



Global Youth AI Advisory Body

AI for Humanity

Summit of the Future



Delhi School of AI

Global Youth AI Advisory Body



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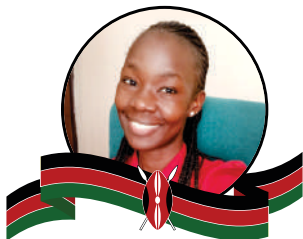


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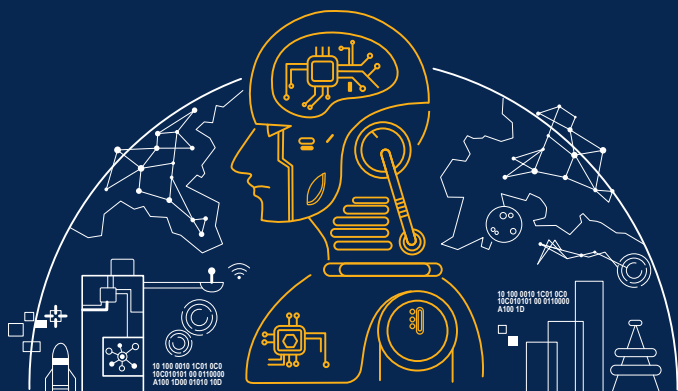


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UN Summit of the Future

The Global Youth AI Advisory Body brings together multidisciplinary Youth Experts and Specialists from across continents and geographies, to map, debate, discuss and report on the impact of artificial intelligence on humanity; presenting a collective Youth vision for use of AI to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals

#AIforGood



AI for Humanity

September 2024

Global Youth Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence

Preamble

We the Global Youth AI Advisory Body

Recognizing the radical transition underway from the human to the digital world led by the Fourth Industrial Revolution and powered by artificial intelligence (AI)

Highlighting the rapid advancements in AI technologies and their universal adoption in peoples daily lives, especially across digital and physical networks and spaces

Noting that all nations are facing a rapid acceleration in the use of communications technologies infused with AI, blurring the line between human reality and digital data

Considering that artificial intelligence is fundamentally impacting peace and security, sustainable development & human rights, the three core pillars of the global multilateral system

Underscoring the aspirations of the international community to uphold core principles of humanity in the peaceful use of artificial intelligence for the common good of humankind

Outline this **Code of Conduct on AI for Humanity** presenting concrete recommendations at the United Nations Summit of the Future to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals

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United Nations



Summit of the Future
Our Common Agenda

MULTILATERAL SOLUTIONS FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

The Summit of the Future is the United Nations once in a generation landmark high-level moment, bringing world leaders together to forge a new international consensus on how we deliver a better present and safeguard the future.

The Summit marks the signing of the:

- ▶▶▶ **Pact of the Future**
- ▶▶▶ **Global Digital Compact**
- ▶▶▶ **Declaration on Future Generations**

(IM)PACT FOR THE FUTURE



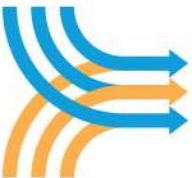
2015 - GLOBAL GOALS

The 2030 Agenda is agreed by UN Member States as a plan of action for people, planet, prosperity and peace outlined through 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



2020 - UN75 DECLARATION

In the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, Member States issued the UN75 Declaration that included 12 overarching commitments and asked Secretary-General for recommendations.



2021 - OUR COMMON AGENDA

The Secretary-General responded to this call with *Our Common Agenda*, to address strategic gaps within the global governance architecture. He called for a new global consensus on multilateral solutions to current and future problems.



2023 - SDG SUMMIT

Marking the mid-point of 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals Summit focussed attention on the progress of the Global Goals and convened to mark the beginning of a new phase of accelerated work towards achieving the SDGs.



2024 - PACT FOR THE FUTURE

An action-oriented Pact for the Future is declared by World Leaders at the Summit, embodying a global call to action and solidarity to mend eroded trust and demonstrate that international cooperation can effectively achieve agreed goals and tackle emerging threats and opportunities for present and future generations.



Delhi School of Artificial Intelligence has substantially contributed to the Summit of the Future through both written and oral inputs in the Pact of the Future and the Global Digital Compact.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR SDGs



670 million people live in extreme poverty. AI & machine learning can combine demographics & non-traditional data to identify poverty & make policy. Digital public infrastructure of digital Id's, bank accounts & mobile is revolutionizing delivery of social protection coverage, reaching millions of eligible beneficiaries in real-time using AI analytics.



23% of global emissions come from industry. New tech such as carbon capture, storage & AI enabled electrification, reduce carbon footprint. AI enables quality communications infrastructure to expand into underserved, remote areas & accelerates innovation & productivity in key sectors such as manufacturing, services, auto industry & global shipping.



900 million people are severely food insecure. Smart drones & sensors, built with AI can monitor crops, providing farmers with crucial data on water retention & when to plant, fertilize, irrigate & harvest their crops. AI in digital agriculture can enable growth of next generation crops & enable women subsistence farmers to improve market access.



Sending remittances still costs more than twice the SDG target of 3% per \$200. Better data analytics powered by AI, can help users to compare prices & lower costs. Digital public infrastructure can optimize digital transactions with advancements in AI tracking & identify population pockets with high rates of inequality in real-time.



Half of the world's population has no access to basic health care. AI has range of applications in healthcare, from cheap, efficient & quick medical diagnosis to automation of data & procedures. AI combined with genomic data can help discover new drugs while predictive AI analysis can map emerging epidemics, accelerating vaccine deliveries.



1.1 billion people live in urban slums. AI traffic signals, automated delivery mechanisms, intelligent systems to maximize efficient flow of commuters in urban areas are prerequisites for sustainable cities. 3-dimensional printing can enable rapid & cost-effective construction using new materials. AI tools design resilient housing infrastructure.



244 million children & young people are out of school. AI is revolutionizing education by mapping & tailoring open, free & high quality content & skills globally, through digital platforms in an affordable & accessible manner. Translating knowledge into local languages enables wider, faster & more efficient learning resulting in better education for all.



1 billion tons of food is wasted every year. AI & digital technologies can provide real-time data on food demand, reducing overproduction while predicting & guiding crop harvesting plans. Innovative packaging can increase shelf life & cloud computing, blockchain can support a circular economy & build supply chain resilience.



Gender equality remains distant. AI can help address the scarcity of gender-disaggregated data & inclusion gaps in STEM education for women & girls. Governments can employ AI to gain a comprehensive understanding of gender bias through new data points, enabling better women's safety & development, both physically & in digital spaces.



3.3. billion people live in contexts highly vulnerable to climate change. AI enabled IT solutions can help cut nearly 10 times more carbon dioxide than they emit. Foresight techniques can help communities threatened by rising sea levels, anticipating flooding areas. Ecological product designs can reduce use of natural resources by up to 90%.



2.2 billion people lack access to safe water. AI sensors led precision irrigation & leakage management systems enable the monitoring & management of water resources. Innovations such as automated solar-powered water pumps & desalination can help to improve access to water in fragile settings with AI rainfall forecasting helping in water storage.



80% of the ocean has not been mapped, explored or even seen by humans. AI led satellite imaging & machine learning can help find & collect the 5 trillion pieces of ocean plastic trash. Large-scale cultivation of seaweeds can help to mitigate acidification with AI remote sensing monitoring marine ecosystems & biodiversity in real-time.



675 million people are not connected to the grid. AI data & network models can forecast energy needs, enabling lower consumption patterns with smart grids supporting electrification & more affordable connectivity. AI is useful for predictive maintenance of electrical utilities, enabling automatic backups, limiting downtime & outages.



100 million hectares of forest have been lost in the past 20 years. Satellite imagery & AI analytics can track changes in forest cover, wildlife populations & fragmentation – which, coupled with scenario analysis can create new conservation action plans. AI sensors & blockchain tracking can unlock new capabilities for land environment measurements.



60% of global workforce is hidden in informal sectors. AI led digital connectivity & data can help to value work provided by women, recognizing their contributions more accurately. AI is creating a new job economy even as old jobs get automated. Use of smart videos in local languages result in better job matches & access to formal markets.



1 in 4 children are unregistered at birth. AI modeling, based on public data usage, technologies & e-government services can enable people to access public services & create new data that allow public institutions to target needs more effectively. Biometrics assure identity especially of migrants, underage populations & vulnerable communities.



Only 15% of SDG targets are on track to be achieved by 2030. AI can accelerate the SDGs by 80%, turbo charging the goals through innovative solutions. Clear AI analytical dashboards can clarify goal data gaps, informing priorities and resource mobilization.

Introduction

A CODE OF CONDUCT

The world stands at a pivotal moment. Artificial intelligence (AI) is developing at unprecedented pace, transforming life in ways we are only beginning to comprehend.

To ensure that this rapid technological revolution benefits humanity, the Global Youth AI Advisory Body presents this Code of Conduct, outlining concrete recommendations for the use of AI to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and usher in a more equitable and sustainable future for All.

Released at the United Nations (UN) historic Summit of the Future, which lays the foundation for inclusive global governance of AI through the Global Digital Compact, this Code puts forth the vision and voice of Youth in sustaining a world where AI is used for Good. In the words of Ambassador Dennis Francis, 78th President of the UN General Assembly, *“If the future is about youth, for youth, then we [the world] must engage the youth to learn what is important and what is acceptable. The values, priorities, anxieties and fears of youth will shape and influence the content and context of the world of tomorrow.”*

The Code of Conduct encourages all stakeholders, including Member States, the UN System, technology corporations, digital platforms, civil society, academia, individuals, youth and all others to foster AI tools and technologies that are accessible, affordable and inclusive for all people, everywhere; in our collective human endeavor to achieve the 2030 Agenda: The Global Goals.

AI FOR HUMANITY

Artificial intelligence is redefining our way of life and is strategically ushering in a radical transition from the physical to the digital human world.

AI is also becoming a mirror, reflecting not only human intellect, but human values and fears. As the technology surges ahead in an ethical and legal vacuum, we face a stark reality: AI opportunities are not evenly shared. AI capacities today are concentrated in a handful of companies – and even fewer countries. To truly harness AI’s potential, we need international cooperation and solidarity, in order to urgently bridge the AI gap and develop shared knowledge and digital public infrastructure.

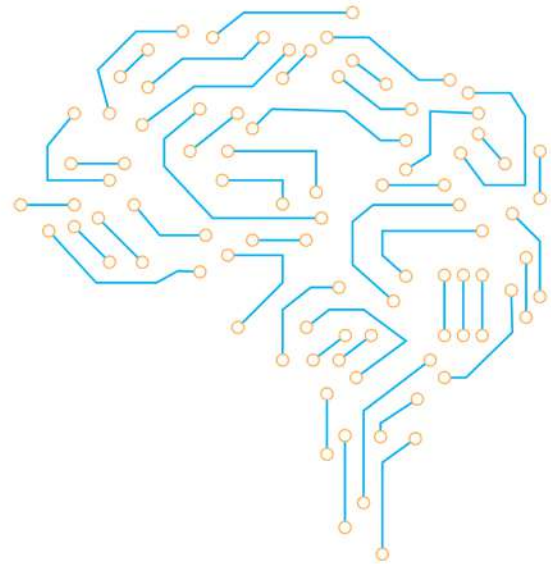
As we stand at a crossroads of the AI revolution, this Code embodies the necessary principles for collectively shaping a united AI landscape that helps unite rather than divide.

Advancement in artificial intelligence is not any one nation’s agenda or domain, but instead a collective global aspiration. Recognizing this reality, the Code encapsulates a shared vision of using artificial intelligence in a manner that is ethical, inclusive and safe. It is finally, a living document. As AI continues to evolve, so too must our efforts to ensure its proper use. We stand prepared to adapt, to learn, and to refine our approach in the pursuit of promoting AI for Good across all borders, to all people and in all dimensions of human life for a sustainable future.

The Age of AI

Artificial Intelligence is the single biggest technology revolution of our lifetimes. Google CEO Sundar Pichai has said that its impact on human civilization will be more profound than the discovery of fire and invention of electricity. Other stalwarts such as global thought leader, Yuval Noah Harari have called AI a new Pandora's box; the first technology to take power away from humans, posing a significant threat to humanity.

Artificial intelligence is a technology that enables machines to learn, think and act like humans. AI is humanity's new frontier. Once this boundary is crossed, AI will lead to a new form of human civilization. For we as a species are now truly entering the Age of AI.



The Fourth Industrial Revolution : Digitalisation of the Human World

Humanity stands on the brink of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and relate to one another. In its scale, scope, and complexity, the Fourth Industrial Revolution will be unlike anything humankind has experienced before.

1

Steam, Power, Rail, Steel

The 1st Industrial Revolution used water and steam power to mechanize production.

3

Computers, Digital Tech, Internet

The 3rd revolution used electronics and information technology to automate production.

2

Electricity, Assembly Line, Engine

The 2nd revolution used electric power to create mass production, ending the dominance of the sun over human lifestyle and work.

4

Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Nano, Cyber-Physical Systems

The 4th is a fusion of technologies that blur the lines between physical, digital, and biological spheres.

AI for Poverty Eradication

Nikoline Landheim, Norway



Sustainable Development Goal 1 is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere. As recognized in the 2030 Agenda, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

According to the United Nations, approximately 670 million people live in extreme poverty around the world – they subsist on less than \$2.15 per day. If current trends continue, it is estimated that 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty by 2030.

Poverty is not solely a monetary issue. Rather, it is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon. To eradicate poverty in all its forms, it is necessary to address its intertwined global challenges such as slow economic growth, conflict and fragility, and climate change. Lifting people out of poverty requires equitable access to education, employment, health, and infrastructure.

Extreme poverty tends to be concentrated in fragile, conflict-affected, and rural areas. Roughly half of all poor people live in Sub-Saharan Africa and over a third live in South Asia. Data from UNDP and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative indicates that Sub-Saharan

Africa is home not only to the highest number of poor people but also to the poorest of the poor, as measured by interlinked deprivations in health, education, and standard of living that directly affect a person's life and wellbeing.

The United Nations Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights recognize that poverty is a human rights concern and can be both a cause and a consequence of human rights violations. For those living in extreme poverty, several civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights are out of reach.

Poverty can be particularly damaging to a child's development and children are disproportionately affected by poverty. UNICEF reports that children are more likely to live in poverty than adults and more vulnerable to its effects.

Artificial Intelligence has the potential to serve as a powerful tool in the fight against poverty. It opens the door for innovative solutions in areas such as education, agriculture, healthcare, sustainable development and financial inclusion. The use of AI in poverty eradication should be guided by the values, actions and principles set forth by UNESCO in its Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.

Recommendations

Involve Vulnerable Groups in AI programs

Empower groups that are particularly vulnerable to poverty to meaningfully and effectively participate in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies, strategies, and programs incorporating AI to eradicate poverty.

AI & Multidimensional Poverty

Leverage AI to analyze data on various deprivations, such as education, health, and living conditions, and develop strategies that target the underlying factors of extreme poverty and the multidimensional deprivations that poor people experience and suffer.

Research on AI in poverty eradication

Advance research efforts aimed at understanding how AI can be a tool in poverty eradication. Address gaps in the collection of timely and disaggregated poverty data. Promote collaboration between academia and policymakers for evidence based policies on AI and poverty eradication.

Culturally & contextually appropriate AI

Involve affected communities in the development and implementation of AI solutions to poverty, ensuring that they address local needs and are culturally and contextually appropriate. Regularly check AI solutions to enhance their effectiveness.

AI for Good in Poverty Eradication

Do No Harm

Ensure that policies, strategies, and programs incorporating AI for poverty eradication respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights of those they are designed to serve. Prioritize the safety and well-being of affected communities and verify that AI systems are resilient against exploitation.

Transparency & Explainability

Maintain transparency about the use of AI in poverty eradication programs, particularly regarding how data is used and how AI-driven decisions are made. Ensure that the communities these programs help understand how they work.

Accessibility & Equity

Make sure that AI technology used to combat poverty is accessible to all and designed to meet the needs of diverse groups, including but not limited to those living in rural, fragile, and conflict affected areas and those with disabilities, low literacy levels, and limited internet access.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Ensure that AI systems used to combat poverty are designed to be fair and inclusive from the outset. Implement safeguards to prevent AI systems from reinforcing socioeconomic disparities, existing inequalities and racial bias.



AI for Agriculture

Philipp Erbach, Germany



In ancient times, everyone was both a consumer and producer of food. Those who cultivated food also consumed it. However, in contemporary Europe, only two percent of the population own agricultural holdings, while the entire population remains consumers. This trend is global, to be seen in regions like North America, Australia, and even rural communities in Africa and Asia.

Throughout history, agricultural revolutions have been fundamental for human society. The first agricultural revolution (circa 10,000 BC) enabled settlement and civilization. Subsequent revolutions in the 18th and 19th century in the UK and 1930s-1960s increased food production, alleviated famine and enhanced food sovereignty globally.

Today, discussions revolve around sustainable, resilient food systems and fair revenue distribution along the food chain, contrasting with past concerns of productivity and hunger eradication. Hence, current food systems differ significantly from that of a century ago and continue to evolve.

Today the key to modern agriculture rests in

- (1) Addressing challenges
- (2) Gathering evidence and data
- (3) Proposing effective solutions and
- (4) Implementing them systematically

AI plays a crucial role in the second and third step and can support the fourth step.

However, democratizing the implementation of these technologies is vital, ensuring accessibility and benefits for all: from large-scale farms to smallholders, especially in famine-prone or food-insecure regions.

AI must be participatory, considering local contexts and demands such as how AI can reach rural areas in which self-subsistence and small-scale farming is the base for producing food for entire communities.

AI holds immense potential in transforming agriculture globally and can in many different ways pave the way for a global food system that is sustainable, resilient and considers participation and equity; from producer to consumer.

Digital Agriculture, AI sensors, smart drones and next generation crops are paving the future for self-sufficient farming practises, whose lessons and knowledge can be shared widely to help subsistence farmers across the world, increase their harvests and earn better livelihoods. AI tools can also help in reducing water consumption and farm wastage, leading to sustainable agriculture.

Recommendations

AI enabled Food Security

AI in agriculture should aim to eradicate famine globally. Technologies must be sensitive to the challenges of food-insecure regions, learning from past agricultural revolutions to avoid food waste, biodiversity loss and unethical consumption.

Information Sharing & AI Knowledge Hubs

Promote AI platforms and tools where farmers can share knowledge & interact. AI technologies should operate under guidelines that integrate best learning in farming and food production into a global agri-hub, where diverse views, concerns and opinions are shared with all stakeholders.

AI for Good in Agriculture

Accessibility & Equity

AI technologies should be accessible to all stakeholders across the food and value chain. This includes not only major players and those who can afford to but also all food producers in need of AI technology. They should have the opportunity to learn about and utilize AI for their specific needs.

Transparency & Explainability

It is crucial farmers understand how AI solutions function. The benefits & limitations of technology, must be known and understood in a transparent and explainable manner, especially at grassroots level as most farmers are not formally educated.

AI Revolution in Subsistence Farming

AI will transform subsistence farming with tools that can adapt or be built for specific contexts, climatic conditions and geographies, enabling increase in crop harvests for equitable solutions to small farmers, specially women who are the largest category of subsistence farmers globally.

Digital Agriculture is the Future

AI enabled smart data collection and analysis on soil, weather, water tables, crop suitability can help identify better crops for plantation. Smart irrigation mechanisms can prevent water wastage while improving the quality of harvest.

Safety & Security

Over-reliance on use of AI in agriculture may also pose a threat as stable farming practises and food chains are essential for societies and nations, as they employ hundreds of millions of people globally, especially in agrarian economies.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

AI tools must be developed taking into account the varied farming practises, traditions, needs and contexts around the world. Solutions that work in one geographical setting may not work in others. Thus we must ensure that AI tools themselves are fair to the field settings where they are applied.



AI for Public Health

Joshua Karras, Australia



AI is revolutionising health care, from new diagnostic tools and administrative automation to complex tasks such as predictive analytics of patient outcomes and personalised medicine.

The advent of machine learning, particularly deep learning, has exponentially enhanced AI tools & capabilities in public health management, enabling sophisticated data collection and personalised treatment protocols. The rapid integration of AI into primary, public & global health industries is a gamechanger for medical care delivery, improving patient outcomes & enhancing health systems.

In public health, AI can analyse vast datasets to predict and manage disease outbreaks, ensuring timely interventions. Personalized medicine with AI tailored treatment plans based on individual genetic and health data is now a possibility. AI-driven tools in radiology and pathology offer superior diagnostic capabilities, enabling early detection and treatment of diseases. AI also streamlines administrative tasks, freeing up healthcare professionals to focus on patient care.

Modern practices like tele-surgeries, AI infused fitness devices and apps, 3-D bioprinting of human tissue & delivery of vaccines & medicines using drones, are all drastically changing the way public

and the medical community perceive health care in the 21st century. However there are also risks & challenges associated with the use of AI in Public Health.

A doctor's touch, their empathy and understanding is irreplaceable, particularly in developing and least-developed societies. AI solutions can only be successful when the larger digital ecosystem exists within the community, like internet, relevant data availability and compute capacity. The calming presence of professionals and their ability to explain the issue in simple terms is more often than not, the best antidote to calm aggrieved and scared patients, family members and relatives when they visit the hospital.

Further, the lack of digital literacy mixed with different cultural contexts and understandings, will create hurdles in implementing AI solutions. Large scale awareness and public understanding need to be developed for us to leverage AI in the right manner for public health systems. AI's utility as a significant health care technology in the long run will change the world of medicine forever.

Thus health care entities can harness AI equitably and responsibly, ultimately contributing to a healthier, more resilient global community.

Recommendations

Predictive Analytics in Public Health

AI was able to predict the COVID-19 outbreak by analysing vast datasets, including airline ticketing information and news reports. Such early warning systems must be put into place, exemplifying AI's potential in managing public health crises by providing timely alerts and data-driven insights.

Investment in AI Health Care Infrastructure

Governments and health organisations must invest in robust AI infrastructure, high-performance computing and data storage solutions, to support the development and deployment of AI tools across the health care industry.

AI for Good in Public Health

Human Oversight & Determination

Human oversight is indispensable in AI-driven health care to maintain accountability and trust. Health professionals should retain the ultimate decision-making authority, supported by AI tools providing valuable insights and recommendations. AI can assist human expertise, not undermining it.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

AI systems must avoid biases that could lead to discrimination. Rigorous testing for algorithmic fairness and the inclusion of diverse datasets during AI model training are essential. AI benefits must accrue to all demographic groups equitably.

Data Governance & Patient Confidentiality

Comprehensive data governance frameworks and laws must be established to ensure data privacy, security, and patient confidentiality. Standardising data formats and protocols is essential to facilitate seamless data sharing while ensuring that sensitive case history and medical data is not leaked.

Enforce Ethical & Regulatory Standards

Formulate and enforce stringent ethical guidelines and regulatory standards governing the use of AI in health care. This ensures that AI applications are used responsibly, prioritising patient safety, choices, decisions and ethical considerations.

Proportionality & Do No Harm

AI applications must be proportionate to the health issues they address, ensuring that implementation does not inadvertently cause harm. Deploying AI diagnostic tools should enhance, not replace, human judgment, maintaining a balance between technological assistance and clinical expertise.

Safety & Security

Ensuring the safety and security of AI systems in medicine and health care is paramount. Institutions must implement robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive health data from breaches and unauthorised access.



AI for Education

Kyle DiPietrantonio, USA



The promise of artificial intelligence presents a unique solution to overarching global issues in education such as accessibility, affordability, inclusivity, quality and applicability.

With the ethical integration of AI into education, the technology can play a complementary role to teachers, curriculums and students' learning processes. The textbooks and e-books of the future, will be able to read humans just as humans read them, tailoring and personalising content at the individual level. AI will also be used to write new educational material, detect plagiarism, transcribe lectures, aid in test preparation, and classroom behavior management.

Whilst doing so, AI tools must be respectful of individual freedoms and human rights, and the right to freedom of speech and expression. AI holds the potential to rapidly ingest the world's entire knowledge and written texts, learning from them to provide children, internet and educational users with more accurate recommendations and guidance on almost any subject and topic.

The technology will play a special role, across online education and learning ecosystems, making access to knowledge much easier and simpler for all. However even as the technology revolutionises learning, there are serious considerations that

should be taken into account, if we are to promote an education system that complements, rather than replaces, educational instructors. The future of students and youth, for instance must remain in the capable hands of human teachers and professors.

There is today growing global concern over the great digital divide, which threatens to create a new world of AI haves and have-nots, depriving millions of children across Africa, South Asia, Latin America and other regions from accessing AI enabled digital learning tools and technologies.

And while institutions and governments should implement AI in education as they best see fit given local contexts, knowledge, geographies, culture and resources, we must be mindful of the possibility of a new educational paradigm taking place; where overwhelming reliance on digitally generated knowledge should be avoided.

Equitable, ethical, and inclusive use of AI with interdisciplinary adoption of learning resources; usage of evidence-based approaches to monitor and evaluate AI technologies; and institution-wide plans to teach, audit, & manage all AI technologies related to education, to promote centralized AI learning practises is the way forward. A future of digital AI education is taking root and we must ensure that no student is left behind.

Recommendations

Mitigate Bias, Misinformation in AI Algorithms

Create internal and external regulatory bodies that aim to detect and eliminate forms of conscious and unconscious bias in algorithms, particularly as these algorithms will be used to enable AI based learning of children and youth.

Creation of a Global Knowledge AI Databank

Best learning and practises in AI for education must be centralised, compiled and widely shared and disseminated through the formation of a 'Global Knowledge AI Databank' or repository that can ensure access to innovative, ethical AI solutions to all educators & institutions globally.

Standardise AI Policy at Academic Institutions

Establish regulatory mechanisms to standardise and regulate AI policies for education institutions, universities, schools and places of learning. This will ensure international, equitable & uniform adoption of AI tools in academic learning.

Ethical Use of AI for Learning

Educate all stakeholders on potential risks in AI data use, privacy concerns, information bias, ethical codes within AI generated knowledge systems and digital learning. Teach students on how to navigate misuse of AI, especially when dealing with mis- and disinformation.

AI for Good in Education

Accessibility & Equity

AI increasing the digital divide is a major concern, especially in AI initiatives for education. To ensure that all students are able to access AI technologies, educators, institutions, and ministries of education must be in constant collaboration to make AI learning available and effective for all.

Do No Harm

Applications of AI in the education sector must be ethical & justified in all contexts, respectful of students individual freedoms and human rights, their cultural contexts & sensitivities and Nations' identity & histories, including colonisation.

Transparency & Trust

A sense of transparency and explainability in AI's various educational applications enables a greater trust in such systems and will facilitate more integrated and refined approaches to AI in education, especially if the students and learners themselves understand how AI systems work.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Constantly testing AI algorithms & content to ensure issues of discrimination, ethics are weighed in, is critical to eliminate the digital divide and support equitable & quality education for all, empowering communities worldwide.



AI for Human Rights

Molly Ogogo, Kenya



The rapid advancement and application of digital technologies, particularly generative AI, have a profound impact on the realization and protection of human rights, both as enablers and as threats.

AI has greatly enhanced services across various sectors, such as health, education, justice, finance, transport & communications, benefiting humanity. On the other hand, these advancements have raised serious concerns about human rights & freedoms.

AI's vast potential for Good is matched by its capacity to infringe on human rights. Addressing such concerns requires robust ethical codes that ensure AI advances in a way that safeguards human rights in the digital world, for all people.

Today, AI is putting democratic rights at risk due to smart surveillance, facial recognition, predictive policing; which can restrict political participation by identifying & discouraging group(s) behaviour.

It threatens right to equality & non-discrimination as many algorithmic systems rely on historical data & flawed models, perpetuating biases and stereotypes related to gender, race, sexual orientation, ability, class, age, religion, geography and other socio-cultural factors. AI can sustain and amplify inequalities, prejudices, bias & harmful stereotypes, disproportionately affecting women,

minority groups, and marginalized individuals. Moreover, AI has led to a rapid acceleration in the creation of non-consensual deepfake photos and videos, particularly targeting women, leading to harassment and significant psychological and social harm by spreading offensive, sexual and(or) misleading content.

Authoritarian regimes can use AI to enhance censorship, while AI-driven content ranking and filter bubbles indirectly threaten freedom of thought by shaping the information people access.

Children are especially vulnerable as their ability to differentiate between synthetic and genuine content is often limited, making them susceptible to harmful or inappropriate material. As are people with disabilities. Global digital systems are not designed for handicapped people, resulting in their perpetuational exclusion.

To ensure AI serves humanity, requires more than technical specifications. It demands ethical governance and a balance between innovation and responsibility. To address & regulate human rights threats, it is crucial to develop AI that is inclusive, accessible & honors the diverse identities of all of humanity, adhering to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Recommendations

AI for Human Rights & Human Dignity

AI must align and adhere to universal human rights standards, protecting & promoting fundamental freedoms and human dignity. Establishing human rights as the bedrock of AI governance is crucial, with remedies and safeguards in place.

AI that is Inclusive for All

AI systems should actively embrace diversity and prevent a new digital divide. Stakeholders and governments should promote the participation and leadership of girls and women, diverse ethnicities & cultures, persons with disabilities, marginalized and vulnerable people to enjoy benefits of AI.

AI for Good in Human Rights

Human Oversight & Determination

AI must respect human autonomy by requiring human control in all AI systems and technologies, as autonomous AI poses significant risks. Human oversight mechanisms must be established to ensure AI is aligned with ethical human standards.

Transparency & Explainability

AI should be interpretable, providing insights into its logic functions & workings for responsible use. The data used for training AI systems should be transparent, inclusive and accessible, in order to build trust and accountability. We should be able to explain to common people how AI works for them.

Due Dilligence, Awareness & Literacy in AI

A basic understanding and awareness of AI ethics and algorithms must be promoted globally. It should include learnings on the impact of AI on human rights and fundamental freedoms as well as its effect on environmental sustainability, digital spaces and other SDGs.

Responsible & Ethical Use of AI

Ethical considerations must guide development and deployment of AI systems and solutions, particularly of autonomous intelligent systems in the field. Accountability mechanisms for the negative consequences of AI systems is critical.

Proportionality & Do No Harm

AI use must align with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights standards, protecting and promoting fundamental freedoms and human dignity. States must develop due diligence & oversight mechanisms to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address the impact of AI systems on the rule of law.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Stakeholders should promote inclusiveness, ensuring AI benefits are available to all. Public inputs must be taken to determine AI's trajectory for empowering communities in the use of AI tools.



AI for Humanitarian Action

Marine Rabut, Switzerland



Artificial Intelligence is playing an increasing role in humanitarian action, offering unprecedented opportunities to improve effectiveness, relevance and efficiency of humanitarian interventions. AI systems can provide recommendations based on real-time data analysis to help humanitarian decision-makers make informed decisions on crisis response & resource allocation. For instance, the AI for Disaster Response tool analysed messages on social networks to provide an early warning during the 2015 Nepal earthquake. AI can also optimize the allocation of limited resources, like supplies, relief teams & emergency shelters.

The World Food Program is already employing AI algorithms to optimize food aid delivery routes in crisis-affected areas. Another prominent example is the Jetson project, a UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) initiative, that uses predictive analysis to forecast forced population displacements. Technologies such as sensor drones controlled by AI systems are being deployed for mapping disaster areas and delivering emergency supplies. By combining these advantages, AI improves the ability of humanitarian organizations to respond quickly and effectively to crises, saving lives and reducing the suffering of affected populations.

Although AI offers many potential benefits in the field of humanitarian action, it also presents

dangers and risks. AI algorithms can be biased, reflecting and amplifying the prejudices present in the data used to train them. Moreover, the use of personal data in AI systems raises concerns about privacy and data security. Over-reliance on AI technologies can marginalize the knowledge and skills of local actors, eroding the resilience of crisis-affected communities.

The use of AI in humanitarian contexts also raises complex ethical issues, particularly in terms of responsibility, transparency and consent. The use of autonomous robots in rescue operations, in particular, raises questions of liability in the event of accidents or personal injury. Similarly, there is a lack of quality data, as the degree of availability and accessibility of data often reflects social, economic, political and other inequalities. Importantly, AI projects can be highly specialized, designed only for a specific use in specific context, on a specific set of data.

With these considerations, the establishment of a Code of Conduct to ensure ethical & responsible use of AI can make sure that such technologies are deployed in a way that respects the fundamental humanitarian principles, protects the rights of those affected, and minimizes the potential risks associated with their use.

Recommendations

Adopt Human & Community Based Approach

AI systems must prioritize the wellbeing & dignity of affected populations. Humanitarian actors must involve communities in design, implementation, and evaluation of AI interventions to ensure their applicability and respect for cultural sensitivities.

Clear Privacy & Data Management Rules

Privacy guidelines that are clearly understood by all stakeholders must be enforced for AI systems. With data collection being essential in the field, clearly defined data management & governance frameworks are required, emphasizing data security & confidentiality.

AI for Good in Humanitarian Action

Human Oversight & Determination

Ensure ethical governance and accountability by maintaining human control of AI systems across life cycles. Confirm adherence to humanitarian principles and implement accountability mechanisms for harm caused by automated decisions. Respect ethical principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, autonomy & justice.

Transparency & Accessibility

Maintain transparency and independence of AI decision-making, providing comprehensive documentation on systems including data sources and decision-making processes.

Capacity Building, Monitoring & Evaluation

Establish mechanisms for evaluating effectiveness of AI systems, training humanitarian organizations in managing AI solutions. Use analytical tools to correct and refine systems, ensuring they meet evolving needs, inputs and challenges.

Responsible & Ethical Use of AI

Promote a balanced approach, taking into account local knowledge and traditions, which may offer alternative solutions and tools. Educate all stakeholders of the capabilities and limitations of AI to avoid over-reliance on AI-based solutions in the field.

Safety & Security

Implement safeguards, to protect the rights and dignity of all peoples, especially vulnerable groups, such as children, women, refugees, the elderly and people with disabilities, from harm or exploitation by AI.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Implement bias detection and mitigation strategies to ensure that AI algorithms do not reinforce existing inequalities or create discrimination. Address unintended actions that exacerbate inequalities. Provide training and resources for digital literacy, empowering communities to use AI tools.



AI for Economy & Finance

Amélie Thouvenot, France



The emergence of Artificial Intelligence globally has disrupted the way that many sectors operate, specially retail banking & financial services, which have not been immune to this disruption.

Fundamentally, AI has enabled companies and individuals to harvest the power of trillions of data points. This technology can help us improve systems and processes we already have in place. For instance, in our fight against climate change, we can build algorithms that better predict weather patterns and financing needs. We can build credit risk models across a range of banking services that are more equitable and accurate, based on a sophisticated understanding of customer behavior.

By building a historical understanding of financial transactions, AI can play an important role in automating the recognition of fraudulent activity and anomalies. The potential for this application is evident in financial services and extends to cyber security and national security. Fundamentally, AI's ability to leverage immense amounts of historical data our society has access to can be leveraged to refine existing tools & build new predictive models that strengthen our societal structures.

For its part, AI can operate efficiently and continue to improve based on the quality and quantity of

data points it is exposed to. In the world of finance, there are two concerns when it comes to use of AI.

First, the privacy and randomization of individual data. This risk is not novel – our society has been facing it since the advent of the internet and the commercialization of data collection. However, the scale of data reach and analytic power is unprecedented with AI. There are efforts across the European Union and the United States to ensure data collection is regulated and we must continue to stay cautious and build concrete guard-rails.

Second, there is a pressing need for clean energy to power the immense energy demand that data centers for AI technologies have driven. In recent years, the United States experienced almost no growth in power demand. This is expected to change, with electricity demand growing 2% annually through 2030, with data centers representing a significant portion of this growth.

As our society faces extreme weather risks and works towards global decarbonization, we must ensure our efforts are not negated to fulfill the energy demand of new technologies, which will require new models of economy and finance, especially green financing.

Recommendations

Financial standards for use of AI

Nations, financial institutions, central banks must collaborate with and across industry stakeholders to establish clear guidelines for the ethical use of AI in finance, ensuring consistency and accountability in this critical sector.

Finance for Sustainable Energy Transition

Advocate for and invest in new financial models and options for renewable and clean energy solutions to power AI data centers, reducing the environmental impact of AI technologies and finding new avenues for growth, investment and portfolio expansion in the financial sector.

AI for Good in Economy & Finance

Human Oversight & Determination

Maintain active human oversight over AI-driven financial decisions, especially in critical areas like credit scoring and fraud detection. Empower human decision-makers to intervene in AI processes as ethical or contextual concerns arise.

Safety & Security

Implement robust security measures to protect sensitive financial data processed by AI systems. Safeguard against cyber threats, fraud and ensure AI models are resilient to manipulation or misuse. Create multiple levels of checks to ensure customer data & finance is secure.

New Financial Innovation with Responsible AI

Foster a culture of innovation in financial and banking services by promoting responsible AI experimentation, which can bring down costs, increase money flows & ease banking, while safeguarding and managing risks and protecting consumers.

Digital Literacy for AI Digital Banking

It is important for institutions to support customers as the world of retail banking undergoes massive digitalisation, spearheaded by AI. Creating and spreading digital literacy, knowledge of financial AI solutions is paramount across the Global South.

Accessibility & Equity

Design AI systems in finance to be accessible to all, regardless of socio-economic status or technical proficiency. Make them user friendly, specially for older generations. Implement equitable AI models that ensure fair access to financial services for underserved & marginalized communities, young girls and legal immigrants.

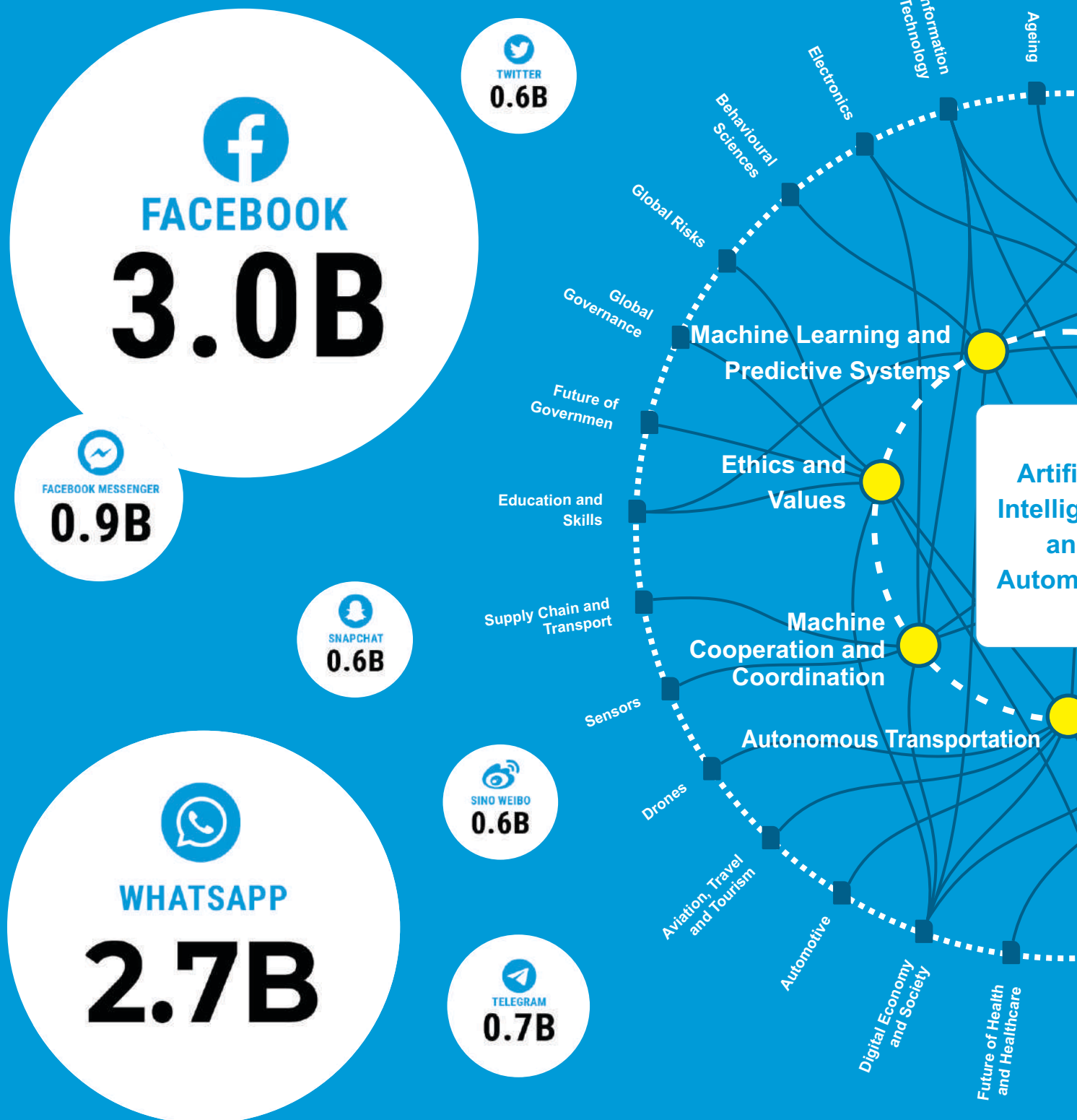
Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Ensure AI models are free from biases, promoting fairness across financial services. Regularly audit AI systems to prevent discriminatory outcomes in areas like lending, insurance, and investment.



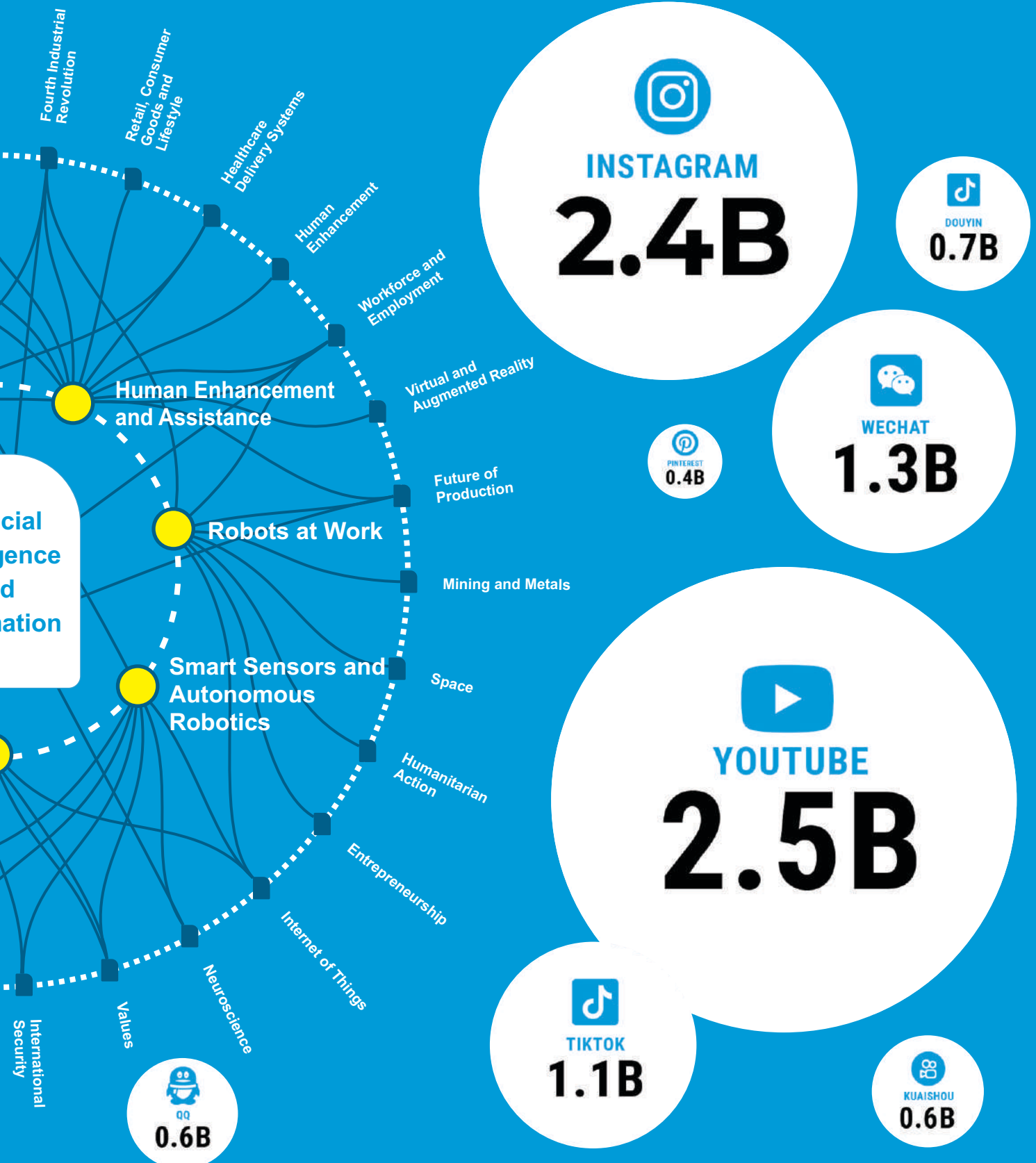
WORLD OF

5.4 Billion Global Internet Users in an



5 BILLIONS

AI infused Digital Media Environment



AI for Equitable Development

Armela Brocaj, Belgium



AI's rapid advancement promises to play an increasingly important role in global development. Its potential capabilities could improve the well being of vulnerable communities in different regions, reducing global inequity. Though AI is not a novel technology, it can play a crucial role in accelerating the Sustainable Development Goals, with its tools and technology benefitting humanity and development, rather than prolonging systemic inequalities and divides.

To achieve equitable development for all, it is essential that there be equitable access to AI tools and technologies, which can create positive change. Digital connections today are unevenly distributed across geographies, income levels and gender. Data, which is the fuel on which all AI systems thrive, is only as good as the engineer, researcher, programmer building the AI system. Thus it is instrumental to be conscious of the historical and structural dynamics behind data, and to strive to construct a more representative depiction of datasets, for use of AI in development.

Digital data gaps can lead to blind spots that inadvertently enforce existing inequities as machine learning tools are based on data that is available, but that is not necessarily representative. Without critical thinking, AI generated results can

shape our worldview. For instance, because womens' voices are underrepresented in the investment of AI digital tools, it results in the underinvestment of AI tools promoting reproductive health rights.

Thus inclusive AI requires a holistic approach that engages local communities through co-creation of AI technologies. This will ensure a context and culture driven understanding of the safe usage and utility of AI in accelerating equitable development.

As our daily interaction with AI systems increases exponentially, advancements in AI technologies should be met with careful consideration for their *inclusivity, transparency and accountability* mechanisms. Further, AI systems must ensure the correct demographic representation of subjects they will be applied to.

For AI to comprehensively assist in ensuring equitable development, the key is to develop AI skills and data literacy amongst the masses, which in turn will ensure digital safety and privacy.

This robust standard of AI competencies can be achieved through collaboration with governments, civil society, academia, private sector, digital platforms, technology companies and others.

Recommendations

Create Equitable AI Knowledge Systems

AI education and skills training is fundamental to increase the representation of various groups in the development of AI tools, such as young girls. We must foster AI literacy through formal & informal education, with a focus on AI for development.

Valu Co-creation in AI Systems

AI should be inclusive & incorporate content and context of local communities through Co-creation of AI technologies. This will ensure safe usage and utility of AI in accelerating development and help businesses and individuals avoid reputational damage & financial loss.

AI for Good in Equitable Development

Transparency & Explainability

Provide clear documentation of dataset structures and AI models to enhance transparency. In addition, outlining basis of AI data categorisation and AI logic functions would account for more transparency and understanding of AI tools.

Accessibility & Equity

Inclusivity is a widely agreed ethical norm for AI systems. Guarantee equitable access to AI by designing systems that cater to a diverse range of users. Advocate for the democratization of AI resources to ensure global access, particularly in underserved and underconnected regions.

Adaptable AI pricing for Global Accessibility

To make AI applications widely accessible, pricing models should be adaptable, based on location and occupation. Accessibility must also cover design, making AI applications user friendly for less tech proficient and differently abled persons users.

Equitable Data Representation in Equitable AI

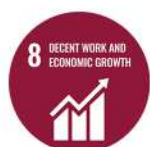
Ensure those creating AI technologies represent diverse populations & geographies. Regular audit of AI systems to correct misrepresentations in data is important. Testing datasets for conscious and unconscious bias is recommended to truly achieve equitable development of AI.

Human Oversight & Determination

Maintain active human oversight in AI processes to ensure ethical and context-sensitive decisions. Empower local decision-makers to influence AI applications within their communities, ensuring technology aligns with local values and needs.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Develop and enforce policies that ensure AI systems are free from bias and discrimination, particularly against marginalized populations. Implement mechanisms to assess and ensure fair treatment across all AI-driven processes, with a commitment to equality in outcomes.



AI for Disaster Risk Reduction

Sirine El Halabi, Lebanon



AI technologies have the potential to significantly add to efforts to save lives, reduce vulnerabilities, and build resilient communities. The technology can be harnessed to strengthen preparedness, improve response strategies, and foster resilience in disaster-affected areas, while adhering to fundamental humanitarian principles.

In Disaster Risk Reduction, AI tools can enhance preparedness by accurately predicting potential disaster scenarios, help implement proactive measures that mitigate risks & minimize impacts. AI simulations can be invaluable for training responders & local communities, increasing readiness and the overall effectiveness of emergency response efforts.

In times of disaster, AI tools help optimize allocation of resources, ensuring that they are deployed efficiently to maximize impact. The technology also fosters collaboration, facilitating data sharing & best practices among stakeholders, strengthening collective efforts.

One of the most powerful aspects of AI is its ability to learn and improve over time. By analyzing outcomes and feedback from past disasters, AI systems can refine their algorithms to become more effective in future scenarios. This

continuous learning process allows AI to adapt to new challenges and evolving threats, ensuring that disaster risk reduction and management strategies remain relevant and effective in a rapidly changing world where the global climate crisis is causing new unprecedented disasters.

AI tools offer the capacity to provide independent and objective risk assessments that guide disaster preparedness and response activities, away from political or economic pressures. Relying on data-driven analysis, AI can ensure that assistance is delivered solely based on need; devoid of bias or discrimination. The inherent objectivity of AI technologies, grounded in real-time data and algorithms, can ensure emergency interventions are impartial & do not favour any side in conflicts. Further, by analysing large datasets, AI can ensure that aid reaches all those in need, irrespective of their location, background, or demographics.

As an emerging tool for disaster risk reduction, AI is uniquely capable of scaling up disaster response efforts in ways that were previously unimaginable. Thus we must take informed decisions for the use of AI to save lives & reduce damage in times of crises while remaining mindful of its limitations. With more human oversight, training & data, AI can be a game changer in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Recommendations

AI for Human Dignity during Disasters

AI solutions enhance the ability to prioritize and allocate resources where they are most urgently needed, helping save lives & safeguarding human dignity during emergencies. It is also instrumental in identifying the needs of vulnerable groups across different contexts.

Continuous Learning & Adaptation

AI's self-learning ability allows it to continuously evolve, incorporating best practises & learning from community feedback, into disaster response efforts, ensuring that the voices and perspectives of those affected are duly considered & adopted.

AI for Good in DRR

Human Oversight & Determination

Maintain human oversight in all AI-driven disaster response decisions to ensure ethical considerations are addressed and to validate AI outputs. Establish protocols for human intervention when AI recommendations may conflict with human judgment or ethical standards.

Safety & Security

Implement cybersecurity measures to protect AI systems from unauthorized access & manipulation during disaster response operations. Ensure AI complies with data protection regulations to safeguard sensitive information.

AI Solutions for Scalability & Efficiency

With the ability to process vast amounts of data in real-time, AI's scalability ensures that even in the most widespread emergencies, resources can be allocated efficiently, and decisions can be made promptly to save lives & reduce damage; making it possible to manage large-scale disaster scenarios.

Holistic AI Predictive Programming for DRR

Large computational AI models and programs can be a game changer in predictive analytics for disaster risk reduction, helping identify emerging fault-lines, disaster zones and emerging crises through analysis of data from a variety of sources.

Fairness & Proportionality

Use AI to conduct unbiased risk assessments based on data-driven analysis. Ensure AI assisted disaster response is impartial and free from political or economic influence. Verify that use of AI applications are proportionate to the scale of the emergency, avoiding over-reliance on AI.

Accessibility & Equity

AI tools for disaster response must be accessible to all stakeholders, including those with disabilities and underserved communities. Ensure AI-driven disaster relief is equitable, providing support based on need and gravity of the situation.



AI for Climate Change

Natacha Tsivery, Madagascar



It is undeniable that combating climate change stands as one of the most significant global challenges of our time. The escalating frequency and severity of extreme weather events, including heat waves, prolonged droughts, and floods, serve as clear indicators of the urgent need for action.

Innovative policies must be swiftly adopted to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Artificial Intelligence has emerged as a powerful tool to advance and scale up transformative climate solutions for mitigation, adaptation, and resilience.

AI is already being utilized in various applications for climate solutions. International organizations such as the Red Cross utilize machine learning models to predict floods based on weather patterns and river levels in Mozambique, enabling timely evacuation & disaster preparedness. Similarly, the African Climate Policy Center leverages AI to enhance climate models for the Sahel region, providing precise predictions of drought patterns, thereby aiding in agricultural activities & water resource management. UN Environmental Programme has developed AI-powered digital solutions and tools to predict deforestation increasing our resilience to effects of climate change while also building new capacity. Yet the

of AI is uneven across regions, with the digital divide resulting from unequal access to technology & the high cost of building compute infrastructure leaving some regions, such as the African continent, lagging behind.

Our endeavor must be to necessitate collaboration across governments & international organizations, which act as key stakeholders in achieving the SDGs and the temperature targets outlined by the Paris Agreement. We must leverage AI tools and technologies, supporting capacity building efforts in developing countries to devise local & practical AI solutions for climate action. It is also crucial to access & share valuable information & expertise regarding climate technologies with all countries and integrate AI into national climate action plans, particularly in countries of the Global South.

We must also be mindful of the environmental strain caused by higher compute capacity, which needs huge water & electricity to operate advanced AI systems & models. Better more innovative AI solutions are the need of the hour.

In support of the global call to action by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, *AI should be reliable, safe, ethical and should supercharge climate action.*

Recommendations

Transfer of AI Technologies for Climate Action

Facilitate transfer of AI technologies & expertise to the developing world, enabling them to develop and deploy innovative AI solutions for urgent climate action. Enable and support the training of relevant stakeholders in AI tools and systems.

Employ AI in Climate Policy-Making Processes

AI can be used in the policy making process by employing smart data analysis to assess and track climate policies & make prompt suggestions based on accurate climate change predictions, mitigating new risks & warning affected populations.

Minimize Environmental Impact of AI

Implement measures to minimize environmental impact of AI, considering the substantial and large infrastructure & energy requirements, advanced AI models require for functioning.

Integrate AI in National Action Plans for SDGs

Take ownership & initiative for global AI solutions to meet national climate obligations and develop informed and future looking National Action Plans to decrease of emissions, increase use of renewables and transition towards a more sustainable and green human society.

AI for Good in Climate Change

Transparency & Equity

Respond to the challenges of climate change in a manner that fosters fairness & equality in AI tools and technologies, while upholding all ethical standards across different climate action areas.

Accessibility & Explainability

Develop local AI organisational networks, support capacity building efforts in developing countries to leverage emerging digital technologies, which enable locally-led solutions for climate action. Allow for integration of vulnerable communities into the global AI discourse, especially small island states which are dramatically affected.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Respond to climate change in a manner that fosters fairness and equality, while upholding ethical standards. Countries should prioritiz development of ethical frameworks and guidelines for the use of AI in climate models, systems and solutions.

Human Oversight

Develop governance frameworks, prescriptive guidelines and comprehensive regulation for evidence-based policymaking that is able to cope with the exponential growth of AI tools and their emerging use for new climate solutions.



AI for International Law

Victoria Smith Lind, Sweden



In an ever-evolving society where AI is growing rapidly, it is crucial to understand & regulate its use appropriately, for warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development.

In International Humanitarian Law (IHL), certain ethical and legal implications arise concerning the use of AI. Armed conflicts have devastating consequences not only for the people living in areas where there are ongoing conflicts, but also in neighboring cities and countries, due to spillover effects. For this reason, armed conflicts have a deep negative affect on all the SDGs.

Today AI is being employed in both major ongoing wars in our world: Russia-Ukraine war in Europe and the Israel-Hamas conflict in the Middle East. This rapidly evolving AI warfare paradigm is creating new implications for IHL. One major fear is whether AI technology can differentiate between combatants & civilians, especially in complex situations like urban warfare where the distinction is often murky & contextual.

Although AI in armed conflict can be harnessed for positive intentions, such as protecting civilians and reducing collateral during conflict, it is largely employed in highly dangerous weapons systems, resulting in harmful consequences for humanity.

The use of lethal autonomus weapon systems (LAWS) in warfare is a direct & principle threat to IHL, as in such cases humans no longer control life and death decision-making, with so called 'AI killer Robots' making the final call.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which is the universal gaurdian and promoter of IHL, has focused on the use of AI in warfare in two specific different ways, namely -

- 1) AI's use in the conduct of warfare or in other situations of violence and conflict.
- 2) AI's use in humanitarian action to assist and protect victims of armed conflict.

ICRC has cleary stated "*any new technology of warfare must be used, and must be capable of being used, in compliance with existing rules of international humanitarian law.*" According to Additional Protocol I of the Geneva Conventions, this is a mandotary and universal requirement.

Even as the legal and moral implications of use of AI in LAWS is under serious consideration by the international community, such AI systems pose significant risks. We must therefore develop understanding and awareness of use of AI in armed conflict & its effects, both negative and positive, to foster strong multilateral cooperation & agreement under the the UN System and the ICRC mandate.

Recommendations

Use of AI in armed conflict must adhere to IHL

AI poses a significant and principle threat to IHL and the technology's military applications must be controlled to strictly adhere to humanitarian principles. Use of weaponised AI in armed conflict can lead to major unexpected consequences for all.

Strengthen IHL Legal Frameworks

Develop and adopt new international treaties and protocols that specifically address the use of AI in armed conflicts, ensuring that AI technologies comply with existing IHL legal standards and adapt to emerging challenges, with a specific focus on Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems.

AI for Good in International Law

Proportionality & Do No Harm

AI in armed conflict must strictly adhere to International Humanitarian Law, ensuring that its use does not cause unnecessary suffering and excessive collateral damage. Ensure AI systems are designed and deployed in a manner that minimises harm to civilians, prioritising the protection of human life and dignity.

Transparency & Explainability

AI systems used in warfare must be transparent in their decision-making processes, allowing for clear accountability and understanding of how decisions are made.

Multilateral Agreement on AI Governance

Reach collaboration and agreement among states, international organisations and civil society for the establishment of global norms and guidelines concerning the responsible and ethical use of AI for human society, built on transparency & trust.

Foster Ethical Research & Development of AI

Support research initiatives focused on the ethical use of AI for positive implications in armed conflict, such as encouraging the development of AI systems that prioritise humanitarian outcomes, ease suffering, help in relief & rescue mechanisms and comply with International Humanitarian Law.

Human Oversight & Determination

AI systems in warfare must operate under strict human oversight, ensuring that critical decisions, especially those involving life and death, are made by humans. Human control over autonomous weapon systems is necessary for accountability and compliance with ethical and legal standards.

Safety & Security

Implement rigorous testing and validation of AI systems used in armed conflict to ensure they meet the highest safety standards. Ensure AI systems are secure from manipulation and misuse, protecting civilian populations from unintended harm.



AI for Law Enforcement

Pol. Lt. Col. Phirapat Mangkhalasiri, Thailand



In the modern era, the intersection of technology and law enforcement has ushered in a new age of policing. The integration of Artificial Intelligence into policing practices has significantly altered the traditional approaches to crime detection, investigation, and prevention.

No longer limited to reactive responses, law enforcement agencies now have access to AI tools that allow for proactive and data-informed decision-making. AI's ability to analyze vast datasets in real-time, recognize patterns, and predict outcomes has become an invaluable asset in the quest for safer communities and more efficient policing.

The introduction of AI into law enforcement is a game-changer, offering advanced capabilities that enhance the ability to identify potential threats, prevent criminal activities, and solve complex cases with greater speed and accuracy.

Technologies such as AI-powered facial recognition, predictive policing algorithms, and automated surveillance systems are pushing the boundaries of what is possible in modern policing. These tools enable officers to anticipate and address criminal behavior before it escalates, thereby transforming how safety and security are

maintained in society. However, the rise of AI in law enforcement also brings with it a range of challenges that must be carefully addressed.

Concerns regarding privacy, the potential for biased outcomes, and the risk of over-surveillance are central to the ongoing debate about the ethical use of AI in policing. Without proper oversight, AI could exacerbate existing social inequalities, leading to disproportionate impacts on certain communities.

Thus, while AI offers significant opportunities for improving public safety, its deployment must be guided by principles that prioritize fairness, accountability, and respect for civil liberties.

The power of AI should not be wielded indiscriminately; instead, it must be applied in a targeted manner, with clear limitations to prevent overreach. Law enforcement personnel should retain the ability to override AI-driven decisions and must remain fully accountable for the outcomes of their actions. We must thus facilitate global cooperation, working with international partners to develop best practices and standards for AI usage in policing and emphasise on training law enforcement personnel on how to use AI for the Good of society, without causing harm.

Recommendations

Engage the Public Transparently on use of AI

Informing the public about the use of AI in policing and address concerns through open dialogue. Commit to ethical AI usage, by adopting policies that ensure AI is used in a manner that respects civil liberties and human rights.

Create Legal Frameworks for AI in Policing

Establish clear laws to regulate use of AI in law enforcement. Implement independent oversight bodies, to audit AI use and ensure compliance with ethical standards and legal regulations. Have representation of civil society members, justice system on such independent oversight bodies.

AI for Good in Law Enforcement

Human Oversight & Determination

AI must operate under the guidance of human officers to ensure that ethical and legal standards are upheld. Human oversight is crucial for preventing errors, mitigating risks, and ensuring that AI is used in a manner that respects human dignity and justice. Law enforcement personnel should retain the ability to override AI decisions.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Ensuring fairness is a critical component. AI must be trained on datasets that reflect the diversity of the populations they serve, and audits should be conducted to detect and correct any biases.

Label AI outputs in Law Enforcement

Clearly designate and label AI outputs, ensuring AI-generated data, predictions, decisions and recommendations are easily identifiable by law enforcement officers and the public.

Policing Algorithmic Transparency is Essential

Ensure algorithmic transparency in policing by providing detailed records of AI design, data used and the decision-making processes. Maintain social transparency by openly addressing potential negative effects of AI systems and tools such as bias, discrimination, and privacy concerns. Check and monitor AI algorithms on a regular basis.

Proportionality & Do No Harm

AI in law enforcement must be deployed with a focus on proportionality—ensuring that the use of AI is justified by specific needs of each situation. AI should not be wielded indiscriminately; instead, it must be applied in a targeted manner, with clear limitations to prevent overreach.

Safety & Security

Implement robust security measures, ensuring AI systems are protected from unauthorized access and tampering. They must function as intended and should not compromise the safety of law enforcement operations or rights of individuals.



AI for Communication

Luisa Taranto, Brazil



The arrival of the Internet dramatically reshaped our models of communication starting in the late 20th century. Letters that took months to go back and forth, phone calls that could cost a fortune, and encounters that had to wait years to happen were gradually replaced by emails, online chats, social media, and live video calls.

The internet brought the world closer together and allowed people to access information through faster and easier means, ushering in a new digital information landscape. At the same time, internet also deepened social inequalities. Societies that were already marginalized became even more excluded if they did not have access to the internet.

Even today, in a world of 8 billion people, almost 2.6 billion people still do not have access to the internet, according to the UN International Telecommunication Union. Thus, even as we try to achieve last-mile connectivity in an already hyper-connected world, the rapid spread of AI has raised the bar to an unprecedented level.

Natural Language Processing (NLP), AI tools and automated logic functions are making virtual assistants like Alexa and Siri more efficient. Video calls are being translated simultaneously allowing people from different cultures to communicate more easily, and speech-to-text and text-to-speech

technologies powered by AI are enhancing accessibility for millions of people.

Nevertheless, AI has brought new challenges for mass communications. It has become harder than ever for the broader public to identify fake news, misinformation, and disinformation because of AI-generated audio-visual content. Social media bubbles are becoming more complex to burst due to AI being trained to personalize people's virtual experience despite the possibility of including fake or harmful content in it.

Tools like ChatGPT are widely used without the widespread fact-checking regulatory mindset they require, and deepfakes have turned into malicious technology, creating new problems for human security, dignity, societal trust & humanity.

With the development of AI tools & technologies restricted to a select group of companies, society is forced to rely on these few for-profit businesses to create & enable safe digital spaces, especially for young girls and women.

Meanwhile, even as governments & policymakers rush to create AI regulations, the technology's rapid expansion is ushering in a new communications paradigm; one whose rules, conduct, and future are still being decided.

Recommendations

AI Led Real-Time Digital Fact Checking

Amidst a global ‘infodemic’ of misinformation, disinformation, and fake news which harms human lives, AI tools should be used to make digital spaces safe and inclusive through real-time fact checking & flagging of malicious content.

Distinction b/w Human & AI-made Content

Ensure automatic labeling of AI-generated content using easily identifiable data markers. Create and adopt a universal system, where digital content is labeled based on its authenticity, giving online users information on what they are consuming.

A Global Digital Compact that works for All

Develop specific global legislation regarding the use of AI in communication & society, enforcing accountability mechanisms to prevent misuse of AI technologies. Partner with technology companies to achieve agreement on future communications.

Facilitate Global Media Literacy & AI Training

Create public policies to invest in AI and Media Literacy training at academic, professional, and institutional levels. Enhance people's digital skills regarding AI functionality in order to promote positive and responsible virtual behavior.

AI for Good in Communication

Transparency & Explainability

All AI tools & technologies must have their algorithm and development process accessible so that it is clear how AI is providing the service in question. Transparency and explainability are essential to create mechanisms of accountability, enhance positive human decision-making and mitigate discrimination, and ensure human rights.

Safety & Security

User consent and privacy on digital platforms is crucial when using AI identifying markers & trackers. Breaching users digital communications should be strictly prohibited & punishable.

Accessibility & Equity

AI technologies must be developed to ensure all people can utilize them. Digital platforms and deployers must include a variety of international languages as well as accessibility resources for people with disabilities & other communities.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Digital platforms and technology companies must ensure that their machine learning and AI systems do not exacerbate existing bias and discrimination. AI tools must take into account aspects like race, color, descent, gender, age, language, religion, and nationality when interacting with humans.



AI for Diplomacy

Dr. Khouzeifi Issakha Doud-bane, Chad



Artificial Intelligence is not just a technological innovation; it is a transformative force with profound implications for global diplomacy. As AI rapidly evolves, it is becoming a pivotal tool in international relations, influencing everything from communication to policy formulation.

UN Secretary-General António Guterres has aptly noted, “*We are on the verge of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live, work, & relate to one another.*” This digital revolution extends deeply into diplomacy, where AI is increasingly shaping how nations interact, negotiate, and collaborate on the global stage, redefining the nature of the international system.

Importantly, the involvement of young people in diplomacy is vital, as they are uniquely positioned to shape the ethical and responsible integration of AI into diplomatic practices. As ‘digital natives’, youth are not only the most impacted by the digital age but also the most capable of driving innovation within it. Their active participation ensures that AI is harnessed not just for efficiency but also for fairness, inclusivity, and the global good.

Within diplomacy itself, AI is revolutionising communication by breaking language barriers through real-time translation services and offering

advanced sentiment analysis that helps diplomats navigate the nuances of international dialogues.

AI tools are bridging linguistic & cultural divides, enabling more effective cross-cultural exchanges and aligning with the UN mission to foster global dialogue and understanding. AI with its capacity to process and analyze vast amounts of data is changing diplomacy by enabling more informed and proactive decision-making. By predicting potential conflicts, modeling outcomes, and recommending strategies grounded in data rather than conjecture, AI-driven insights significantly enhance the precision of diplomatic actions.

We must therefore create dedicated platforms for diplomats, particularly youth diplomats to engage with global AI governance, fostering a more diverse & representative approach to policy making. The involvement of youth, exemplified by initiatives like the **Global AI Youth Advisory Body**, is crucial in leading the charge towards ethical AI governance.

Yet, despite its transformative potential, AI also poses significant risks that could undermine diplomatic relations. The misuse of AI threatens to erode trust & destabilize international cooperation. We must all work together to avoid this pitfall.

Recommendations

Empowering Youth in AI Diplomacy

Young people, as digital natives, are at forefront of AI innovation and are invaluable contributors to ensuring that AI serves the global good. It is imperative to actively include youth voices in AI decision-making for multilateral diplomacy.

Specialised AI Training for Diplomats

Specialized AI training and education programs, internships and fellowships must be initiated through which we can bridge the gap between AI & diplomacy, equipping young diplomats, leaders, civil society actors to skill themselves in this crucial field & lead new AI diplomatic initiatives.

AI for Good in Diplomacy

Proportionality & Do No Harm

Ensure that use of AI in diplomacy is proportionate to the goals pursued, avoiding over-reliance on AI in sensitive areas where human judgement and actions is critical. Conduct timely assessments to prevent unintended consequences from AI that would harm diplomatic efforts.

Safety & Security

Protect diplomatic processes and data from risks associated with AI, ensuring that the use of AI enhances rather than compromises security. Implement cybersecurity measures to protect AI systems used in diplomacy and policy meetings.

Forging an AI PACT for All

Multilateral diplomacy must ensure that emerging technologies like AI work for humanity equitably. Global governance of AI is a new frontier, which can be addressed at the Summit of the Future by building consensus in the international system.

Shaping the Future of AI Diplomacy

Emphasis must be placed on AI driven diplomacy that contributes positively to peace and security, particularly in areas of outer space, digital spaces, well-being of future generations & a more secure and collaborative international environment, with youth shaping diplomacy and decision-making.

Accessibility & Equality

Guarantee that AI technologies used in diplomacy are accessible to all relevant stakeholders for equitable participation and benefits. Ensure AI tools are accessible to diplomats from all regions, including developing countries.

Transparency & Explainability

Ensure that AI-driven processes in diplomacy are transparent and explainable, fostering trust and understanding among stakeholders. Document AI decision-making processes & make them available for review. Communicate AI recommendations clearly, explaining how conclusions were reached.



AI for Peace and Security

Ayush Garg, India



Stability and Predictability are the most important values in the international system. They are the fundamental drivers of peace and security amongst States & shape decision-making based on national interests, particularly in Great Power politics & competition. Emerging technologies like artificial intelligence are highly disruptive as they introduce asymmetry in today's multilateral global order.

For peace & security professionals AI is best defined as an *asymmetric strategic technology* that is destabilizing for international peace & security, particularly when it come to militarized AI.

Threats to peace and security come in different forms. They can be armed conflicts, geopolitical divisions, cybercrimes, nuclear arms race, militarisation of outer space, autonomous weapon systems, biological & chemical weapons, climate change, global pandemics and black swan events.

With the rapid infusion and adoption of militarised AI technologies, global military powers like the U.S., China and NATO can already be seen moving away from the construct that AI revolution in military affairs can be reversed and abolished. Instead, they are calling for “accelerated safe and responsible use artificial intelligence.” Hence we are going to see more AI in warfare, not less, as AI finds new military applications everyday with

ongoing wars in Ukraine and Gaza having already emerged as “AI labs” for warfare.

Yet securing peace in the broader sense is not just about armed conflicts. It is about fulfilling basic societal needs and aspirations in a time of flux. With AI affecting the labour market & digitalising manufacturing; job automation threatens the right to work of common masses, leading to job displacement, economic instability and public unrest; especially as AI is developed on exisiting inequalities & technological gaps between nations.

We must therefore promote initiatives for the responsible use of AI across – national, bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral spaces. Even as the United Nations declares a *New Agenda for Peace* adopting new approaches, strategies and practices for peace operations; we must look to securing the global commons of outer space and oceans from accelerated militarisation and weaponsisation.

In the strategic domain, as AI destabilises nuclear defence architecture by injecting a powerful sense of uncertainty in the nuclear command & control mechanisms of states with nuclear weapons; and lethal autonomous weapon systems target & kill humans autonomously on the tactical battlefield, with the first such case recorded in Libya in 2021, the era of *Intelligised Warfare* is here.

Recommendations

Declare AI as Asymmetric Strategic Technology

AI must be recognised as an asymmetric strategic technology which plays a major disruptive role in peace and security operations. Understanding must be developed in the international system on establishing the guardrails for use of militarised AI

Peaceful Use of AI in Outer Space

Ensure the peaceful use of artificial Intelligence in outer space for communications, development, geospatial mapping & human ingenuity. AI applications must not violate the UN Outer Space Treaty and periodic revisions must take place to ensure the Treaty adapts to changing realities.

AI for Good in Peace & Security

Human Oversight & Determination

Human command & control of militarised AI systems is a fundamental requirement of modern warfare. Military and security officers must have the authority and protocol to override AI decisions during armed conflict, which is necessary to maintain accountability & assign responsibility.

Safety & Security

Peace and Security professionals must avoid an over-reliance on AI technologies and must have systems in place to regularly check & audit the algorithms of militarised AI platforms to detect malfunction, sabotage and unintended harm.

Restrict militarised AI in Nuclear Deterrence

Militarised AI destabilises the always-never calculation in nuclear deterrence, in that States want absolute assurance that the nuclear weapons will always fire when ordered and will never fire unless the launch is intentional. AI injects uncertainty in this equilibrium & must be curbed.

Ban Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems

Use of LAWS must be banned in warfare even as AI continues to play a role in the battlespace. The Kill order should always come from a human command, not from autonomous algorithms. This is crucial for proper military command & control.

Proportionality & Do No Harm

Militarised AI systems must be built to adhere to Laws of Armed Conflict and recognise core principles of *necessity, proportionality, distinction and humanity*. The use of militarised AI systems must be justified in armed conflict & their overuse should be avoided in the battlefield.

Fairness & Non-Discrimination

Militarised AI must be trained on datasets which accurately reflect the conditions & populations of their deployment area. Accurate militarised AI can help save civilian lives & minimize suffering even as it helps build an Orwellian future.



Conclusion

LOOKING AHEAD: AI FOR ALL

With nations worldwide striving to meet the 2030 Agenda, AI has emerged as a key enabler, offering new and innovative solutions to some of the world's most pressing challenges, from climate change and poverty to healthcare and education.

The Code highlights how AI can be a game changer for the Sustainable Development Goals, presenting specific recommendations for each SDG goal; highlighting AI's ability to accelerate them in an ethical, safe and inclusive manner, upholding values of peace, human rights and equitable development.

With its advanced data processing capabilities, artificial intelligence can analyze vast amounts of information, identify patterns and offer predictive insights that can drive more rapid and informed decision making, resource allocation and program implementation.

At the same time, while its potential for driving the SDGs is immense, there are challenges to be addressed. One of the most significant concerns is the risk of widening the global digital divide, when access to AI in low and middle-income countries remains limited. This disparity could hinder progress towards SDGs in less developed but most

populated regions of our planet, where the need for innovation is most urgent.

Further, as new digital concepts & concerns of:

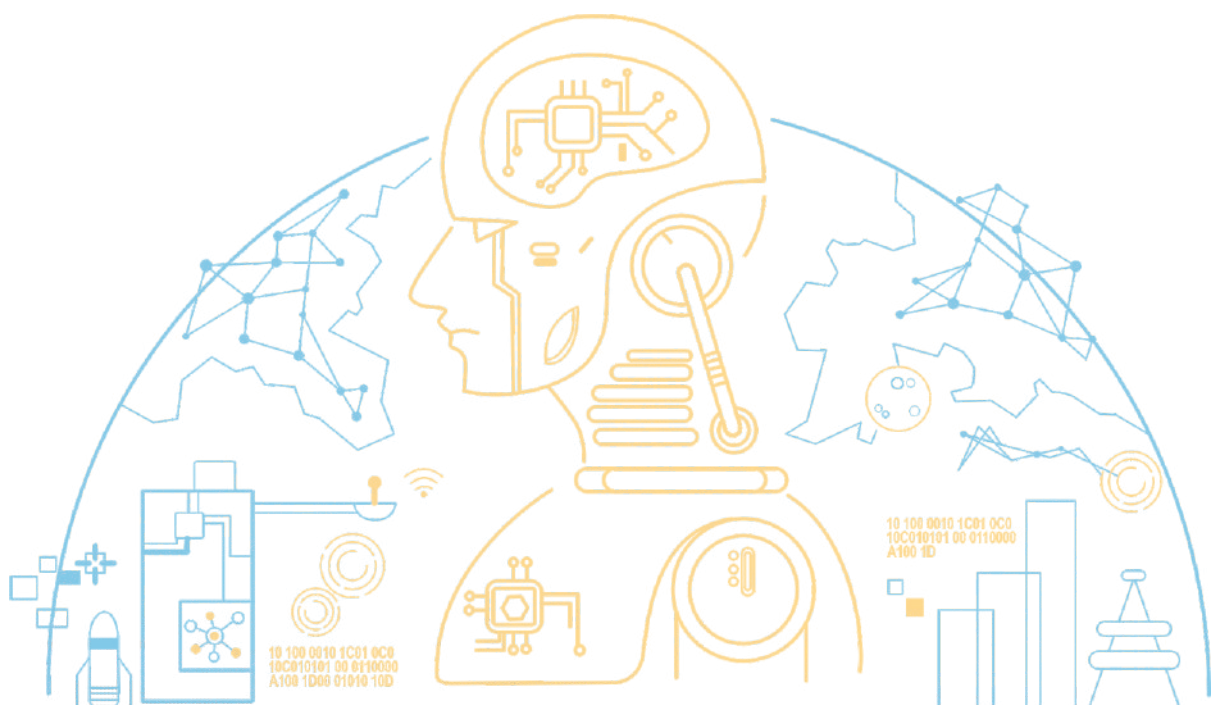
- 1) **Data Sovereignty**
- 2) **AI Data Colonization**
- 3) **Tech Black Box**

emerge and develop, the use of AI tools and technologies to do harm grows greater.

Recognizing these evolving dynamics, the Code of Conduct has illustrated a number of principles, as mapped out by the United Nations, which must be considered while implementing the outlined AI recommendations in support of the SDGs.

The use of artificial intelligence for Good, must eventually become a basic right. A right to ethical and responsible AI for everyone, everywhere.

The path towards inclusive progress rests in leaving no one behind. The Code of Conduct on AI for Humanity provides a blueprint to bolster the Global Goals to achieve this universal ideal. ■



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DELHI SCHOOL OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

We are Educators. Researchers. Specialists in AI

Our Mission is to
Democratise AI
by making AI skills,
knowledge & training
accessible, affordable
and *certifiable* for All.
Especially in countries
of the Global South.



A PIONEERING MODERN INSTITUTION FOCUSSED ON 4 VERTICALS

Digitisation of Democracy

AI is redefining core functions of governance and peoples lives, transforming democracy in a wide array of ways. It is restructuring the means through which citizens interact & adopt democratic governance structures.

We work on identifying this change

Advanced Learning

AI enables futuristic education to not only be more fruitful but also personalised. New educational tools, powered with AI, read humans just as humans read them, establishing a new education paradigm.

We educate present and future Generations

Research & Development

AI is revolutionising the world we live in and redesigning almost all aspects of human interaction in the personal, public, societal, national and international spheres, leading to a new way of life, work and play.

We specialize in implementation of AI

Defence Applications

Militarized AI acts as a force multiplier in the domains of Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, Reconnaissance and Kill, leading to enhanced warfare capacity; drastically changing modern battlespace and armed conflict.

We focus on debate and use of militarized AI



Global Youth AI Advisory Body



Artificial Intelligence is the single biggest technological revolution of our lifetimes.

The **Global Youth AI Advisory Body** brings together multidisciplinary youth experts and specialists from across continents and geographies, to map, debate, discuss and report on the impact of artificial intelligence on human society.

The **Code of Conduct on AI for Humanity** outlines concrete recommendations to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals, at the United Nations Summit of the Future

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