



Documentation of the work of the
**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural
Organization (UNESCO) NMUN simulation***



Radical empathy,
—
Peace reimagined

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2 – 6 April 2023

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United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

1. Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law
2. Strengthening Partnerships on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNESCO/1/1	Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/1/2	Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law	25 votes in favor, 14 against, 10 abstentions
UNESCO/1/3	Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law	Adopted without a vote
UNESCO/1/4	Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law	40 votes in favor, 5 against, 4 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law
- II. Strengthening Partnerships on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 53 Member States.

On Sunday, the agenda was adopted in the following order: I, II. The committee started to discuss Topic 1 on “Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law”. The dais received a total of 6 proposals, that were mainly centered around the implementation of AI in judiciaries, maximizing transparency and ethical practices, and sharing best practices.

On Wednesday, the dais accepted four draft resolutions, none of which received any amendments. Draft resolutions 1/1 and 1/3 were both adopted by consensus. Draft resolution 1/2 passed with 25 votes in favor, 14 votes against, and 10 abstentions. Draft resolution 1/4 passes with 40 votes in favor, 5 votes against, and 4 abstentions. Afterwards, the committee moved to discuss Topic II on “Strengthening Partnerships on Science, Technology, and Innovation for Sustainable Development”. Despite members of the committee submitting two proposals, they were not accepted as draft resolutions because of time constraints. However, the adoption of all resolutions by the committee highlights the remarkable spirit of cooperation and commitment of the committee in seeking innovative solutions.



Code: UNESCO/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Recognizing the benefits of *Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN)* platform of UNESCO to share information, best practices, programs and experiences among willing Member States and encourage international cooperation,

Emphasizing the potential of knowledge sharing platforms as a way to bridge the digital divide by furthering collaboration between all Member States in the spirit of supporting the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while especially focusing on Goal 17 on Partnership for the Goals based on the great success of the 2019 *International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights*,

Bearing in mind the opportunities of artificial intelligence (AI) to bridge the gap of information availability and AI education accessibility between developed and developing Member States to further realize SDGs 4 on Quality Education, 5 on Gender Equality, 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities, 16 on Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and 17 in order to expand the role of AI within the rule of law,

Having considered the progress of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on AI in educating judges in their usage of AI systems within the framework of UNESCO's Judges Initiative, in conjunction with the success of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) working in partnership with UNESCO's Category 2 Regional Centre for Studies on the Development of the Information Society (CETIC),

Applauding the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group on AI (IAWG-AI) that brings United Nations (UN) experts together for the discussion of AI and the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), which researches issues surrounding the rule of law in hopes of achieving SDGs 16 and 17,

Taking into consideration the history of discrepancies between AI diagnosing medical conditions and Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, which establishes the right to a standard of living adequate for health and Article 27 which affirms the right to share scientific advancements and its benefits,

Emphasizing the importance of allowing all individuals, regardless of national origin, gender, religion or culture to fully comprehend all information produced by AI systems,

Concerned with the lack of participation of women and the need for their inclusion in the rapid development of AI systems around the globe,

Reaffirming that AI is beneficial in accelerating the decision-making process of courts, lowering long term costs of the judicial procedures, analyzing and collecting background data, and developing Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) guided by the examples set by existing national guidelines and initiatives regarding AI and the rule of law,

Having adopted UNESCO's *Recommendation on Open Science (2021)*, which "provide[s] an international framework for open science policy and practice that recognizes disciplinary and regional differences in open science perspectives",

Recognizing the need to update the crucial UNESCO *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)* to include the importance of transparency within the justice system,

Deeply concerned with violations of the right to privacy as mentioned in the UDHR and reissued in the 2013 UN General Assembly resolution titled “The Right to Privacy in The Digital Age” that would result from private data being made available internationally,

Recalling Articles 7, 8 and 10 of the UDHR which establish the rights of citizens within the judicial systems of their respective Member States,

1. *Suggests* widening the mandate of the GO-SPIN platform to establish an Advisory Forum for all Member States to share best practices and ideas and to raise awareness about the significance of the protection of human rights, while further developing human-centered AI solutions based on fairness and accountability to achieve ethical and socially responsible AI through exchange of academic knowledge in bi-yearly conferences between developed and developing Member States;
2. *Encourages* the expansion of the MOOC of the Judge’s Initiative in partnership with UNESCO’s Category 2 Regional Centre CETIC and NGOs such as the IEEE for officers, law-personnel and people working with AI systems within the judicial field through coordination of UNESCO by:
 - a. Continuing to offer education through the MOOC, equipping people with the necessary knowledge and skill sets to properly handle AI software and check AI decisions;
 - b. Encouraging judges to retake said MOOC courses every two years in order to properly handle constantly evolving AI systems and possibilities and to communicate to personnel the drawbacks of AI and methods by which to curb discrimination;
 - c. Urging higher educational institutions to update their curricula by 2030 to provide instruction to current and future judicial personnel regarding AI potential and threats within MOOC furthering the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*;
3. *Proposes* the creation of a partnership between the IAWG-AI and the UNICRI to work together to conduct voluntary discrimination impact assessments in order to evaluate the source code and decision making process of AI utilized in a court of law and providing reports to Member States that denote AI’s discrimination on the basis of race, gender, age, or other deciding factors with the goal of achieving SDGs 16 and 17;
4. *Emphasizes* the importance of localizing information, noting variations across regions, including translating the development progress and including relative cultural examples and phrasings for each Member State;
5. *Invites* all Member States to significantly involve women in AI’s development through education, research, training, and leadership positions in order to reduce gender biases and prevent discriminatory practices;
6. *Advises* that AI used in judicial systems fully incorporate existing legislation while supporting the development of ICTs and that case conclusions be completely transparent in their decision-making processes, being made accessible to judiciary bodies who will analyze AI given evidence, always leaving the final decision in human hands to avoid AI biases and limit AI use in areas of political sensitivity in order to ensure the protection of human rights;
7. *Recommends* that Member States promote international collaboration between stakeholders regarding open science concerning AI systems and research by promoting UNESCO’s *Recommendation on Open Science* by welcoming further cooperation with universities and other higher educational institutions;

8. *Encourages* the further sharing of AI development, following the 2021 *Recommendations on Open Science*, in the medical field for training purposes in order to reduce AI minority biases and discrepancies by using an equitable and diverse range of data across all ethnic groups and assisting Member States who currently lack AI infrastructure in gathering this data;
9. *Updates* UNESCO's *Recommendation on the Ethics on Artificial Intelligence* to encourage that Member States suggest their private and public sectors make AI software open data, releasing AI court data to relevant stakeholders such as legal institutions, government and civil society for the purpose of accountability and transparency;
10. *Invites* Member States to submit voluntary progress reports every year on their implementation of UNESCO's 2021 *Recommendation on the Ethics on Artificial Intelligence* regarding the advancement of AI in judiciary systems;
11. *Expresses concern* by the creation of international databases relying on personal data, noting that private data collection should only be achieved on a national level and not be made accessible to the international community.



Code: UNESCO/1/2

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Affirming that Artificial Intelligence (AI) must be a tool accessible to all Member States, regardless of individual states' level of development,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the rule of law stating that everyone is subject to the law in a fair and impartial manner,

Recognizing the infrastructure developed by regional organizations such as the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), such as the *European AI Strategy* and the *ASEAN Digital Masterplan 2025*, with the need to build on said infrastructure to assist developing Member States,

Acknowledging that the digital divide is one of the major sources of inequality among countries, as 2.9 billion people do not have internet access, and only 35% of people connected have access to AI, according to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)'s report *Measuring digital development - Facts and figures* (2021),

Recognizing the importance of the *Global Digital Compact Initiative* as an already working multi-stakeholder digital track that promotes regulation on AI aligned with shared global values,

Deeply disturbed that according to United Nations Department of Social Affairs (UNDESA)'s report *Leveraging digital technologies for Social Inclusion* (2021) in 2019, 87% of individuals in developed countries had access to the internet compared to 19% in the Least Developed Countries (LDC),

Draws attention to the *AI for Everyone* initiative that is a national programme funded by the National Research Foundation aiming to widen education of youth on opportunities and risks of AI,

Acknowledging that legislation within Member State governments is the best equipped and most appropriate method of establishing stable, secure, and legitimate legal guidelines on use of AI, followed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other entities,

Recognizing the United Nations *Sustainable Development Group's Human Rights-Based Approach* that is rooted in international human rights standards and aims to mitigate economical inequalities within developmental programs,

Calling attention to the 2019 United Nations *Mobile Learning Week* promoting Information and Communication Technologies in Education, in which special attention has been paid to AI and new technologies, aiming to achieve implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, quality education, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, which is crucial to building an advanced, collaborative and mutually prosperous 21st century for all Member States,

Taking note of the outdated *Convention against Corruption* (2003) and the need to build new infrastructure and legislation regarding the ethics of AI and other machine learning technologies in order to best keep pace with contemporary issues,

Recognizing that while AI can be a helpful addition for citizens and a tool towards a better future as it encourages social and economic growth, the right to individual privacy in regards to AI still needs to be present as stated in the Human Rights Council's report on *Artificial intelligence and Privacy* (2019), as well as the *Children's Privacy Report* (2019) of the Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy,

Deeply concerned that according to the UNDESA's *Resource Guide on Artificial Intelligence Strategies* (2021), there is possible bias that could be observed in AI algorithms leading to exacerbated inequalities among individuals, which can be seen through discriminatory legal decisions, sentencing and data usage in judicial systems,

Encouraging all Member States to keep data as updated as possible to prevent algorithm bias and improve algorithms,

Recognizing the fact that misinformation is being amplified by AI rapid advancements and is becoming increasingly difficult to assess and manage,

Noting with approval UNESCO's already existing programs such as *The Decision Maker's Essentials Toolkit* that provides adequate foresights and basic guidelines to decision makers,

Addressing the importance of AI in educational spaces and classrooms as tools for teaching students on the ethical issues of the use of AI and the AI opportunities for increasing fairness of judicial processes and identifying students that may need additional help,

Noting with profound concern the absence of a global exchange of information on the matter of AI,

Considering the software application *Legal Information Management & Briefing System* (LIMBS) used in the Republic of India that organizes and manages information with respect to related legal cases,

Gravely concerned that according to United Nations Office of Information and Communication Technology (OICT)'s report *A Future With Voice of Global Youth* (2022), 76% of youth does not have a deep knowledge and understanding of how AI works in regards to law enforcement,

Reaffirming the work of the OICT which provides a better, safer future through innovative technology paying special attention to ethical concerns,

Bringing attention of the Member States to the *Partner2Connect Initiative* that aims to expand digital connectivity and promote AI technologies specifically to the hardest-to-reach communities,

Recognizing the work of the Brazilian NGO *Institute of Technology and Society* (ITS) on promoting AI as a helpful addition to the society and educating people on the right use of this tool to ensure the benefit of technology are distributed equitably across different groups and regions,

Further considering the *eCourts Mission Mode Project* that provides a digital system which manages courts and cases to improve their efficiency and timely manner used by the Supreme Court of the Republic of India,

Recognizing the relevance of counterfactual fairness to judicial systems by ensuring that decisions remain fair for all individuals regardless of their demographic group,

Recalling further the action of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which adopted guidelines for the responsible use of AI regarding transparency, explainability, accountability and similar issues,

Further recognizing the opportunity of using AI to fight exploitation of vulnerable groups, leveraging existing tools such as the *AI for Safer Children Global Hub* that is a project aiming to prevent, detect and prosecute online child sexual exploitation and abuse through completing a secured AI Tools catalog for law enforcement agents,

Reiterating the need to distinguish for-profit AI from non-profit AI applied in public service, which clarifies the harm that commercial AI may bring to LDCs without a well-developed market economy and legal system,

Further reiterating the need to foster the AI industry through means such as UN funding, such as the World Bank, Member States donations, and foreign direct investment of LDCs in the long run instead of importing commercial AI products from developed countries, serving the purpose of data protection of domestic users,

1. *Recommends* developed Member States and regional organizations such as the EU and ASEAN, and other multilateral groups work to expand access to AI and other technological infrastructure for a collaborative and sustainable future;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize internet accessibility, connectivity and the development of the essential infrastructure to ensure that all countries have equal access to the technology and information necessary to engage in AI systems that can be applied to the rule of law;
3. *Promotes* the *Global Digital Compact* initiative to decrease the digital divide among developed and developing countries;
4. *Further encourages* Member States to partner with the ITU and Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology and United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States's *Partner2Connect* initiative that offers an online pledging platform for public and stakeholders;
5. *Endorses* updating documents such as the 2003 *Convention against Corruption* and creating other binding technological ethics agreements in order to hold Member States accountable for implementing AI in ways that do not harm the general public such as application and expansion of laws of Robotics in relation to AI;
6. *Advocates* for cooperation between both governments and NGOs in order to best disclose when data is being collected and when people are being tracked or recorded by AI in order to best allow for an informed population in regards to AI tracking by:
 - a. Encouraging the implementation of binding contracts between these organizations for things such as electronic notification badges on personal devices when AI data tracking starts and stops in order for people to best know when they are being tracked by AI;
 - b. Publishing notices of when AI surveillance starts and ends in public areas;
7. *Encourages* Member States to expand the use of *AI for Everyone* initiative by modeling after it as it has proven to be successful through providing students with a free online open course on the basics of AI and the ethical risks of using AI technologies particularly under the frame of the rule of law;
8. *Suggests* all Member States ensure digital privacy by:
 - a. Straightening regulations and laws on personal data, to ensure that individuals have meaningful rights and protections in the digital realm;
 - b. Encouraging companies to adopt transparent privacy policies, data collection and practices that prioritize user control and consent;
 - c. Utilizing ITS research and courses on digital law and current legal trends and technological innovations;
9. *Welcomes* collaborative research projects, e.g., through platform infrastructure of the International Research Centre of Artificial Intelligence under the auspices of UNESCO;
10. *Further offers* that Member States create and implement an internet platform based on other existing national platforms like *LIMBS* on an international level where every Member State can have access to information in regards to the rule of law and AI by:

- a. Working on AI innovations in an open and transparent way, recurrently sharing new information through a single centralized worldwide database accessible to every Member State;
 - b. Building upon UNESCO's *Decision Maker's Essentials toolkit* that provides adequate foresights and basic guidelines to decision's makers;
 - c. Sharing examples of well implemented measures and case studies of AI technologies in an open and straightforward manner;
11. *Invites* Member States to implement AI and data collection to better support students, faculty advisors and professors needs across all education by:
 - a. Using education to combat misinformation by ensuring specific courses;
 - b. Providing educational assistance to prevent job loss and to protect secure career paths that may otherwise be affected by AI and the rule of law;
 - c. Preventing distrust of legal institutions that may arise as a result of AI through the misuse of deep fakes, distorted images and voices, and online AI services;
12. *Encourages* all Member States, including those that are not official members of the OECD to consider employing the organization's set guidelines for the use of AI;
13. *Recommends* that Member States implement digital platforms such as the *eCourts Mission Mode Project*, in other Member States to make the work of their judiciary more efficient;
14. *Requests that* Member States continue to implement AI measures to enforce the rule of law and be incorporated in legal and judicial decision-making in a cooperative fashion with human decision-making to ensure that there is no identity-bases;
15. *Suggests* the research on the data used to develop and train AI systems to ensure that they are nondiscriminatory and uphold the rule of law by means such as:
 - a. Promoting the creation of national databases used by judicial systems to analyze non-bias data from various sources such as criminal records and court decisions in order to predict the probability of the successful execution of sentence in order to optimize the execution, reduce bureaucracy and errors;
 - b. Employing counterfactual fairness approaches in which decisions within counterfactual worlds remain unchanged when applied to real-life cases;
 - c. Utilizing post-processing techniques that facilitate the ongoing review and validation of model predictions to further mitigate the presence of biases within models and data;
 - d. Ensuring protection from safe or ineffective systems that would otherwise harm basic human rights;
16. *Encourages* Member States to draft and implement legislation that protects the rights of individuals in regards to facial recognition software by means such as:
 - a. Incorporating systems that limit the level of bias demonstrated by facial recognition;
 - b. Reducing the level of Minority groups and vulnerable populations discriminated against through the use of such technology;

17. *Endorses* support for a dissemination of general education regarding a safe use of AI by implementing specific methods as online courses accessible to all by:
 - a. Creating a digital platform intended for education purposes that is periodically updated pulling from other institutions that research AI and can provide a central place for AI publications, AI education, and AI uses in order to best inform the public and allow the greatest possible ethical access to AI;
 - b. Organizing an annual congress that would provide the latest news and advances to the professionals;
18. *Encourages* Member States to deploy additional resources to tools for law enforcement agents with information on the range of AI mechanisms to prevent child abuse leveraging tools such as the *AI for Safer Children Global Hub*;
19. *Endorses* the necessary funds, technology, and talents through UN funding such as the World Bank, Member States donations, and foreign direct investment, as well as a legal environment that supports technological innovation by local governments for:
 - a. Implementing a non-profit AI applied in the public interest to be developed and directed with the government;
 - b. Fostering and development of local commercial AI in LDC.



Code: UNESCO/1/3

Committee: United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Comprehending the rule of law as the principle of governance that conducts all persons, institutions, and entities, both public and private, and guides artificial intelligence similarly, and understanding that further developments of AI must be guided by the rule of law, and through the core principles of UNESCO's creation of the Commission on Equitable Education and AI,

Celebrating that education, as one of UNESCO's top priorities, is a basic human right and necessary to create a sustainable and peaceful foundation for global cooperation, as discussed in the UNESCO 2019 *Beijing Consensus on Artificial Intelligence and Education* (Beijing Consensus), an informational document aimed at fostering the readiness of education policymakers in artificial intelligence,

Noting that UNESCO's Mobile Learning Weeks provide essential information and guidance to teachers in developing countries and in rural areas on using AI technologies in order to improve access and quality of education in those sectors,

Reaffirming the necessity of education as a tool to build learners' resilience to violent extremism and mitigate the threat of extremism against the rule of law, and the need for an all-encompassing guide on the development of education-based AI programming, intended to streamline teacher training and prevent the exploitation of young people by violent extremist organizations by providing students with structured education programming, utilizing the guidance provided in UNESCO's *Preventing Violent Extremism Through Education: A Guide for Policy-Makers* and *The Teachers' Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism* (2017), which instructs teachers on how to talk about extremist activity in the classroom and provide guidance for strengthening institutional capacities,

Acknowledging the findings of The Global Terrorism Index (2019) from *the Institute for Economics and Peace*, which calculates the total global cost of violence as exceeding 14.1 trillion dollars, and stressing the conclusions made by the Office of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) on the use of AI to alleviate the threat of terrorism in accordance with the principles of the *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action Towards inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all* (2015), integrating the goals of the United Nations Security Council's resolution 2129 (2013) and 2617 (2021) to combat growing universal terrorism threats, and taking note also of the outcomes of the *Forum on Artificial Intelligence* (2018) in Benguérir, Morocco on the use of AI to monitor potential terror attacks and contribute to welfare of the people,

Firmly convinced by the potential of AI to revolutionize and restructure the modern education apparatus to the benefit of teachers, students, nations, and humankind as a whole, taking specific notice of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015), specifically, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals),

Calling to mind the need for international cooperation between UN organizations and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by exploring the future of AI in skill development and considering the proper application of the rule of law in reshaping the core principles of education, teaching, and learning in the developing world,

Apprehensive about the rapid pace of technological advancement and the increasing under regulated use of AI in various fields, including the legal system, and recognizing the potential risks and challenges associated with the use of AI in the legal system, including concerns about the protection of human rights and the rule of law, as emphasized in the Judicial Initiative, the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on AI and the Rule of Law, *and* international human rights and standards set by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), as well as policy

recommendations from *Understanding AI and Education: Emerging Practices and Benefit-Risk Assessment*, which discuss issues of racial bias in educational AI programming,

Acknowledging that the development of AI marginalizes Indigenous cultures and traditional practices of agricultural workers and farmers in underdeveloped countries, according to the Roadmap for Research on Responsible Artificial Intelligence for Development in African Countries (AI4D) as well as UNESCO's 1972 *Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage*,

1. *Establishes* the UNESCO Commission on Equitable Education and Artificial Intelligence (CEE-AI) for the purpose of multilateral and comprehensive education and training in order to promote the ethical and legal use of AI as an educational tool:
 - a. Strengthening adherence to the rule of law through the expansion of informational databases regarding the usage of AI in curriculum and teacher-classroom interaction;
 - b. Encouraging developed Member States to partner with developing counterparts of similar cultural backgrounds and education styles to stylize AI based curricula that suit their needs to bridge the gap between developed and developing countries;
 - c. Deterring the replacement of human educators with AI simulants or programs and continuing to rely on the interactions between teachers and learners as an essential aspect of education as aforementioned in the Beijing Consensus;
2. *Takes special notice* of the need for advancements of the rule of law standards in AI with regards to distance or digital learning, as necessitated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic:
 - a. Establishing educational guidelines on AI ethics and relevant guidelines concerning machine learning for teachers by forming an UNESCO initiative;
 - b. Replicating initiatives such as UNESCO's *Mobile Learning Weeks* focusing educators from all member states on the advancements in AI technologies as well as the threats, and how those can be implemented to achieve SDG 4;
 - c. Integrating AI in education by following the framework of the Beijing Consensus; encouraging new AI models for delivering education and training in different learning institutions and settings, in order to serve different actors such as students, teaching staff, parents, and communities;
3. *Promotes* the established need for youth intervention in the classroom to meet 2030 Agenda by setting in place or improving existing frameworks that resist the recruitment of young people for violent extremist organizations:
 - a. Suggesting that educational systems incorporate AI in after-school learning programs to teach children Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math skills and encourage them to spend more time in the school environment;
 - b. Training teachers to be able to deal with issues such as violent extremism when it pertains to youth recruitment by following the aforementioned guidelines provided in *Preventing Violent Extremism Through Education: A Guide for Policy-Makers* and *The Teachers' Guide on the Prevention of Violent Extremism*, which instruct teachers on how to talk about extremist activity in the classroom and provide guidance for strengthening institutional capacities;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of education on ICT, including the use of AI, in order to alleviate the threats of terrorism and strengthen the national security system according to principles of the *Incheon Declaration*:
 - a. Incorporating the focus on ICT education as mentioned in the Incheon Declaration in aforementioned education programming;
 - b. Integrating the goals of the United Nations Security Council's resolution 2129 (2013) and 2617 (2021) to combat growing universal terrorism threats;
 - c. Focusing on the outcomes of the *Forum on Artificial Intelligence* in Benguéir, Morocco to use AI to monitor potential terror attacks and contribute to welfare of the people;
5. *Encourages* co-created missions dealing with AI and technological disparity regulation alongside AI experts from developed countries and developing countries, specifically from the African Union, the African Centre for Technology Studies, the Union of South American Nations, the Latin American Initiative Association for Open Data and the Asia-Pacific Artificial Intelligence Association:
 - a. Utilizing the guidance set forth by UNESCO in *the Recommendations on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence*;
 - b. Cultivating a transborder flow of data in the interest of transparency and promoting collaborative innovation, fostered by strengthening partnerships;
6. *Recommends* Member States to ensure that their national educational systems include AI related topics and legal issues, as well as provide opportunities for research and innovation on the responsible development and use of AI:
 - a. Using guidelines created in the UNESCO Judges Initiative and other relevant stakeholders to develop legal frameworks that promote responsible and ethical use of AI within the legal system, ensure that self-learning algorithms in public safety applications don't lead to biased decisions;
 - b. Utilizing coursework from the MOOC on AI and the Rule of Law that are in line with international human rights and standards set by UNICRI;
7. *Emphasizing the need* for educational opportunities for farmers in underdeveloped countries concerning AI in the interest of deterring infringements on their traditional ways of life and empowering them through cultural heritage by:
 - a. Reaffirming UNESCO's *Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage* to preserve the generations of rural communities;
 - b. Using the roadmaps described in AI4D to act in the best interest of farmers who may be displaced by the unregulated development of AI technologies.



Code: UNESCO/1/4

Committee: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Topic: Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

Recognizing the advancements made by artificial intelligence (AI) and the findings by the Ethics Committee within the UNESCO subsidiary body International Research Centre of Artificial Intelligence (IRCAI) which notes the fast-paced development of AI within judicial systems globally,

Mindful of the importance of transparency in regards to decisions made by AI solutions which could be of great service to the judicial field in order to ensure just and impartial ruling as stated in the 2021 *Recommendations on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (REAI)* as established by the 41st Agenda of the General Conference, and in the 2019 Human Rights Council's (HRC) resolution 42/15 on "The right to privacy in the digital age," considering that AI technologies can raise fundamental ethical concerns and risks,

Underlining the United Nations (UN) commitment to promote inclusive, ethical, and sustainable AI as demonstrated by the 2021 UNESCO REAI report which describes AI as systems that have the capacity to process data and information in a way that resembles intelligent behaviour, and AI for Good established by the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD) which is in accordance to the principles established in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) (2015)*,

Deeply conscious of the importance of well-established frameworks of Member States such as the National Guidelines for AI Ethics of the Republic of Korea, Artificial Intelligence Mission Austria 2030 (AIM AT 2030), the *Smart Dubai Strategy* applied by the United Arab Emirates, or the AI Ethics Guidelines drafted by the Kingdom of Thailand, which focus amongst others on human-centred service to protect human dignity, transparency, responsibility, anti-discrimination, participation, privacy, and data governance,

Guided by the emphasis on collaboration between Member States in order to contribute to peace and security through education, the sciences, and culture under the UNESCO Constitution which emphasises the respect for justice, the rule of law, and human rights,

Noting with deep concern the lack of international consensus on how to ensure human rights and accountability in AI systems used in the judiciary and public administration,

Appreciating recent collaborations between Member States, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and other actors regarding the development of AI as an expanding technology, such as the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) collaboration on the Accountability Principles for Artificial Intelligence (AP4AI), which guided a framework with a focus on accountability regarding AI's use towards society,

Stressing the importance of the *Global Observatory of Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN)* as a platform to facilitate global cooperation,

Taking into account the importance of the education of our judicial operators as AI continues to be at the forefront of development and innovation,

Stressing the importance of a lack of a guided comprehensive AI education system in developing nations, as codified in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 4, Quality Education, and the UNESCO *Strategy on Technological Innovation in Education (2021-2025)*, further emphasised in the *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action (2015)*, which, according to the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (IITE), "aims at mobilising all countries and partners around SDG 4 on education and its targets, and proposes ways of implementing, coordinating, financing and monitoring Education 2030 to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all",

Understanding the risk of unethical and discriminatory practices in the implementation of AI in the Rule of Law and the importance of AI educational programs through increased UNESCO cooperation with the World Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations (WFUCA), and the GO-SPIN for the prevention of previously noted biases,

Considering the positive consequences of UNESCO's Massive Open Online Course (MOOC), specifically courses on AI to educate over 220 million participants including over 4,000 judicial operators, as well as the importance to increase interpretability and knowledge among the general public,

Emphasising SDG 17, partnerships for the goals, and SDG 4, inclusive and equitable education, in order to highlight the importance of cooperation and partnerships in order to ensure that the public enjoys open access to information and learning opportunities,

1. *Encourages* Member States to fully harness the potential of AI in judicial systems and public administration by drawing on public resources and private expertise by promoting synergies and collaboration;
2. *Strongly advises* all Member States to incorporate the aspect of transparency and interpretability into AI solutions used within the judicial system by:
 - a. Ensuring that reasonable efforts for the interpretability of outcomes derived by AI systems are implemented;
 - b. Stressing the need for ensuring human oversight to the necessary extent in sensitive issues within legal processes to proactively ensure that existing biases in input data are not translated or reinforced by AI systems;
 - c. Further encouraging the use of open source software as a preferred option within decision-making AI systems;
 - d. Calling upon Member States to enable the court review of implementation details during conviction and sentencing appeals processes where AI is involved by:
 - i. Recognizing that courts lacking the insight and evidence of why and how an algorithm came to a decision fails to account for the human dignity and the respect of the defendant's fundamental human rights;
 - ii. Establishing processes to guarantee the right of a legal defendant to call for a review of a legal algorithms' decision in criminal conviction and sentencing within both international and national courts, and to challenge those decisions on account of bias, discrimination, and breaches of fundamental rights;
 - iii. Ensuring that an AI's decision is both precise, conclusive of a violation, unbiased, and non-discriminatory, judged on the data used by the algorithm and the means by which it was interpreted;
3. *Advises* Member States to improve their guidelines for the development of ethical standards for AI, guided by a human rights-based approach, relying on ethical and social impact assessments, focusing on:
 - a. Tracing and diagnosing failures in systems;
 - b. Informing individuals when significant decisions regarding them are being made by AI;

- c. Using data which is representative of the affected population as well as striving for disclosure of biases inherent in datasets in order to strive for fairness;
4. *Encourages* the governments of Member States to establish a collaborative National Ethics Panel and a platform for them to collaborate with each other making use of well-established frameworks of Member States by:
 - a. Utilising guidelines to determine possible components for a National Ethics Panel provided by UNESCO based on values such as human dignity, transparency and interpretability, responsibility, anti-discrimination, participation, and data governance to ensure the ethical development and deployment of AI technologies while respecting privacy and using the minimum intrusion possible;
 - b. Fostering multidisciplinary cooperation of different experts in UNESCO's various fields of expertise outlined in the UNESCO Constitution;
 - c. Endorsing collaboration in different formats organised by UNESCO contributed to by representatives from each National Ethics Panel in UNESCO in order to facilitate information sharing and communication between Member States;
5. *Encourages* the publication of AI use in the UN Artificial Intelligence International Records Dashboard (UNAIIRD), a voluntary international dashboard containing data reports, like the UN Statistics Division and following the EU's and ASEAN's Accountability Principles for Artificial Intelligence to further develop solutions to help assess any harm and injustice caused by AI systems and to further increase transparency and accountability in the AI space by:
 - a. Facilitating dialogue and collaboration between Member States through UNAIIRD where all use of AI within the participating Member State is shared;
 - b. Recommending following the guidelines set forth in the UNESCO REAI to emphasise equality in the judicial system that ensures minorities are treated equitably;
6. *Promotes* an international assembly, facilitated through GO-SPIN, wherein all records in UNAIIRD are reviewed for inclusivity, legality, and just use, additionally, inviting all Member States to exchange their best practices for the structuring of national databases on a global level;
7. *Establishes* the Board for AI Surveys on Ethicality in Legal and International Settings of Knowledge-Based Systems (BASELISKS) to address the need for a monitoring system of ethicality in AI as put forward by REAI which:
 - a. Evaluates existing AI solutions in regards with established UN ethical standards, particularly REAI, and highlighting those which are doing exceptionally well, publishing its finding for the public, as to serve as source of good practice, and cooperating with interested stakeholders from the private and public sector as well as stakeholders within the UN, amongst others AI for Good;
 - b. Establishes an open-ended working group with a board of independent UN experts and workers granted with an initial mandate of two years, after which it will present its results to the General Conference and after which BASELISKS' mandate can be extended if desired;

8. *Invites* the establishment of a standardised method for Discrimination Impact Assessments to facilitate international comparison on discrimination between different AI utilised in national judicial systems by:
 - a. Evaluating the source code of the technology and report on their potential discriminatory effects;
 - b. Implementing a partnership between the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence IAWG-AI, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and the UNESCO instrument GO-SPIN;
 - c. Publishing this standardised method to promote accountability from the international community and civil society groups as well as welcoming the availability of this standardised method to be requested by any Member State;
9. *Strongly recommends* the expansion of UNESCO's MOOC on AI and the Rule of Law to continue to support and educate public officials and decision-makers worldwide by continuously adding videos every half year according to technology that has been developed in that timeframe;
10. *Constructs* a global UNESCO forum, building off the core principles of the 2022 *International Forum on Artificial Intelligence and Education*, using existing educational AI systems and institutions to assist with developing regions with recruitment and training for educators, in line with the 2015 *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action* which:
 - a. Encourages institutional development in AI learning technologies in developing countries using the UNESCO *Strategy on Technological Innovation in Education (2021-2025)*;
 - b. Acts as a liaison between philanthropic and educational organisations and growing institutions in poorly educated regions;
11. *Encourages* implementation and outreach of educational programs aligning with SDG 4 to reduce prejudice in justice systems concerning AI by:
 - a. Acting through NGOs such as WFUCA and existing UNESCO bodies like GO-SPIN to expand AI literacy trainings to accepting Member States;
 - b. Offering courses for teachers and officials to invoke awareness regarding usage, advantages, and risks of AI technologies;
 - c. Suggesting policy implementation derived from *Understanding AI and Education: Emerging Practices and Benefit-Risk Assessment*;
 - d. Adopting aforementioned guidelines that are intended to reduce racial bias collected from personal data systems to maintain equity and inclusivity in AI education programs;
 - e. Deterring the adoption and use of privately sourced educational programs that engage in "ethics washing," a programming style that fails to consider racial bias in AI as described in *Understanding AI and Education: Emerging Practices and Benefit-Risk Assessment*;
12. *Encourages* the addition of a separate course to UNESCO's MOOC targeting the general public by endorsing a group staffed by representatives from each Member State to provide

new videos, and advertising them on a UNESCO platform in order to inform the public about the use, benefits, and risks of AI in the rule of law.