**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to Establish Comprehensive Legal Frameworks in the Accountability of Artificial Intelligence

**MAIN SUBMITTED BY**: Pakistan

**CO-SUBMITTED BY**: Libya, France, Poland, DPRK, Afghanistan, Central African Republic, United KIngdom, Egypt, Djibouti, Republic of Korea

THE  GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Concerned* that there should be international agreements to establish common standards for artificial intelligence technologies,

*Further Concerned* that without rules and laws, artificial intelligence poses an alarming number of risks,

*Being fully aware* that AI companies are relocating to places with less restrictive policies to protect their economic advantage,

*Acknowledging* that creating and enforcing these laws will be costly and require time,

*Fully aware* that the European Union’s AI Act (Mar 2024), the Common Regulatory Arrangement (CRA) (Mar 2024), and the Declaration for technical regulation of products with embedded artificial intelligence (ECE/CTCS/WP,6/2024/12) have already been published and discussed in the UN,

1. Encourage partnerships with organizations such as but not limited to:
   1. The European Union’s AI Act, the very first international regulation on artificial intelligence which was adopted in March 2024,
   2. Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development, resolution 78/265 of 21 March 2024,
   3. The Declaration for technical regulation of products with embedded artificial intelligence (ECE/CTCS/WP,6/2024/12),
   4. Partnering with International organizations such as but not limited to:
      1. World AI Association Organization (WAIO),
      2. The World Trade Organization (WTO),
      3. The United Nations (UN),
   5. Collaborating with AI developers to ensure that proper AI is produced;

1. Approves the Common Regulatory Arrangement (CRA) of Mar 2024 that provides a starting point for organizing AI regulation:
   1. Working towards creating harmonization with AI among members that adopt Common Regulatory Approaches (CRA),
      1. Encouraging the members to ensure their domestic AI regulations should follow the values of accountability, fairness, and principles of transparency as described in the Common Regulatory Approach (CRA),
      2. Recommending the establishment of national AI regulatory bodies to ensure faithfulness and adherence to Common Regulatory Approach (CRA) guidelines,
   2. Promoting responsibility and deployment for AI technology,
      1. Urging members to ensure AI is designed for flexible mechanisms, human rights, human convenience, privacy, and non-discrimination,
      2. Suggesting to put regular risky assessments into practice for AI applications that are considered high-risk,
      3. Supporting the development of ethical guidelines for using AI for research and innovation;

1. Expresses its hope that there can be a standardized international set of AI regulations across the world including but not excluding:
   1. Implementing safety regulations,
   2. Protecting privacy rights:
      1. Data existing longer than the human subjects that created it, driven by low data storage costs,
      2. Using Data beyond its originally imagined purpose,
      3. Collecting data on people who are not the target of data collection,
      4. AI applications to identify and track individuals across different devices in their homes, at work, and in public spaces,
      5. Have AI-driven identification, profiling, and automated decision-making, leading to discriminatory or biased outcomes,
      6. Fears that the potential for data breaches, allowing unauthorized access to personal information;
2. Encourages promoting more information about artificial intelligence to the average people, helping them understand why standards and laws are necessary in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Prioritizing governance and security of data used in AI systems,
   2. Utilizing advertising platforms to inform people to get used to regulation about AI:
      1. Social media,
      2. TV channels,
      3. Radio,
   3. Informing by using advertising platforms to be aware of the importance of AI regulation to people,
   4. Ensuring fairness and non-discrimination in all applications of AI systems,
   5. Promoting international cooperation through shared agreements;
3. Suggests that companies and customers be required to pay taxes to cover the costs associated with AI regulation:
   1. Paying a higher tax on the purchase of AI products,
   2. Paying a certain amount of taxes on importing AI products;
4. Advises that member states make a database that can share information on their country priorities regarding AI development in preparation for discussing global regulations that can integrate those priorities rather than stand in conflict with them; this can be done by,
   1. Starting conferences and summits to discuss these issues:
      1. Press conferences,
      2. Workshops and Seminars,
      3. Roundtable Discussions,
   2. Collaborating with existing AI bodies to create centralized databases,
   3. Allowing companies and experts to contribute;
5. Emphasizes that the mistakes that AI makes are taken care of in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. AI makes mistakes in healthcare,
      1. Blaming  the doctors if they professionally monitored the procedure,
      2. Blaming the AI developer if there was no professional monitoring from the doctors,
      3. Blaming the AI developer for not checking errors in detail and causing harm to the patient,
   2. Prioritizing the protection of privacy and personal data,
      1. Focusing on encryption and regular audits more,
      2. Increasing privacy measures with insane firewalls and supper long codes with all different signs in them as well as capitals and lower cases,
      3. Adding a solid security system when testing new AI technology, enhancing threat detection, and intensifying response capacities,
   3. Government has the responsibility to inflict the punishments.