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## **OUT-OF-CONTROL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE COULD BECOME THE PERFECT WEAPON AGAINST HUMANITY<sup>1</sup>**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the hosts of this strategic dialogue. I would also like to especially thank my good friend Professor Wang Wen for inviting me and a team of Russian experts to participate in this meeting. On behalf of the Free Economic Society of Russia, with its 260-year history, I extend my sincere greetings to everyone.

Our Society has long been studying social development processes, so the current meeting dedicated to technology and global modernization is largely in line with our work. As an opening address, I would like to give a kind of transitional presentation linking the topics already discussed and those that follow.

Having listened to the insightful presentations by participants in the first session on global development, I believe it is necessary to focus on the global initiatives proposed by President Xi Jinping, which have already been mentioned several times today. This raises the question: why now, specifically? Is the launch of such an initiative today a coincidence or a historical necessity? Could we have proposed a similar initiative several decades or even thirty years ago?

My conclusion is that now is the right time. **Our level of technology development has reached a critical point: unless this technological power is properly managed, properly directed, and regulated, it will inevitably create enormous potential risks for global development.** This is the first point of my report.

We speak of global development because knowledge, technology, and science impact not only the economy but also profoundly affect society, culture, and many other aspects of life. Perhaps one of the most important questions of our time is how to ensure the correct line of global development in a goal-oriented, focused, and manageable manner. In this regard, the previously well-known sustainable development initiative comes to mind; unfortunately, its practical implementation leaves much to be desired.

We must acknowledge that, from a development perspective, today's world is unstable. I agree with the previous speaker that a **multipolar world is a prerequisite for achieving our goals.** This is the second point, and I believe it is crucial. This isn't just about multipolarity of political or economic centers, but also about cultural diversity, scientific pluralism, and the multipolarity of science and technology centers. This is a complex transition process.

Here, I would like to particularly emphasize the connection between modernization and sustainable development. My third point is that **sustainable development is impossible without modernization is beyond doubt.** But modernization is not limited to the modernization of science and technology; it must be comprehensive and systemic.

Today, Zhang Donggang, a leading Chinese scholar and secretary of the Party Committee of Renmin University of China, raised a very important issue and I fully agree with it. My fourth point:

<sup>1</sup> Report at the Mingde Strategic Dialogue (October 2025, Beijing). Source: Renmin University of China publication / reprinted by AI中国网 on November 3, 2025

**The line of development should not be limited to economic needs alone; it must also encompass intellectual and moral development, especially the development of human dignity.** President Xi Jinping has paid attention to this concept. Our research is also focused on this area.

In the context of intensive development of science, knowledge, technology, and production, we need to recognize the importance of “second-order knowledge” – social knowledge. Many speak of the convergence of NBIC technologies: nanotechnology, biotechnology, information technology, and cognitive science. These new technological solutions are primarily based on cognitive technologies and artificial intelligence. This leads to my fifth point: **artificial intelligence is a vital tool for comprehensive human development and the advancement of social progress – it is intended not to replace humans, but to serve as a powerful auxiliary tool.**

Finally, speaking about the specific impact of scientific and technological development, I would particularly highlight the data presented today, which supports my sixth point: **China devotes 2.6% of its GDP to research and development, while the US spends 5%. However, the effectiveness of research and development transfer and implementation in China is significantly higher than in the US.** This is an undisputed fact; at least in terms of the number of patents issued over the past decade, China has significantly outpaced other countries. In Russia, by contrast, R&D spending is less than 1% of GDP. My seventh point is that this is a serious **concern, as private capital is not showing sufficient interest in R&D, making the task extremely difficult.**

However, I would like to draw attention not only to the volume of investment in research and development, but also to the speed of R&D progress and the new structure of research activities. In recent years, we have seen a steady trend toward the widespread promotion of artificial intelligence in various areas, including social development.

In conclusion, I would like to present the following findings.

The advantages of artificial intelligence have already been discussed in detail, so I will not dwell on them separately. I would like to highlight only two key interrelated issues.

**First, the content of the materials used by artificial intelligence is crucial.** We need to establish a set of standards for managing its databases and information flows, including for their content. This requires global decisions and joint efforts to develop new, reasonable principles – principles of humanity and responsibility. We must stay vigilant: if artificial intelligence gets out of control, it could become a tool against humanity, more dangerous than any weapon.

Secondly, when we talk about technology, we must keep in mind that artificial intelligence, like other technologies, is generating enormous interest among large corporations and economic institutions. However, recent data shows that the AI-related stock market bubble is already dozens of times larger than the dot-com bubble of previous years. In the light of the lessons of history, we must consider the role of governance, including at the global civilizational level, and **carefully assess the long-term consequences of the spread of AI.**

Thank you all!

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