FORUM: United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development

QUESTION OF: Developing measures to effectively leverage AI and Machine Learning for Sustainable Development and Economic Growth

MAIN SUBMITTER: India

CO-SUBMITTERS: Belgium, Chile, Kenya, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Russia, Senegal, South Sudan, Ukraine, United States of America

UNCSTD

*Recognizing* that transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) technologies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations (UN),

*Alarmed* by the potential for AI to exacerbate existing inequalities through job displacement and lack of access to technology in vulnerable communities,

*Noting* that concerns the ethical and social challenges posed by AI, such as biases in AI algorithms and data privacy concerns, which can negatively impact decision-making in sectors like education, hiring, and criminal justice,

*Further Recognizing* the need for global collaboration to ensure AI-driven technologies are developed responsibly and used ethically, with safeguards to protect human rights and prevent misuse,

*Recalling* previous efforts by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to promote ethical standards in AI development and encourage inclusive access to AI tools,

*Highlighting* the importance of investing in public-private partnerships to bridge the digital divide and promote AI usage in education, healthcare, environmental protection, and other critical areas,

1. Calls upon all member states to establish ethical guidelines and potential initiatives for the development and application of AI and ML, with emphasis on transparency, data privacy, and bias prevention, through measures such as, but not limited to:
2. Forming national AI ethics committees to oversee AI projects and provide recommendations, ensuring that AI development aligns with ethical standards and societal values:
3. European Commission’s High-Level Expert Group on AI (AI HLEG), which specifies the necessity of the existence of trustworthy AI,
4. National AI Strategy, which provides ethical guidelines when discussing the AI development procedures in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) and member states with technological underdevelopment,
5. Implementing regular assessments of AI tools and legal additions for biases and unauthorized forgeries, especially in sensitive sectors like crime and legislation:
6. Insititute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers’s (IEEE) Ethically Aligned Design (IEEE EAD), which focuses on the establishment of recommendations and principles that guide the ethical development of autonomous and intelligent systems,
7. AI Fairness 360 toolkit of International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), which provides an open-source toolkit that mitigates discrimination and bias in machine learning,
8. Developing frameworks for data privacy protection to ensure responsible handling of personal data:
9. General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), by listing the rights of the data subject,
10. Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP Act), which is legislation in India that balances the rights of individuals to protect personal data,
11. Establishing international AI developing organizations to mitigate the disparities, especially stating the cruciality of developmental transparency in each nation, including overdevelopment or underdevelopment in certain countries:
12. Potential implementation or onset of the Space X project by Elon Musk to provide AI-converged space projects for all member states to mitigate informative monopoly only in limited countries,
13. Share of technology in a cooperative state foundation of Watson AI (IBM), which is being used in the United States of America presently as a protective system against external assaults,
14. Create mutually supportive environments to minimize concerns pertaining to AI and ML technological abuse including AI used as a counter-human combat program:
15. AUKUS (Australia, United Kingdom, United States) Partnership, aimed at strengthening each government’s capacity to support security and defense interests, including autonomous combat drone technology,
16. Further collaborative development in MQ-9 Reaper drone technology utilizing AI algorithms to track targets;
17. Recommends the creation of a UN-led AI Collaboration Network (UNAICN) to promote cooperation between member states, aiming to:
18. Facilitate technology transfer and training programs to build AI-related skills in LEDCs:
19. Coursera for Campus (CC), including the AI-assisted grading system,
20. World Bank’s Digital Development Partnership (WBDDP), especially autonomous money-transporting technologies in LEDCs, such as the case of supporting 250,000 households to finance smart devices,
21. Offer funding for digital infrastructure projects in low-income regions to increase AI accessibility:
22. International Finance Corporation (IFC), which stands for the largest global development institution focused on the private sector in emerging markets,
23. Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD), comprehending a multi-stakeholder network dedicated to harnessing data to achieve sustainable development goals;
24. Encourages member states to prioritize AI research and development that directly contributes to sustainable development and potential new robust implementation objectives by:
25. Providing financial incentives for projects that use AI in areas such as clean energy, waste management, and water resource optimization,
26. Supporting R&D in AI applications for SDG, particularly for technological organizations and institutions:
27. Human resources, such as guideline managers, or AI ethic managers,
28. Human resources, such as AI developers and computer scientists,
29. Creating incentives for industries that use AI to minimize environmental impacts:
30. MIT’s Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL); which has been researching the profounds of reducing carbon dioxide emission and electronic development,
31. Further industrialization of the COF-999 material, which is a novel porous material developed at UC Berkeley in October 2024, designed to capture CO₂ from ambient air,
32. Requesting the development of a dichotomous feedback mechanism driven by AI technology that can be implemented in other AIs:
33. Technical development of AI-AI teaching systems; developing a ubiquitous AI-driven mechanism for uploading mutually assured Code of Conduct from international related necessities to other AIs,
34. Technical development of AI-AI managing systems; developing a ubiquitous AI-driven mechanism for controlling the spread of illegal data and internal overdevelopment of Seed AI in accessible technologies in public individuals by collecting and analyzing the dynamics,
35. Technical development of counter-AI AI, specifically the autonomous on-offline detector, to prevent the illegal spread of fatal AI programs;
36. Requests UNESCO and the ITU to expand their efforts in establishing ethical AI standards and foundations globally by, but not limited to:
37. Conducting international workshops to gather insights on best practices in AI ethics:
38. UNESCO AI Ethics Workshops; introducing the pros of AI systems/services at the international workshop,
39. Providing how AI can be used positively on daily occasions at the international workshop by providing all materials required,
40. Developing and modifying the Code of Conduct periodically to accommodate the rapid-exponential growth in AI technologies and further generate resilience when confronting potential conflicts that emphasize transparency, inclusivity, and the responsible use of AI:
41. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) AI principle, developed to promote the use of AI that is innovative and trustworthy,
42. Montreal Declaration for a Responsible Development of AI, which provides principles that address both ethical concerns and societal impacts of AI;
43. Urges educational institutions to integrate AI literacy into the general curricula to prepare students for the digital economy and foster a deeper understanding of AI’s capabilities and limitations through methods such as:
44. Providing accessible resources and training programs for teachers on AI topics by creating model/sample schools to primarily implement changes with AI teachers and advisors accompanied by supportive technologies, verifying the potential aftermaths and outcomes of the initiatives,
45. Offering introductory courses on AI ethics and applications at the high school and university levels:
46. Partnering with private tech firms to offer internships and practical AI training for students, such as Google AI Residency and IBM’s AI Education series,
47. Running workshops for students to teach responsible use of AI in schoolwork, exploring ethical implications of AI, especially plagiarism and overuse of AI,
48. Develop high-quality online platforms, such as high-quality educational materials, including textbooks, videos, and interactive classes,
49. Setting up institutional policies and/or formal guidance for the use of generative AI in educational institutions to nurture future digital citizens and to prevent academic dishonesty, granted acknowledging the full potential of AI as supportive, including individual-focused learning experiences based on each student’s imperatives, abilities, and learning styles:
50. Considering all possible student types among specialized academic capabilities and providing instantaneous additions,
51. Fully remarking on the latency of personalized education with assistive which can guide students to reach their full potential;
52. Suggests governments to foster public-private partnerships to support AI-related research and innovation by:
53. Creating venture capital funds or innovation grants to support startups focused on sustainable AI applications:
54. European Innovation Council (EIC), which identifies develops, and scale-up breakthrough technologies and innovations,
55. AI for Earth initiative (Microsoft), which supports projects that leverage AI for environmental sustainability,
56. Establishing joint research initiatives at the public-private level, such as the AI and Sustainability Consortium, where leading AI companies partner with universities to develop innovative solutions,
57. Developing incubation programs that help small businesses and startups leverage AI for sustainable practices, by providing both abstract and physical resources required for the further development of the AI infrastructures:
58. Graphics processing units (GPUs),
59. Central processing units (CPUs),
60. Random-access memories (RAMs),
61. Fundamentals of Large Language Models, which includes public data samples paralleled to the user responses;
62. Appeals to communicating with international organizations that have proposed policies on AI and machine learning such as the OECD and Council of European Union (CEU) to set up a legal and regulatory framework globally specifically for the necessities of economic restraint and abbreviation among individual occasions raised by AI including, but not limited to:
63. Deriving systematic support or disciplines to certain and specified human groups regarding the casualties of the implementation of AI technologies directly in the fields of work:
64. Strengthening the legitimate application, especially focused on the spontaneous use of private data, and resulting unauthorized forgeries specific and limited to digital art, to mitigate abuse and overuse of Image Generative AIs (IGAI) in synthography and rendering by consolidating the legal grey areas due to the rapid development,
65. Taking the specific initiative of people who lower the dignity of reporters, writers, and creators in both on-offline fields specific to those who do not recognize the potential outcomes of the spread of false and wrong information in fast-forward consumption of mass media, news forums, and SNSs including YouTube shorts, X (formerly Twitter), Threads, but not limited to,
66. Providing alternative occupational opportunities that ingrain the usage of assistive technology concerning SDG and further beyond:
67. AI product manager,
68. AI researcher,
69. Computer programmers along with assistive technologies such as Co-pilots,
70. AI ethics managers.