PARIS AI SUMMIT – SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

NEWS: *PM Modi co-chaired the third edition of the AI Action Summit in Paris.*

WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

The Paris AI Action Summit focused on fostering sustainable AI growth and enhancing energy efficiency, aligning with global climate goals. The summit underscored the importance of AI in addressing contemporary challenges while ensuring responsible and ethical development.

Key Objectives of the Summit

The summit aimed to achieve the following goals:

1. **Providing access to independent, safe, and reliable AI** – Ensuring that AI technologies remain accessible to a broad spectrum of users while maintaining high standards of security and reliability.
2. **Developing environmentally friendly AI models** – Encouraging the creation of AI systems that require lower energy consumption, thereby minimizing their environmental footprint.
3. **Ensuring effective and inclusive global AI governance** – Promoting a collaborative approach towards AI regulations, ensuring that policies are fair, transparent, and beneficial to all stakeholders.

The discussions revolved around five major themes:

- **Public Service AI** – Exploring AI's role in improving governance, digital services, and public sector efficiency.
- **Future of Work** – Assessing AI's impact on employment, job transformation, and workforce upskilling.
- **Innovation and Culture** – Encouraging AI-driven advancements in arts, education, and cultural sectors.
- **Trust in AI** – Addressing ethical concerns, fairness, and reliability in AI applications.
- **Global AI Governance** – Establishing collaborative frameworks for AI regulation across nations.

India's Perspective and Initiatives
AI for Global Good

India highlighted AI's transformative potential across key sectors such as healthcare, education, and agriculture. The country emphasized that AI can play a crucial role in achieving the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)** by enhancing efficiency, reducing inequalities, and fostering economic growth.

Five Pillars for Responsible AI Development

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced a five-point agenda aimed at ensuring ethical and transparent AI growth:

1. **Pooling global resources and talent for AI innovation** – Encouraging international collaboration to advance AI research and development.
2. **Developing open-source AI systems** – Promoting transparency and accessibility in AI models to prevent monopolization and ensure widespread adoption.
3. **Creating high-quality, unbiased datasets** – Addressing bias in AI by curating datasets that are diverse, fair, and representative of various demographics.
4. **Democratizing AI for people-centric applications** – Ensuring AI technologies are inclusive, benefiting communities and individuals rather than being restricted to large corporations.
5. **Addressing cybersecurity concerns, disinformation, and deepfakes** – Strengthening mechanisms to combat AI-driven misinformation, fraud, and cyber
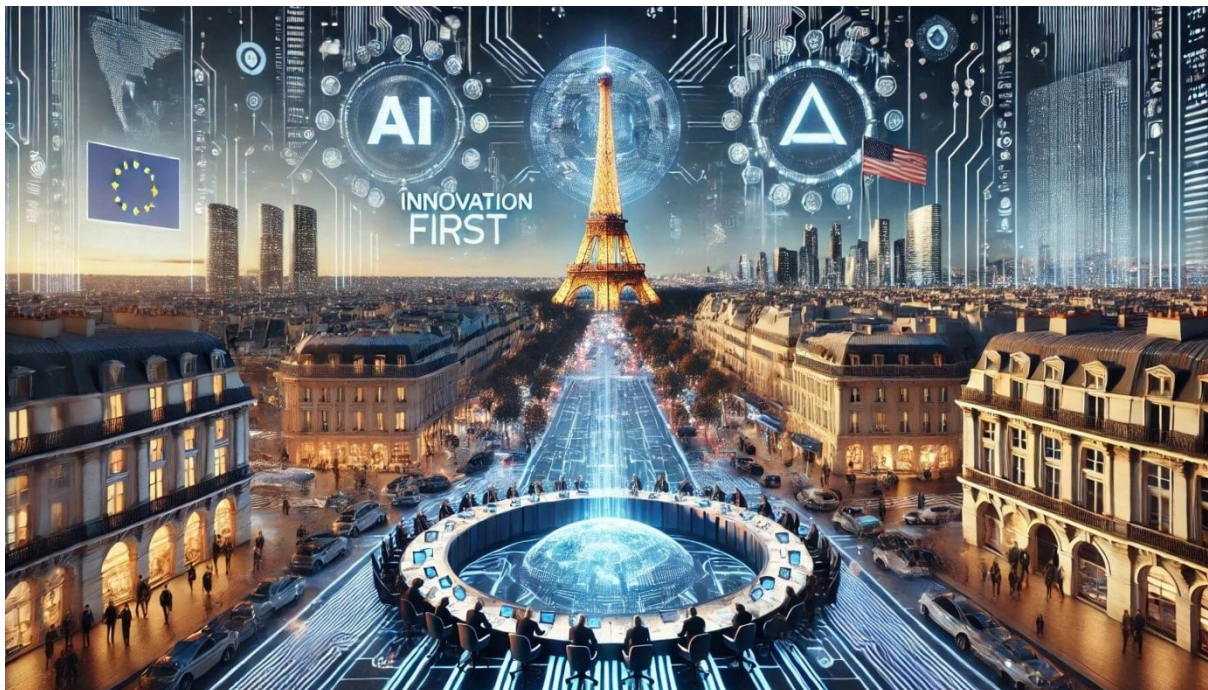
threats.

Addressing Job Loss Concerns

Recognizing global apprehensions regarding AI-induced job losses, India acknowledged that while automation may disrupt certain job roles, historical trends indicate that technological advancements often lead to the **transformation** rather than the **elimination** of jobs.

- India emphasized the need for large-scale skilling and reskilling programs to prepare the workforce for AI-driven job markets.
- Policies are being designed to ensure AI augments human capabilities rather than replacing them.

Significance of the Summit for India
India's Role in the Global AI Landscape

- The summit took place at a time of intense global competition in the AI field, particularly between Western nations and China.

- It provided India an opportunity to showcase its technological capabilities and establish itself as a major player in AI innovation.
- India's participation also strengthens its partnership with France, a key ally in critical technology sectors.

Strategic Partnerships in AI
- The summit reinforced the growing **India-France strategic partnership** in AI and other emerging technologies.
- Both nations aim to collaborate on AI research, innovation, and policy frameworks to promote ethical AI development.

The Road Ahead for India
Development of India's Own Large Language Model (LLM)
- India is working on developing a **homegrown LLM** designed to cater to the country's linguistic and cultural diversity.
- This initiative ensures that AI models are inclusive, supporting multiple regional languages and dialects.

Public-Private Partnership Model for AI Advancement
- The Indian government is actively collaborating with private enterprises to **make computing power affordable and accessible** for AI startups and researchers.
- This initiative is expected to boost AI research, innovation, and adoption across various industries.

IndiaAI Mission and AI Research Support
The **IndiaAI Mission** focuses on accelerating AI research and development through several targeted initiatives:
1. **Subsidized access to Graphics Processing Unit (GPU) clusters** – AI startups and researchers will receive financial support to access high-performance computing infrastructure.
2. **Funding AI-driven projects in critical sectors** – The government is offering financial incentives for AI applications in healthcare, agriculture, governance, and education.

Concluding Remarks
The **Paris AI Action Summit** reaffirmed India's commitment to developing **ethical, sustainable, and inclusive AI solutions**. As AI continues to reshape global industries, India's proactive investments in AI education, governance, and innovation will play a decisive role in **shaping its future in the global AI ecosystem**. Through strategic international collaborations and strong policy frameworks, India is positioning itself as a key stakeholder in the responsible and inclusive growth of AI technologies.
India-France Joint Statement: Strengthening Bilateral Ties Across Key Sectors

India and France issued a **joint statement** reaffirming their commitment to strengthening cooperation in critical areas such as the **Indo-Pacific, space, counterterrorism, nuclear energy, and health innovation**. The statement reflects the **strategic depth and shared vision** between the two nations.

Key Highlights of the Joint Statement

1. Indo-Pacific Cooperation
- Both nations reiterated their **commitment to a free, open, inclusive, and secure Indo-Pacific region** based on international law and rules-based order.
- The statement emphasized the need for **stronger maritime security cooperation, economic development, and regional stability** in the Indo-Pacific.

2. Space Cooperation
- India and France agreed to convene the **third India-France Strategic Space Dialogue in 2025** to deepen collaboration in space exploration and technology.
- Both countries **commended the CNES-ISRO collaborations**, particularly in Earth observation, satellite navigation, and human spaceflight.
- They stressed the importance of **stronger ties between the space industries** of both nations to foster innovation and joint projects.

3. Counterterrorism and Security
- India and France urged the **designation of terrorists under the UNSC 1267 Sanctions Committee** and stressed the importance of aligning counterterrorism efforts with the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards**.
- They **strengthened counterterrorism cooperation** between **India's National Security Guard (NSG) and France's Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN)**, reinforcing joint tactical operations and training.
- Both countries acknowledged the **2024 Counter-Terrorism Dialogue** and ongoing **preparations for Milipol 2025**, an international security event to be hosted in New Delhi.

4. Civil Nuclear Cooperation
- India and France recognized **nuclear energy as a key pillar of energy security and the transition to a low-carbon economy**.
- Both nations reaffirmed their **cooperation on the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant**, which is set to be the **largest nuclear power station in India** upon completion.
- To expand nuclear collaboration, they signed a **Letter of Intent on Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) and Advanced Modular Reactors (AMRs)**, emphasizing next-generation nuclear technology.
- They also **strengthened nuclear training** through agreements between **India's Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) and France's National Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology (INSTN)**.

5. Health and Life Sciences Cooperation
- India and France **signed agreements between PariSante Campus (France) and C-CAMP (India)** to establish the **Indo-French Life Sciences Sister Innovation Hub**.

- This initiative aims to enhance **biomedical research, digital health innovations, and collaborative healthcare solutions** between the two countries.

About the "Inclusive and Sustainable Artificial Intelligence for People and the Planet"

- This is the **third such international statement on AI** with previous ones being issued after summits,
  - **Bletchley Declaration, UK :** It establishes a shared understanding of the opportunities and risks posed by frontier AI signed by 28 countries and the European Union at the AI Safety Summit in Bletchley Park, UK in 2023.
  - **The Seoul Declaration, South Korea: I**t was signed by 10 countries and the EU in 2024, confirmed a shared understanding of the opportunities and risks posed by AI
- **Priorities:**
  - **Accessibility of AI:** The statement calls for promoting the accessibility of AI, and ensuring trust and safety in deploying the technology.
  - **Foster Innovations:** To enable innovations in AI to thrive and avoiding market concentration driving industrial recovery and development.
  - **Labour Safety**: Enable Developments in AI in such a way as to which positively shapes the future of work and labour markets.
  - **Human Rights based AI:** It calls for AI "to be human rights based, human-centric, ethical, safe, secure and trustworthy
  - **Equal AI:** The Statement also bats for a need and urgency to narrow the inequalities by assisting developing countries in artificial intelligence capacity-building
  - **Sustainable AI:** AI must (from data centres to training models) run on sustainable energy so that it fuels a more sustainable future
    - **As per IEA estimates, data centres consumed 1.65 billion gigajoules of electricity in 2022 (about 2% of global demand).**

About The AI Action Summit

- The AI action summit **was held on February 10-11, 2025, co-chaired by India and France.**
- **Existing Multilateral Initiatives on AI:** The Summit **acknowledged existing multilateral Initiatives** on AI including,
  - **The United Nations General Assembly Resolutions, the Global Digital Compact, the UNESCO Recommendation on Ethics of AI,** the African Union Continental AI Strategy, The works of, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the Council of Europe and European Union, the G7 including the Hiroshima AI Process and G20.
- **Themes:**

- **Public Interest AI:** To define, build and deliver critical open AI infrastructure for global AI sector for beneficial social, economic and environmental outcomes for public good
- **Future of Work:** To promote socially responsible use of artificial intelligence through sustained social dialogue
- **Innovation and Culture:** To build sustainable innovative ecosystems that work with all economic sectors, specially creative and cultural industries
- **Trust in AI:** To consolidate mechanisms to build trust in AI based on a scientific consensus on safety and security issues
- **Global AI governance:** To shape an inclusive and effective framework of international governance on AI.

Concerns Regarding The AI Economy

- **AI-Energy Nexus:** AI is a very **high Energy Intensive Sector with IEA estimating that a single ChatGPT query requires 2.9 watt-hours of electricit**y (10 times higher) as compared to 0.3 watt-hours for a Google search today.
  - **Data centre power demand will grow 160 per cent by 2030** and the expected **rise of carbon dioxide emissions will represent a "social cost" of $125-140 b**illion (at present value)
- **Displacement in Labour Markets:** The impact of AI on the labour marke**t, particularly entry-level jobs is a challenge for policymakers with fears of a large-scale economic displacement** potentially exacerbating existing social and economic divides.
  - The **International Labour Organisation estimates that nearly 75 million jobs globally** are at complete risk of automation due to AI
- **Automation Inequality:** There is a **risk of concentration of the benefits of automation in a 'winner-takes-all' approach t**o the detriment of developing countries who are labour and resource-rich worsening inequality
- **Bias in AI models:** Training datasets can **reflect societal biases, leading to discriminatory outcomes when AI systems ma**ke decisions.
- **AI Governance:** The differences i**n approaches to AI Governance is quite evident with Europe seeking to regulate and invest, Ch**ina expanding access through state-backed tech giants, and the U.S. championing a hands-off deregulation approach.
  - The **Global AI Standards are in a process of development and the Developing** countries risk being left out the process due to not enough AI stake.

Labour In The AI Era

- The International Labour Organisation **estimates that nearly 75 million jobs globally are at complete risk of automation** due to AI.
- **India:** NASSCOM estimates that the **Indian AI market will grow at 25 to 35 per cent CAGR by** 2027
- **Crisis:**

- **Displacement:** A significant share of **India's I.T workforce is employed in low value added services** which are the most susceptible to automation.
  - As per the **Economic Survey 2023-24, India would have to create an average of 78.5 lakh jobs annually i**n the non-farm sector by 2030 to cater to the rising workforce
- **Macroeconomic Implication**: India is a **consumption based economy, thus job loss resulting consumption fall will derail the growth trajectory** of India as it can have severe macroeconomic implications
- **Economic Disparity:** Workers may **not immediately benefit from the productivity and profitability gains associated with technologi**cal advancements which can lead to enduring hardships.
- **Catalyst**
  - **Complement:** A study by Mani (2018) illustrated **how the introduction of robots in India only accounted for the replacement of only 10 jobs per 10000 i**n the manufacturing sector by 2016.
  - **Reduction in Skill Inequality:** AI tool helps **bridge the skill gap as it allows low-skilled workers to produce outputs closer in quality to** the work high skilled workers do without any tools leading to overall productivity increases
    - Introduction of **generative AI assistants augmenting customer support personnel increased productivity by 14 per cent including a 34 p**er cent improvement for new and lower-skilled workers
  - **Talent Pool:** India is the country with the youngest workforce population thu**s have a rich talent pool available for capitalising on emerging technologies by inv**esting it education and skilling initiatives.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/business/modi-paris-ai-summit-what-to-expect-china-deepseek-9827384/
https://www.livemint.com/opinion/online-views/paris-ai-action-summit-indian-ai-frencg-ai-narendra-modi-emmanuel-macron-america-china-ai-for-good-deepseek-openai-meta-11739293755344.html
https://ddnews.gov.in/en/india-to-host-next-global-summit-pm-modi-at-paris-ai-action-summit/