance rather than technology itself. They argued that clear values, open standards, and interoperability are essential for small countries that cannot afford vendor lock-in. Estonia's experience with digital government shows that AI without secure, reliable data exchange becomes a bottleneck, especially when cyber threats and misinformation—such as foreign bots spreading false narratives—undermine democratic societies. They warned that if accurate cultural and historical information is not fed into AI systems, nations risk losing their identity and values. Open-source tools, shared datasets, and cross-country partnerships can help ensure that trustworthy information flows into global models.

Uruguay and Paraguay emphasized the need for both technical and strategic collaboration, especially to support developing countries. They called for open-source AI to be treated as public policy, with governments actively creating and maintaining tools that reflect local languages, cultures, and daily needs. Spain echoed this, noting that their own national AI model was built to counterbalance the dominance of English-trained systems and to serve small businesses and diverse Spanish-speaking communities.

Across all speakers, a common theme emerged: open standards, open source, and international cooperation are essential for bridging global gaps. Countries must not remain mere consumers of AI but become creators, contributing their data, languages, and innovations. Partnerships between the global north and south are being renewed through open-source collaboration, enabling solutions developed in one country to be adapted and scaled in others. The session closed with a call for shared responsibility, stronger cyber security, and a commitment to building AI systems that uphold human rights, cultural identity, and global inclusion.

DPI Day (*Dynamic Process Intelligence*)

Dynamic Process Intelligence (DPI) can refer to a framework that uses AI—especially agentic AI—to make business processes adaptive, autonomous, and context-aware. In this meaning, DPI involves systems that learn and adjust workflows in real time, use autonomous optimization to improve operations, apply contextual intelligence for regulatory or customer-specific decisions, and support human–AI collaboration in complex scenarios. This interpretation is most common in enterprise transformation, business-process management, and AI-driven operational design.

Given your focus on AI governance, ethics, and public-sector frameworks, the more relevant meaning of DPI for your work is **Digital Public Infrastructure**. This interpretation aligns with national digital strategies, public-sector modernization, and global governance conversations. If helpful, I can also explain how DPI connects to major AI governance

frameworks—such as NIST, OECD, or the EU AI Act—or how faith-based institutions might think about DPI-enabled AI systems.

OSPOs for Good **Open Source Program Office (OSPO)**

The document explains how **Open Source Program Offices (OSPOs)** have evolved into critical structures for responsible AI adoption, digital public goods, and global cooperation. Traditionally focused on open-source strategy and compliance, OSPOs now play a central role in AI governance—managing AI risk, ensuring proper licensing of models and datasets, and supporting responsible use of generative and agentic AI. They help organizations evaluate AI tools, maintain “do not use” lists, and integrate AI safely into development workflows. At the international level, OSPOs also strengthen digital public goods and build AI capacity in low- and middle-income countries, making them key actors in global equity efforts.

The document highlights why OSPOs matter for faith-based and interfaith AI ethics. Because they sit at the intersection of governance, transparency, community engagement, and technical stewardship, OSPOs can vet AI tools used by religious institutions, support the creation of ethical evaluation frameworks, and provide neutral governance for shared interfaith projects. They help ensure that AI systems align with values such as justice, dignity, and protection of the vulnerable by tracing model lineage, dataset provenance, and labor practices. OSPOs also serve as bridges between technologists and moral communities, enabling collaboration across sectors and cultures.

“OSPOs for Good” reframes these offices as engines for social impact. They apply open-source principles to humanitarian technology, climate solutions, public-sector innovation, and ethical AI. By stewarding multilingual datasets, open models, and digital public goods, they expand global access and support communities often excluded from technological advancement. Their governance structures make interfaith AI collaborations sustainable, transparent, and globally scalable.

The document concludes with a call to action: openness builds trust, and trust is the foundation of a democratic digital world. As AI accelerates, governments and institutions must work faster to ensure legal certainty, inclusion, and shared governance. Open standards, open source, and international cooperation are essential for ensuring that AI benefits all people—rich and poor, large and small nations alike. OSPOs, positioned at the crossroads of ethics and engineering, are uniquely capable of helping societies build AI systems that uphold dignity, opportunity, and the common good.

In closing, the week’s gathering made clear that openness, shared governance, and global collaboration are now the defining pillars of responsible AI development. Across keynotes,

panels, and technical discussions, leaders repeatedly emphasized that no single nation, company, or institution can—or should—shape the future of AI alone. Open source, open standards, and interoperable systems emerged as the strongest tools for ensuring sovereignty, equity, and trust, especially for smaller nations and developing regions. Whether through Germany’s public-code initiatives, Jamaica and Sierra Leone’s open-source-first policies, or global proposals like AI Tapestry, the message was consistent: openness is not merely a technical choice but a democratic necessity.

The conversations also underscored that AI’s next frontier—physical AI, robotics, and agentic systems—will require even deeper cooperation. Safety, reliability, and cultural alignment cannot be achieved in isolation. Countries must share knowledge, report failures transparently, and build common infrastructures that allow innovation to flourish without widening global divides. From digital public goods to sovereign AI strategies, participants highlighted the need for systems that reflect local languages, histories, and values while contributing to a shared global ecosystem.

Ultimately, the gathering affirmed that trust is the central ingredient of a healthy digital future. Trust requires openness, legal certainty, and inclusive participation from every region of the world. As AI accelerates, governments, technologists, and communities must work even faster to ensure that the benefits of AI reach all people—not just a privileged few. The week closed with a unified call to action: promote openness, strengthen collaboration, and build AI systems that uphold dignity, opportunity, and the common good for the maximum number of people.

First time fully devoted on AI. Tech over day. DPI, OSPOS, Community led events.

This week has been months in the meeting.

Ambassador Singh Gill - Introduction – All regions of the world. Not about policy agenda as much as those who are about building the technology. Full day. This is not on the margins but a centerpiece. This will be an agenda shaping day. How countries should make for AI. Shape the AI future. Openness matters. Startup, entrepreneurship – allows people to be at the same point to start. Brings in fresh talent. Openness alone is not enough. Open source to

deliver has to be paired with investment and skills. Consumers. International inaugural report. First Global governance report. Rules for engagement. First platform where everyone has a seat at the table.

Learn from each other. Horizontal learning not top down. Global fund for AI for countries who need AI. Network or centers for exchange. This is not enough. Open Source is a foundational element and make the most shaper on AI.

Keynote Nobel Laureate godfathers of AI – Meta founder of AIM labs. World labs to take us beyond. A pioneer. Yann LeCun – Argued for open source AI at UN Security Council. Focused on AI. AI sovereignty. AI is becoming a platform. That a lot of rely on. Not just special application. LLMs. Increasingly. AI is mediating our interaction with the digital world. If all our information is being mediated by systems. In addition of smart phones and smart glasses. We are going to ask questions to our AI assistants. Personalized. Hear what we hear and see what we see. Staff member AI. Manager with AI staff of helpers – digital helpers. Have a question go to AI rather than primary source or library. If our info diet are AI systems, all from US and chin companies. Opinions will be shaped by those companies. Our info will be biased by the systems. If we want sovereignty and linguistic diversity. Open AI platforms will help stop this. Most countries around the world cannot afford or build an LLM. The LLM now are good. Not great. Sovereignty is compute. Open Source effort. Surpass in performance proprietary system. Each country digitize their own cultural material. All human knowledge. Would not give data. Parameter vectors. Popularize this idea. Trying to convince people. Did not fly. Left Meta. AI Alliance – non-profit. Project Tapestry. COntfiguration of partners – global AI model – keep the data and only give the vectors. Trying the model while still keeping their data. Understand all the value systems and cultural differences. Open platform. Anyone can fine tune to own purpose. Business, government can have access. Need high diversity of AI assistance. Need high diversity of opinions.

Hard to get people to work together. AI Tapestry. Need support. Give incentive to work at this project. Early May in Paris. Large interest. New partners signing up every day. History of AI platforms similar to Internet. 1990 buy proprietary hardware. Use their system. Community hardware changes things. Software stack global network. It works an open source software stack. The market wants open source platforms, easier, cheaper community led rather dominated.

Open Source is inevitable – governments should accelerate its progress. Opposed discourse. Access should be regulated. Bad people will do bad things. Those ideas are overstated. Not as bad as people have claimed. I think the alternative regulate its access. Instead, banning Open source AI will be wrong. Security arguments – limiting asking

because of security reasons. He thinks limiting the printing press. Instead we need populations worldwide to have knowledge.

Last point – there is a feeling that they have lost the race for AI. Only US and China. No way to catch up. I don't think that is the case. They may have lost LLMs computing power and memory. Need to be large declarative knowledge and regurgitation. Coding and mathematics – only domains where smart – can think. System can give a new theorem and verify. Self improvement of AI systems is only for this domain. New revolution – AI systems that deal with real world. AI systems can't handle AI. No domestic robots. AI cannot deal with the real world. This will be the next revolutions. Much longer. There are opportunities for collaboration for next generation of AI systems.

Ambassador Singh Gill and Yann. AI – discrete symbols. Difficult to reduce physical world – good with language and not real world. Can reinterpret the content of an image but primitive. The real world systems starting to work. We cannot use the same generative architectures. If you give a system a sequence of symbols and train to the next word. We can train the probability distribution to figure out the next word. Every word would follow the next word. Insert the autoregressive prediction. Discrete symbol words well. If you do that with a video – what happens next. Words well with language. Can't train it for all future possible problems. Predict what will happen next. No way to predict what others look like. It does not work. Abstract level can explain generalities. Build a system that finds the abstract description of the world to make. GPT versus non architectures. Wan model. Plan a series of actions that you see. World model. AI imagine what the effect would accomplish. Series. Objective AI. New generation of AI systems. Most of the applications are in industry. Models of complex behaviors. Jet engine, human cell. Treatments for health. Industry application. Will happen. Direction of travel for the tech. Risk. Existential risk are made up and false realities. Focus on short term risks. Concentration of tech power. Need for open source. How do you impose constraints on this innovation. At the moment AI systems in the form of LLMs not dangerous because not smart. They give you information – accelerate and widen access. Getting a recipe for bioweapon but making it difficult. Security – secure systems – solidify your security systems through AI. Good guys faster than bad guys. Each system has their own antidotes. Penetrate security system. James Bond is not reality. New technologies open the door to nefarious intents but also new ways to stop it. Don't over estimate the dangers. Professionally paranoid. Don't kill sovereignty of this technologies.

Open access to AI system needs to be weighed against the risks. Bad uses by the company using systems. Motivated by profit. Solution is open platforms. Sci fi issue of losing control of AI. Scale to human levels – LLMs intrinsically unsafe. You can always give them a

prompt that will get into bad information the LLM should . Will give you info . LLM are intrinsically unsafe but not dangerous because not smart. Number of years before human intelligence. Give it an objective. Give safety guardrails. Function that prevents those systems from . There is a design for safe systems. We have a way to make those systems secure.

Risk versus opportunities. Wide access – US China Europe versus third world countries. How can third world countries get into. IBM CEO – trillion dollars of return to repay loans to make AI. Right now, the amount of revenue justifies the investment. Typical professional Claude – power users \$200/month use \$15,000. Investments. Price has to be commensurate with the cost. Investments keeping things going. Not cheaper than humans. Humans are cheaper. Internet bubble crash. Fiber optics became cheap. Cheap GPUs then it will make the training of large models. Services may change.

Final question – what is useful for the development challenge of health, education, narrow AI. Where do you see the most value coming out. A lot of agriculture – knowledge information. Use the simple models not the expensive models. Hardware you need for training AI systems versus running them. Hardware companies – serve the population. Smart glasses look at their crop ask your glasses what is the disease I am seeing. Cost of inference. Price must come down. Hardware and efficient software. Most of their cost is for data centers. This should not start others.

CTO – Cutting edge data – Set the stage – World models AI systems what we need for all humanity. Europeans. Imagine a future every country can only hire employees from four companies. In the same place in the world. Same culture. They dictate their skills and skills. Not that different to future going. AI goes with data and infrastructure. Institutions and people. AI will produce Data platform. Replace a tech without having to completely change. Local data. Open Source cannot mean open model. Proprietary governance. We need openness across the entire systems. Open table iceberg. Provaris. APIs convergence that people have been making. Without forcing. Same system. Replace a component procurement systems. Too complicated. AI is a fundamental building block. The technology itself becomes. Private provider can change the terms of service at will. Make things not available any more. Institution or company suddenly granted permissioned usage. National AI strategy cannot be done on . Where does your data reside and which models can use the data can we use the workloads seamlessly can we continue to use our data when the institution changes the system. Open Source is central. Single supplier. Does not open sovereignty. Private AI. Be open to foundation and private to . AI to data versus data to public. Open models can be used privately. AI for humanity. LLMs quantum models. Identity and access controls. Continual moderation. We need to move to motivation. Our

industry loves demonstrations. Systems that work on GDPR compliant. Deployment disciplines. Route for readiness exit point researchers test those plans exposed failures localized systems and assured that effective communities be worse bold and having meaningful voice created an inherent this is many can help

If we get this right – it will make AI locally relevant and worthy of trust. Sensitive info without control Small country can use AI. Citizen can know. Classical machine learning in past has done this in the past. Inter. Private AI – responsibility. Humanity remains in control. Not isolation or . No longer optional. Sedhill.

Thomas Zeronback – parliamentary Germany – digital transformation in Germany. Open Source. German government. German – contribute . Freedom for solutions. Create your own solution and operate without interference by institutions. Tech agency. Basic – Without a political agenda. Freedom. Independent. Not under political control. Doing an organization forum with other countries. Partners to cooperate. Freedom with values. Highly welcome. Having said this. What do we do with AI. We say public money, public code. Agentic maintaining support. Build a personal id on wallet. All source code. Open Source. Full transparency. Build an AI platform for citizen services. Proposals to find the right place. AI platform. SPARK – platform for large structures – railroads, bridges. Need expert reports and documentations. All complete and consistent. AI help and saves 6 months to process. Objectivions by citizens. Accelerates access. Agentic AI hub. Download AI as open source. Agentic AI hub. Legacy software. Help startups. To expand what they are doing. Social security claims – system scan check things and make an executive summary. Open Code. Open desk. Not to replace but have choices and not to be locked into a single vendor. In the end, this opportunity to what is Open Source AI and Open Weights. German initiation called SOPHIE. Hybrid solution that will be open source. The German government is building models. Open government and open source. Asking other governments to join.

Open Source for Digital Development – PANEL –Representatives from Jamaica, Morocco, Digital reform by women. Three ministers. AI reforms in governments down to citizens. Ensuring the countries are able to upscale rather than gap getting bigger and then. How is AI integrated for your country. AI outcomes hard to measure. Amal El Fallah Sechrouchni (Morocco). Software. Improve. AI source. Quite different. When it comes to AI – started a few years ago. Data factory, sources. Learn how to deal with data. Development of algorithms within the country. Take benefit of other countries. AI at the beginning of the process. Go in very fast. Morocco and Africa move from papers to computer data. Sustainability. No support. Introduce some fear in process of development of AI. We need some open source. Provide warranties that it will work and someone will make sure it

continues. Challenge of confidence. Trust the source is solid. Source not full of pitfalls. Use and integration of AI is distrust. Public services.

Audrey Marks (Jamaica)– Trust issues. Open Source. How is the awareness and the uptake within the government is happening. Open source not just . Shift perspective. Essential mechanism to secure. Jamaica not just consumer but active builders. Make our own AI foundations. Jamaicans fully be a part of the AI economy. Open data initiative. Our progress rapidly. AI lab. GAINS (growing AI neaitonal skills) targeting AI pilots. Teaching the citizens how to use AI. Demonstrate commitment to Open source. Open source AI must uild durability and not dependence, protect trust. Capacity building issues and skills issues.

Salima Bah (Sierra Leon Africa) When it comes advancements of digital conversations. Open Source and Open Source AI. The experience of Sierra Leon illustration of other countries. Advance. When we think about the potential of to change the economic transformation. Cost implications. African countries, working with partners. Paper based processes. Accountability and transparency. Technology is critical. Build and procuring – vendor not money to stay up with subscription. Entering a trap and no way out of that. Opportunity to change the opportunity through Open source. African countries building the same thing and at the same time. Instead share. Specifically for developing countries. We don't have walk the same road. Take what is there and improve on top of it. DGP alliance – seat at that table. Critical to continue to support it. DGP. Tested and skills. Doubling down to commitment to open source. Open source first policy. Open Source will be our first alternative. Look for this first. Get rid of proprietary systems were not built for us. Issues of sustaining it. Digital landscape. Open source has been committed. It also provides an opportunity. Build towards the same. Open Source has been critical. Build a dgp pipeline. Done to us not done with us. We need create opportunities. Support and partnership with DGP pipeline program. Tool can support the advancement with DGP in the . Cheap means bad. Change that. Local talent use. Platform of Open source to improve it. Framework to. AI readiness assessment. What role does Govt want. Comparative advantage – what does it mean. Define what our role is going to be. We don't have unlimited resources and be strategic and how we contribute to global advancement of AI. We just had a council meeting. What is comparative advantage. There is advantage. There is an opportunity as a region how we can make infrastructure. Lots of progress to be made. Work with partners. AI adoption center. Pushing the private sector. Startups building their autonomy. Complex. Things inside and outside a country. Build startups in US and China to bring these systems. Ecosystems.

Morocco – Institutes – provide areas for solutions within the country. Invest in data centers in talents and startups to build systems. Hub for AI and data for an African state. Provide solutions that can be scaled to regional area. Confident of talent in Morocco.

Jamaica – Open Source can improve AI startups in the area. Speed up innovations. Help entrepreneurs from existing rather from scratch. Open Source – local technical capability. Vendor support. Planned for sustainability. Combine open sources combined with other. April Jamaica's data exchange platform. Different departments cutting silos and share data. Common area for entrepreneurs to build solutions National identification card which has gone through the process and data exchange – easier to opening a bank account. Improving public infrastructure.

Sierra Leon – Investments impact. AI determines investments. The private sector has a critical work to play in helping third world countries. Investors want to see use of AI. Digital cooperation between private sector and governments. AI needs to be with the people.

Open Source robotics. The robotic systems are very fragmented. More now. Physical ai is scaling. If it stays closed, widen. Very different exoskeletons. Robots. Industrial space for manufacturing. General purpose robots. China. Foundation model. Demonstrating robot. Retail malls. Makes coffee and serving ice cream. Make intelligent robots for all industries around the world. Data and training. Open sourcing the alpha brain. Lower barriers for ecosystem innovation. Build a more accessible robotic systems. Open Source CV – Bonsai robotics. Crops and mining. Robotic research center. Home robotics for aging support. How can robotics help at the home. Security. Two robotic companies to talk were at the UN talking about their robotics. Open Source in hardware and manufacturing or is the open source only on software. Aging population – potential robot labor. How the robots help the Aging population. China toilet. High luxury good rather than medical device. You want robots to be a safe help. Make the robot safe and utility. Security system function. Cognitively help you. Entering the home environment. AI moves away from the computer into the home. People use LLMs think about your experience. How often answer is wrong when asks LLM. Infrequent but still happen. But the human knows. Robotics – not the same. Can't disregard a problem. If it makes a mistake it can be catastrophic. What can the technology do. Can open robotics help third world countries. Simulated. Still hard to use and resource intensive. Autonomous driving. One would hope that any accident should be reported and that becomes simulated. New autonomous software should then have a rising level of safety. Same is true in homes and industry. Improve through looking at mistakes. Be open. Retrain a model. Fragmentation is an issue. Number of actors that compete for innovation. All cars are different. But cars have a shared infrastructure. How do you have a shared infrastructure? Add from the perspective of cost. Millions of robots that

take care of all robots. Robots cannot be changed easily. With Open Source – easier to make a change. Physical element is the robot. Interoperability. Different models can work with the same model. Answer is no. Serious

Youth meeting

Civil society. Important AI for promoting SDGs. Useful tool. Government and Recognition and adaptation. What society has needed. Profit increasing efficiency. IPO. Not applicable on global scale Share. AI can be a good tool if shared. Do not force civil society – which AI to use. Hallucinations and mistakes through NPO and NGO.

76 people met from around the world. Access to all these things. Multi-lateral organizations can help digital public good. Malaysia, West Africa. His work sits at the intersection of youth empowerment, open-source tech and AI and the SDGs. Design local realities to be changes. Samuel Matemilola – SDG Youth Connect Regional Director of West Africa. Omor Farugue from Bangladesh. Launched a

Henry Kihika. SDG Youth Connect – Open Source AI versus closed source AI – the era of simply clicking a button AI effects SDGs – SDG Most impacted – health, . Savior or a villain. SEDG youth connect.org. As we jubilate the simplicity of previously complex work, are we brave enough to receive the other side of impact.

The foundational importance of AI. Is it open AI or closed. Still not open access. Sometimes asking for so much money. Lack of governance.

Invest in digital public infrastructure; expand affordable internet connectivity especially in rural areas.

Promote local adaptation of open source ai models; support development of ai tools in local languages and dialects

Guild AI capacity and digital skills; integrate AI and data science into school and university curriculum.

Fairness. Who will be there. Turn against us! There should be example of problems. Africa centric Chat GPT that is for Africa. Currently, Euro centric. Open source AI can become a powerful accelerator of SC in developing countries if investments focus on infrastructure, local capacity, open innovation, responsible governance and inclusive access. Rather than importing AI solutions, countries should be empowered to adapt, build, and govern AI technologies that address their own development priorities.

Instead, we should be make things that are culturally specific. LLMs are dangerous and prospering and promising. Equity must be achieved before further disparity in the text. AI

has the potential to turn against humans. Put in ethical governance. AI should be a helpful tool rather than against us.

Youth4Open Source coalition.

Representatives from many countries, mostly third-world countries. Skynok – precision agriculture with drones. Global food crisis, 860 million farmers exposed to chemicals. 3.1 B malnourished. 40% crops lost. Current tech is designed for large farms. Drone for spraying \$20,000. Not for all farmers. Drone that is cheap. \$4,500. Adapted for smaller farms. Autonomous flight, object recognition, smart spreading. Benefits – 60x time saved. 15% increase in yield. 30% resources saved and reduced carbon emissions. Farmers for generations. Access to data to train our AI models. Help in Pakistan. Green startup award. UN UNICEF. Help with SDG 2 – Zero hunger

Portuguese – Youth left behind. Training data in English for LLMs. Other languages are not being used. Other languages, less scholarship. Less truth. If AI is trained that does not include other countries, then their voice is gone. LLMs need to be trained in more language. 250 M people – Portuguese it is almost invisible in LLMs. AI can be a powerful tool.

LLMs should be built by developing countries.

Digital public infrastructures. Treat AI as infrastructure rather than regulation. Shared as infrastructure at the start. Governments need open models so that bias stops. Sequencing and capacity building. Design for marginalized communities. Practically, testing against those cases. Design for populations that would succeed. Don't assume inclusion.

Panel Agentic AI - AI Bill of Rights – Roles of the person to take care of their agent. Agentic AI – Own agent to bring to work. Role of cogt. How are will we facilitate the ecosystem between human and AI agents. Put it all together. Regulations and Design. Who is responsible for the Agents. Open Source Agentic. Transparency. Solved by Open Source world. Enterprise, solve for security. Own OSI – come together. Learn ways. Build closed on top of open. Verification. Open source leaders in late 1990. Open Source term used so loosely. Definition. What is Open Source. Institutionalize and recommendation. What is verification. Must be independently viewed. Can't trust verification. Understand the nature of the evidence. How do we define verifiability. Order. Publicly definable. Open Source easier to define. Stages. Self, centralized, decentralized. Come together. Advance AI Society. The essence. Proof of control architecture. How do you confirm that AI did what it said it would do. We have the messy part of post employment. AI policy so important. How do we make inclusive agentic AI – how do we trust AI. Trust agents all the time – we have developed system to trust someone else to act in my behalf. Insurance, accountability. All needs to be done. Critical of AI. Things are moving quickly. Things are messy. Flying the

plane while making the plane. Governance, insurance, accountability. Agree on verification and open verification. We won't get farther along than an agent. What AI should do versus what AI is right now.

Agent based systems what are the main challenges in the next five years. Challenged and opportunities. Concentration of don't know how they work. Best people captured by 8 companies. How do we get those people. Hyper scalers hyper people. 25 trillion dollars – 2033 – 52 T and in market capitalization. Pull out more value for more people. Oligarchs. Sovereign AI. Opportunity space. How can we send them 193 countries. Unlock intelligence of these populations. India – outsourcing boom. Now collapse. Retool the economy with AI. Pakistan – try to reorient the economy around AI > Sovereign AI systems. Intelligence of a population – instead of going to hyper scaler – now go to the head of the people. Mechanisms – mindset – responsible and ethical – bad and evil hyper scaler. Don't shame people. Mind shift – implement portfolio AI approach. Don't put all your eggs in one company. Pass – so many other companies. Entrepreneurs for other companies. As a nation, individual company what is the best portfolios for us. Different AI applications. More inclusive. Instead of shame faced. Instead allow other companies to come up. More choices. Highlight – architect new era cyber security, cryptography at core. Right at the beginning – problem. Open Source should focus on evals – now different. Shift of rate of compute. Barriers to entry. Different environment. Open Source in 1980s. On the one hand – people will always pay for the expensive ones. More people to take the benefits of technology. About open source. Look at the overall countries. 90% of them already out of date because of latest model. AI agentic system can run on most systems – open source. Underutilized resource. Global different country can benefit for that. Africa Union and open compute for education on AI. African universities launch classes. Next generation ready for AI. Consider how to expand AI capacity. Running out of time. Open hardware. Cryptography – software. Open cloud hardware. Open stack. South Africa – data we use, not valid, not reliable. If the data is accessible and open, how do we know the data is reliable and valid. AI health care. Open Source AI. Data residency. When we talk about Open source AI. How will you guys, how does it work. Verifiability with hardware. Hardware. Sovereign AI needs probable reliance. How do you prove that data was computed. Figure out supply data supply chain independent of them. Intersection of hardware and software. Software stats. Hardware – open source. Already there. You can't determine if data is good. If it is run on cloud based on US company. We can look at it. Data ownership, data flow. Don't solved. Very difficult.

Closing session – Ambassador Gill, HE minister republic of Estonia. DPR of Uruguay. Various sessions. Future of AI. Wrap up with problems. Open Source and AI. Spanish –

Openness and transparency. Nothing wrong for economic benefits of businesses but should also protect the rights of people.

Singh – community for AI.

Estonia side. Governance issue not AI issue. Values and goals subsequent.

Paraguay – Technical principle and strategic principle for collaboration. Helping developing countries also. Bridging the gap – no countries left behind. Pact of the future. Member state perspective. Is Open source given enough space. Never enough we can do. I think the work that we are doing. Improve. Update. Create the tools for improving the tools. Right way here. Can it do more. Get the tech to do better. Today is a good day. Quality of discussion. Allow the community to surface its own concerns. We successfully close the gap. What is happening on the ground. Building on those systems. Value added. Abstract and the practical. In the morning. Digital potential. What is the direction of the technology. Powerful lesson we should have hope that the small, smart and distribution way. The need for open standards. Collaboration. Clear mandates and clear resources. At the level. Government security. Data and cyber security.

Estonia. Voting is on AI computers. Open source and open standards. Member states need interoperability. Open standards and open source. Interoperability not vendor locked! We are a small country.

Spain – concretely. Open source needs to be a public policy. We need to do this in collaboration. Control in what is happening. We need to ensure the public sector will help. Heed more things. We have created our own AI model. Counterbalance the power that it has. Mainly training in English. Create more AI systems. Open Source AI is helping all countries. Different languages – Spanish of Spain is different than other Spanish. Nuance of the languages. Problems of people in daily lives. How can they create AI system to small businesses. Spain has supported the AI Governance for humanity. Extra support.

Estonia. Enabler. Countries. AI without data. Bottleneck issues. With data exchange. Lot more value. But hard with. Extreme cyber security. AI solutions. Pipeline for different data bases. Use more than 100 governance systems. Bottlenecks – mistakes. Stopped using the sensitive data. Data protection. Absolute most important point. In democratic countries and the rights of people and information, Russian bots spreading false information. The bad guys are filling the AI systems with propaganda and wrong information. Good countries LLMs are closed. History and culture. Good ways to fill in the LLMs with accurate info about identities and histories, then we are losing our values and most sacred feelings. Data falsification before great wars. We have to act in a different way to feed the LLMs with different languages with the history cultures the sounds of each cultures. We right and

timely way to . Bottlenecks – widely using protect our cyber security because of Open Source. Export and upscale to 140 countries use some kind of open source programs from Estonia. Partnerships between countries is being reborn in a good way with this AI technological turn. Traveled through the technical community to others. Open Source community brings about unusual partnership. From global north to the global south. They will be crucial. Rich or poor, small or big countries will need to work together with data sets. If works in Estonia, will it work in other states. These can travel. And Open Source community can act as a conveyor belt. Avoid the same issue. We must not be only users but we must be creators. Work on collaborations. We must not be consumers but create. Developing countries

DPI Day **DPI = *Dynamic Process Intelligence* (a business/enterprise AI term)**

A second, less common meaning is **Dynamic Process Intelligence**, a framework for using AI—especially agentic AI—to make business processes adaptive, autonomous, and context-aware.

DPI in this sense involves:

- **Adaptive learning systems** that adjust workflows in real time
- **Autonomous optimization** using agentic AI
- **Contextual intelligence** for regulatory and customer-specific decisions
- **Human-AI collaboration** for complex scenarios

This meaning appears mostly in enterprise transformation, BPM (business process management), and AI-driven operations.

****Which DPI meaning applies to your work?**

Given your interests in AI governance, ethics, and public-sector frameworks, the **Digital Public Infrastructure** meaning is almost certainly the one relevant to you.**

If you want, I can map how DPI interacts with AI governance frameworks (e.g., NIST, OECD, EU AI Act) or how faith-based institutions might think about DPI-enabled AI systems.

OSPOs for Good

What an OSPO is (baseline definition)

An **Open Source Program Office (OSPO)** is an internal organizational unit that manages open-source strategy, compliance, contribution policies, community engagement, and

legal/technical governance. OSPOs ensure organizations use and contribute to open source responsibly and effectively.

What OSPOs do in the AI era

Recent research and practitioner reports show OSPOs are now deeply involved in **AI readiness, AI governance, and AI risk management**.

1. Managing AI risk, compliance, and licensing

- Organizations with OSPOs report **higher effectiveness in managing generative AI risk** (79% vs. 65% the previous year).
- OSPOs now routinely check whether new releases involve AI systems and ensure **model licenses, datasets, and weights** are handled correctly.

2. Supporting responsible AI adoption

OSPOs collaborate with responsible AI teams to:

- Maintain **“do-not-use” lists** for unsafe AI tools
- Evaluate AI-generated code contributions
- Ensure AI tools comply with open-source and organizational policies

3. Using AI to improve open-source operations

OSPOs are adopting AI internally to:

- Automate repository audits
- Build internal search agents for policy and documentation
- Reduce manual work through AI-generated workflows

4. Governing AI contributions and agentic AI workflows

The Linux Foundation’s TODO Group launched a **Working Group on Agentic AI** to help OSPOs:

- Manage AI-generated contributions at scale
- Integrate AI agents into development workflows
- Develop governance patterns for AI + open source

5. Supporting digital public goods and global AI capacity

At the international level (e.g., ITU), OSPOs help:

- Promote **digital public goods (DPGs)**
- Build capacity for open-source AI adoption in low- and middle-income countries
- Provide licensing, community, and implementation support

Why OSPOs matter for AI

Across industries, OSPOs are becoming essential because AI systems rely heavily on:

- Open-source models
- Open-source datasets
- Open-source frameworks (PyTorch, TensorFlow, HuggingFace, etc.)

OSPOs sit at the intersection of:

- **AI governance**
- **Open-source licensing**
- **Security and supply-chain integrity**
- **Community and upstream engagement**
- **Developer experience and tooling**

They are uniquely positioned to ensure AI adoption is **safe, compliant, transparent, and aligned with organizational values**.

OSPOs are one of the most unexpectedly powerful allies for faith-based and interfaith AI ethics work. They sit at the crossroads of **open-source governance, AI risk management, digital public goods, and global capacity-building**—all areas where religious and interreligious institutions increasingly need support.

Below is a structured, practical breakdown of **how OSPOs can directly strengthen faith-based and interfaith AI ethics initiatives**, including the kind of work you're doing with IF20, AI governance, and values-based evaluation frameworks.

How OSPOs Support Faith-Based & Interfaith AI Ethics Work

1. Ensuring AI systems used by faith communities are safe, transparent, and compliant

Faith-based organizations increasingly rely on:

- AI translation tools
- AI education platforms
- AI-assisted humanitarian systems
- AI-driven administrative tools

OSPOs help by:

- Vetting AI tools for **bias, licensing issues, and data-handling risks**
- Maintaining “**do-not-use**” lists for unsafe or unethical AI systems
- Ensuring compliance with **open-source licenses, model weights, and dataset provenance**
- Providing **risk assessments** aligned with NIST, OECD, and EU AI Act principles

This gives religious institutions a **trusted technical partner** for responsible adoption.

2. Supporting the creation of faith-aligned AI evaluation frameworks

Your work on faith-and-ethics AI benchmarks fits naturally with OSPO capabilities.

OSPOs can:

- Help **operationalize** evaluation frameworks into reproducible, open-source test suites
- Ensure benchmarks are **transparent, auditable, and globally accessible**
- Host and maintain **open-source repositories** for interfaith AI evaluation tools
- Facilitate community contributions from technologists of faith

This turns interfaith ethical principles into **practical, implementable tools**.

3. Strengthening global digital public goods (DPGs) for AI ethics

Many interfaith organizations—Arigatou, Religions for Peace, IF20—are moving toward **open, shared digital resources**.

OSPOs are already central to:

- Digital public goods certification
- Open-source governance for global South AI capacity
- Building shared infrastructure for multilingual, culturally grounded AI

This aligns directly with interfaith goals of **equity, inclusion, and global access**.

4. Providing technical stewardship for interfaith AI collaborations

Interfaith coalitions often lack:

- A neutral technical home
- Version control
- Licensing clarity
- Governance structures for shared AI tools

OSPOs offer:

- **Neutral, transparent governance** for multi-stakeholder projects
- Clear policies for contributions, attribution, and community norms
- Infrastructure for **shared AI datasets**, multilingual corpora, and ethical guidelines
- A bridge between faith leaders and open-source developers

This makes interfaith AI projects **sustainable, credible, and globally scalable**.

5. Helping faith communities engage with AI supply-chain ethics

Faith traditions care deeply about:

- Justice
- Human dignity
- Fairness
- Protection of the vulnerable

OSPOs can map:

- Where AI models come from
- What datasets they rely on
- Whether labor practices were ethical
- Whether the model's lineage includes harmful or exploitative sources

This gives faith leaders **concrete, evidence-based insights** to inform ethical guidance.

6. Building bridges between technologists of faith and global open-source communities

OSPOs are hubs for:

- Developer communities
- AI researchers
- Open-source contributors
- Corporate and academic partners

They can:

- Convene technologists of faith
- Host interfaith AI hackathons or workshops
- Support multilingual, culturally grounded AI projects
- Connect interfaith ethics work with global AI standards bodies

This strengthens the **interfaith voice in global AI governance**.

Why OSPOs Are Uniquely Valuable for Interfaith AI Ethics

Because OSPOs combine:

- **Technical governance**
- **Open-source stewardship**
- **AI risk management**
- **Community building**
- **Transparency and accountability**

They are one of the few structures capable of translating **moral principles into operational AI practice**.

Faith communities bring the ethical vision. OSPOs bring the technical machinery to make that vision real.

“OSPOs for Good” is a growing movement that uses **Open Source Program Offices (OSPOs)** as engines for **social impact, ethical technology, and public-interest AI**.

It reframes the OSPO—not just as a compliance or engineering function—but as a **platform for advancing the common good**, especially in areas where technology intersects with justice, dignity, and human flourishing.

Below is a clear, structured explanation tailored to your interfaith and ethics work.

What “OSPOs for Good” Means

1. Using open-source governance to advance social good

OSPOs for Good apply open-source principles—transparency, collaboration, shared stewardship—to:

- Humanitarian technology
- Digital public goods
- Ethical AI tools
- Climate and sustainability projects
- Public-sector innovation

This turns OSPOs into **civic infrastructure**, not just corporate infrastructure.

2. Supporting responsible, values-aligned AI

OSPOs for Good help organizations:

- Evaluate AI systems for fairness, safety, and bias
- Ensure ethical sourcing of datasets and model weights
- Build transparent, auditable AI pipelines
- Maintain “do-not-use” lists for harmful AI tools
- Align AI adoption with moral or mission-driven principles

This is where OSPOs become natural partners for **faith-based AI ethics**.

3. Enabling global access through digital public goods

OSPOs for Good often steward:

- Open-source AI models
- Multilingual datasets
- Digital identity and payments infrastructure

- Open educational resources
- Tools for low-resource languages

This directly supports global equity—something deeply resonant with interfaith commitments to the vulnerable.

4. Providing neutral governance for multi-stakeholder collaborations

Faith-based and interfaith coalitions often need:

- A neutral technical home
- Clear licensing
- Transparent decision-making
- Community contribution pathways

OSPOs for Good offer exactly that. They create **trustworthy governance structures** for shared AI or digital ethics projects.

5. Strengthening ethical supply-chain transparency

OSPOs can trace:

- Model lineage
- Dataset provenance
- Labor practices behind data labeling
- Security and integrity of AI components

This gives faith communities concrete tools to evaluate whether technology aligns with their ethical commitments.

6. Bridging technologists and moral communities

OSPOs for Good convene:

- Developers
- Researchers
- Civil society
- Faith leaders
- Policymakers

They become **bridges** between technical and moral worlds—something interfaith AI ethics desperately needs.

In One Sentence

OSPOs for Good are Open Source Program Offices intentionally oriented toward social impact, ethical AI, and the common good—providing governance, transparency, and technical stewardship for mission-driven technology.

Goal work together. Share in the system Dependency to capacity for all countries. Dignity and opportunity for all of us. Openness is a ground for trust. Without trust the democratic digital world is not possible. Governance issue. Trust is needed. Usually against bureaucracy need regulations to build trust. Build innovation on regulations. UN build trustable agreements where openness can be part of international AI development. The central focal point is trust. It is moving so fast, but we must work faster. Legal certainty for innovators. Legal certainty. Regulations will help. Estonia and Spain. Trust and legal certainty. Call for action – ensure inclusion and promote openness which leads to trust and applications. Lead to impact for the maximum number.