

Regulating the Quantum Ecology

*A pharmacological idea for governing
quantum information technologies*

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Quantum Ecology

[Calzati & de Kerckhove 2024](#), MIT Press

Onto-epistemological framework, whose pillars are uncertainty, complementarity, nonlocality, superposition, entanglement.

Technological paradigm, pivoting around Quantum Information Technologies (QITs).



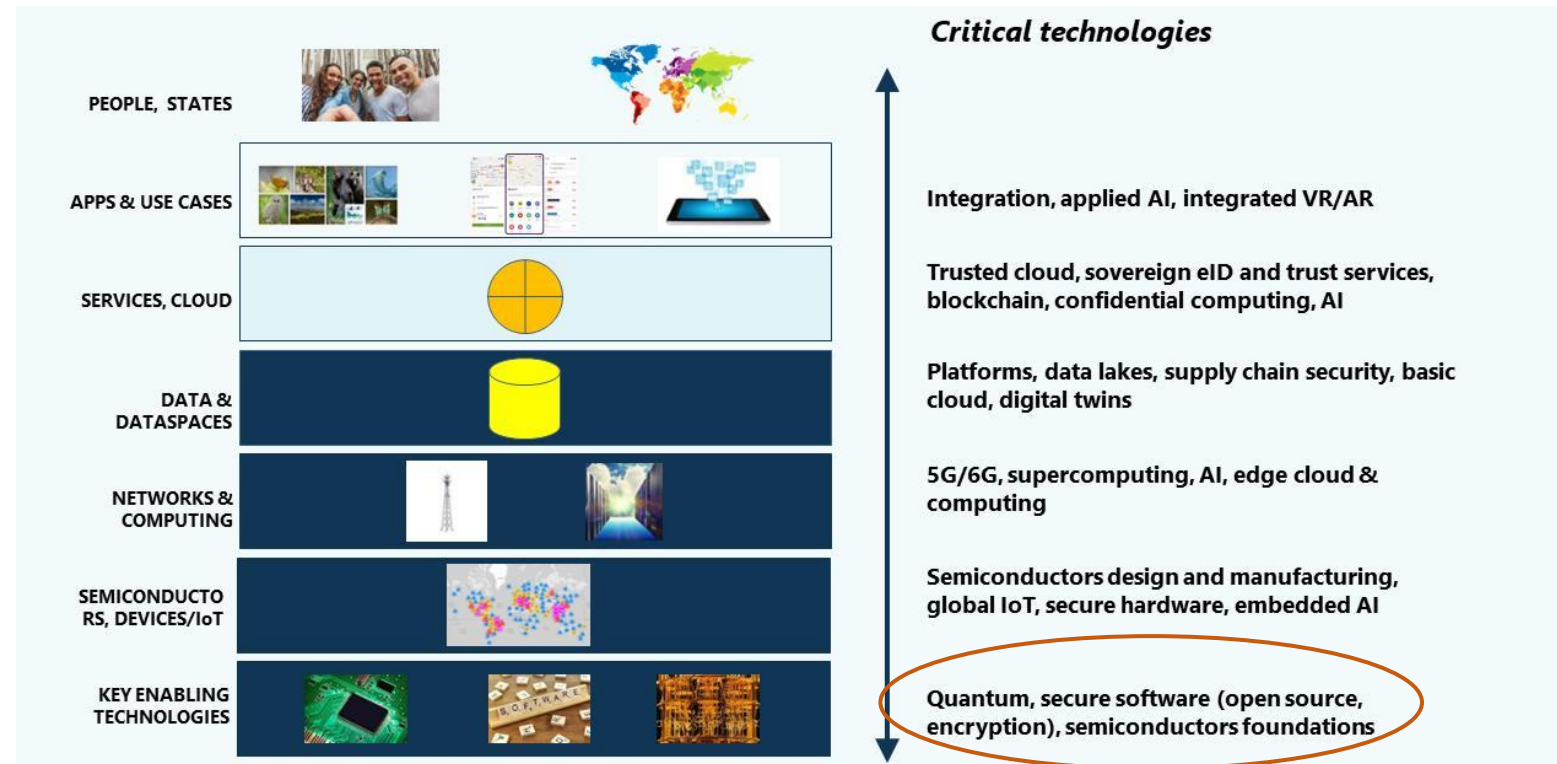
Regulating QITs

QITs as enabling (dual use) technologies

Second quantum revolution
([Dowling & Milburn 2003](#))

→ quantum **RRI**
([Coenen & Grunwald 2017](#))

→ anticipatory precautionary
regulation ([Taylor 2020](#))



Technology stack ([Timmers 2023](#))

Propositions of QITs regulation: A critical review

	<u>Johnson (2019)</u>	<u>WEF (2022)</u>	<u>Perrier (2022)</u>	<u>OECD (2025)</u>	<u>Kop (2025)</u>
Scope	QITs	Quantum computing	QITs	QITs	QITs & AI
Dual use	(Mostly) broad meaning	Broad meaning	Both meanings	Both meanings	Narrow meaning
Framing	US-focus; multistakeholder collaboration	Multistakeholder collaboration	Multistakeholder & multilateral collaboration	Multistakeholder collaboration	Multilateral collaboration
Rationale	(Mostly) socio-economic	Socio-economic	Socio-economic & geostrategic	Socio-economic & geostrategic	Geostrategic
Stance	Adaptive	Adaptive	(Mostly) adaptive	Adaptive	Innovative
Type	Soft regulation	Values & principles	Actor-instrument framework	Values	Soft & hard regulation
Strengths	Identification of regulatory instruments	Principled co-created recommendations	Comprehensive taxonomy of actors and regulatory instruments	Technological and socio-economic granularity; collaboration-security trade-off	Comprehensive framework for geostrategic collaboration
Weaknesses	Insufficient soft regulation-only; no compliance mechanisms	Optimistic consensus by design; no compliance mechanisms	Static and idealised taxonomy; no enforcing mechanisms	No compliance or enforcing mechanisms	High-level abstraction; no enforcement mechanisms; no corporate actors

Soft to hard, increasing dual use emphasis → openness-security trade-off

Limits

- **Lack of enforceable mechanisms** to ensure the trade-off between openness and strategic autonomy
 - Priority to either certain **actors** ([Kop 2025](#)), **principles** ([World Economic Forum 2022](#); [OECD 2025](#)), or **instruments** ([Johnson 2019](#); [Perrier 2022](#)) without a **systemic approach** for the establishment of a **global quantum polity**
- How to **enforce the systemic balance between research openness and strategic autonomy** across scales and among diverse quantum stakeholders?

Quantum Ecology

Why and How
New Information Technologies
Will Reshape Societies

Stefano Calzati
Derrick de Kerckhove

Quantum Ecology

- *Onto-epistemological framework as communitarian:*

“Community is a ‘negative’ concept: *cum + munus* denotes a bond based on **mutual necessity**.”

→ A quantum race is a non-zero-sum game; it is **not** in anyone’s self-interest (cf. [Roussel et al 2026](#))

- *Technological paradigm as pharmakological* (Stiegler 1993)

“Every *dispositif* always contains its own resistance”

→ **Quantum principles** as operationalizable resources for governing QITs

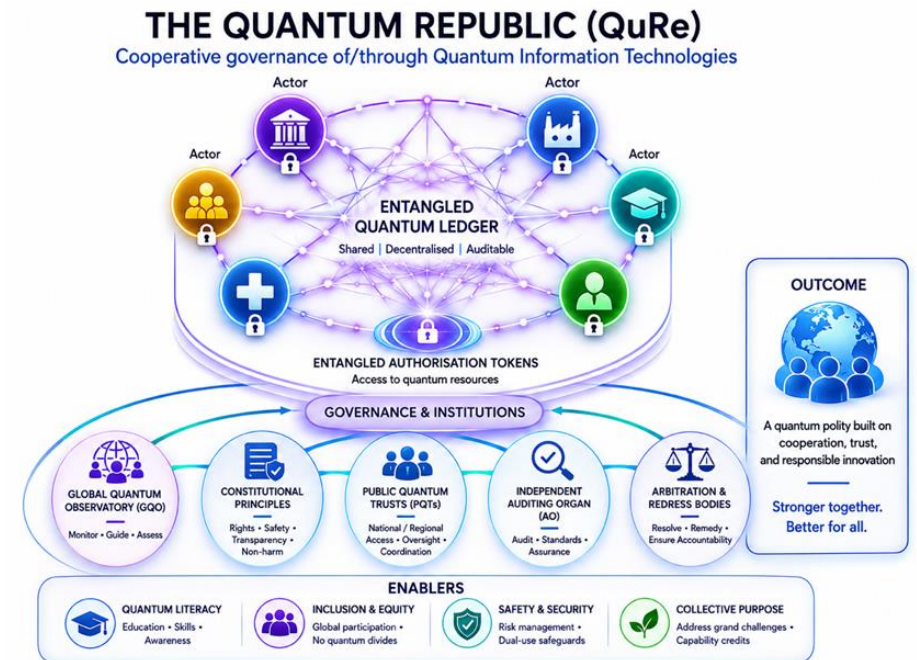
A possible Quantum Republic (QuRe)

How to operationalize a **communitarian-pharmakological** governance of/through QITs?

- *Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty & Quantum Game Theory* ([Calzati & de Kerckhove 2024](#); [Kop 2025](#); [Perrier & Aboy 2026](#))
 - Quantization of game theory can generate **better-than-classical outcomes for negotiating dilemmas**, facilitating cooperation over competition ([Eisert et al 1999](#)) and equity over self-interest ([Smoliński et al 2025](#))
- +
- **Republican approach** to technology governance ([Susskind 2022](#); [Calzati & van Loenen 2023](#); [Hoeksema 2024](#))
 - A republican governance of technology moves away from prioritizing either actors, principles, or instruments to rather enable a **systemic distribution of power, mutual accountability, and collegial decisions.**

Hybrid (quantum & classical) speculative design

- **Quantum game theory-based distributed ledger:**
 - Authorisation tokens (entangled qubits) to access and use shared quantum computation
 - Quantum zero-knowledge proof to validate declared computation
 - *Cooperation* boosts computational power for all actors; *defection* triggers a shared computational cost
- **Institutional arrangements** (based on digital republicanism):
 - *Treaty+global quantum observatory* (→ IAEA; [Kop 2025](#))
 - *public quantum trusts* (→ public data trusts; [van der Sloot & Keymolen 2022](#))
 - *bodies of arbitration* (→ [Calzati & van Loenen 2023](#))
 - quantum registry (→ [OECD 2026](#); cf. patents)
 - auditing organ (→ Susskind 2022)
 - quantum communes (→ Susskind 2022; [Calzati & van Loenen 2023](#))



Limits & further work

- **Low TRLs** of quantum computing and quantum communication
- Hard **verifiability** of quantum computation (even under ideal conditions)

- **Lack of auditing**
 - standards and benchmarks as pathway (cf. earlier propositions)

- **QGT remains theoretical and based on rational agents**
 - simulation of complex scenarios (e.g., information asymmetries, real-like geopolitical conditions, time-dependent scenarios, non-rational behaviours, cf. [Pothos & Busemeyer 2022](#))

- **Refinement** of identified institutional arrangements
 - empirical exploration of geopolitical and commercial barriers and enablers to agreed principles and mechanisms across scales

Thank you

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[Digital Society Topical Collection](#)

Untangling the Quantum Ecology:
Charting the Impact of Quantum Theory and
Quantum Technologies on Technoscience and
the Digital Transformation

(Mi Lin, book cover's artist, [Milandia 瀾瀾之域](#))

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