



Committee: United Nations Human Rights Committee

Topic: Rights and Duties of Artificial General Intelligence

Sponsors: Ukraine, United Kingdom

Signatories: Commonwealth of Australia, Israel, Japan, Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia, Libya, Republic of Singapore, United Mexican states, United States of America

The United Nations Human Rights Committee,

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the rapid development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the potential emergence of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI), which may significantly transform economic systems, governance structures, and social interactions worldwide,

Recalling the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the mandate of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR) to protect and uphold fundamental civil and political rights, including privacy, freedom of expression, and protection from discrimination,

Emphasizing each country's own sovereignty with regards to how AGI is managed within its frontiers and legal residents of the country according to and respecting its own laws, religion, culture and political background.

Acknowledging the potential risks posed by the development and deployment of Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) systems, including concerns related to safety, ethical governance, and the possible impact on social stability, economic structures, and the protection of fundamental human rights,

Emphasizing the importance of transparency and accountability in the development and deployments of AI systems, along with responsibility of Member States, international organizations, and private sector developers to ensure ethical safeguards regarding AGI,

Focusing on balanced and responsible innovation and its role in maintaining security within countries, without interfering with national sovereignty,

Prioritizing preventive safeguards while monitoring and supporting countries in development to strengthen resilience, promote sustainable development, and mitigate emerging risks

Taking into consideration the importance of international cooperation and multilateral dialogue in addressing the cross-border implications of AI technologies and preventing their misuse in ways that undermine civil and political rights,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a dedicated section on the United Nations' public domain website (un.org) focused on Artificial Intelligence, with the aim of publishing regular summaries and technical documents to ensure transparency in the development of these technologies. This will be implemented immediately and must be complied with until further notice.
2. *Recommends* the creation of an International Independent Scientific Panel on AI as a permanent oversight mechanism established for an indefinite duration to ensure global safety; this panel, composed of independent experts appointed through a detached process to ensure impartiality, will act as an early warning system to identify emerging systemic risks, such as threats to civil liberties and catastrophic algorithmic failures, by conducting technical reviews through biennial assessments and emergency alerts that integrate mandatory state self-reports with independent evaluations to ensure alignment with international human rights standards, suggesting Australia and Singapore to moderate this amendment considering their neutrality in international affairs.
3. *Encourages* the creation of the "Open Source AI Governance Transfer Initiative," designed to bridge the global Artificial Intelligence divide and safeguard human rights against un-audited algorithms. Member States with advanced technological ecosystems shall collaborate with developing nations to share and adapt existing open-source AI frameworks, through the establishment of a centralized, globally accessible digital repository, where countries can freely download ethical validation software to audit AI systems. This initiative will begin no later than twelve months after the adoption of this resolution, establishing itself as a permanent program.
4. *Decides* that Member States shall develop and implement accessible, free public AI education courses targeting the general public and non-technical workforce, instructed by industry professionals and researchers drawn from established National AI projects. These educational frameworks will be delivered through both digital platforms and local community centers. Financial and logistical assistance for implementing these public courses in developing and vulnerable nations shall be coordinated through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and existing international cooperation funds. Member States are encouraged to launch national pilot programs within eighteen months of this resolution's adoption, establishing them as permanent.

5. *Encouraged* to establish a new international treaty based in progressive contribution in relation to each nation's GDP following a model inspired by the WHO Scale of Assessments 2024-2025, where member states contribute according to their economic capacity with a minimum contribution of 0,001% and a maximum of 21%. These contributions shall finance the technical equipment, materials and the infrastructure necessary for the correct and efficient development. This framework would ensure a fairer distribution of global responsibility, channeling resources toward infrastructure, education and technology in the most vulnerable nations, reducing inequality and improving long term economic stability worldwide.

Further invites relevant international organizations as ECOSOC to contribute voluntary financial support to the treaties funding mechanism particularly in cases where Member States face severe implementation delays or lack the necessary resources.

6. *Encourages* developers and companies for safety, design, and deployment. Developers and companies are the main figures when building this technology as they hold the direct technical control on its architecture and security mechanisms, and are also encouraged to adopt secure-based regulatory frameworks and internal governance mechanisms that align with human rights. Therefore, responsibility for safety and design should lie with the developers of this technology, according to the EU Artificial Intelligence Act (2024). In this Act, developers are required to ensure safety before the system is available for the public. The deployment of a defective system will directly hold legally accountable the developers of it, according to the Production Liability Directive (EU) 2024/2853.

7. *Requests* States for regulation. The role of legally regulating an AGI System should fall under the State's responsibilities, according to Article 2 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This article establishes that States must adopt the necessary legislative measures to ensure the respect and protection of the rights recognized in said Covenant such as the right to privacy (Article 17), freedom of expression (Article 19), and equality before the Law (Article 26). To conduct this work, States would be required to acknowledge this responsibility to regulate emerging technologies.

8. *Creates* a commission of observer states composed of: Republic of Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, The Republic of Singapore and the federal republic of Germany.

- a) *Recognises* these countries to be in charge of AI development as well as being the head of the use of a fund other states could ask for.

- b) *Establishes* that the fund and the provision of AI-based resources shall be accessible upon request to any state seeking to become a beneficiary of financial aid, technical expertise, and associated resources.
 - c) *Ensures* full transparency in the distribution of resources; the commission shall manage the coordination with beneficiary states, the strategic fields for AI deployment, and the rigorous auditing of implementation details and financial quotas.
 - d) *Authorizes* the commission to revoke allocated resources and demand the immediate restitution of provided assistance upon the detection of any malpractice, misuse, or lack of integrity by the local authorities responsible for the implementation of said aid.
 - e) This commission may cooperate with other international entities like the global bank or the international monetary fund if needed.
 - f) This commission may accept other members within the observers if certain criteria is achieved:
 - i) A state voluntarily asks to be added to the committee.
 - ii) The state recognises the CCPR as binding.
 - iii) The state has the economical possibility to add monetary resources required for the fund.
 - iv) The state is investigated in order to make sure that no national interests are introduced within the commission.
 - v) The state is willing to cooperate with other member states within the commission.
 - vi) A prolonged inversion in I+D above the media of the OECD.
 - vii) The recognition as a technological power in terms of AI development.
9. *Recognises* that under the 51st article of the UN charter a state that considered its sovereignty and its existing violated may use the force to defend itself using every tool to not surpass the power of the attack.

Recognises that under the Resolution of the general Assembly 79/239 AI may be used in warfare with all the consignations approved in said document.

Recognises that all signing members agree with the 4th article of the CCPR treaty which specifies that certain articles within mentioned treaty may be derogated in a non arbitrary manner.

Approves the derogation of the 17th and 19th articles of the CCPR covenant in a non arbitrary manner.

Integrates both AI and human experts in the inspection of suspects if 51st article is summoned.

- a) AI technology will be available to gather private information and organise it.

- b) This information may be taken from calls, chats and other sources of communication between individuals.
- c) AI will make available for human experts this classified information in order to have a more efficient and appropriate answer.
- d) This article is meant to be used against terrorist cells or other entities that act against the sovereignty of the state of the nation that has been attacked, no other information of other individuals of the society will be classified and used.

Recognizes that in circumstances of public emergency which threaten the life of the nation, as outlined in Article 4 of the ICCPR, the State may implement temporary and proportional derogations from the obligations of Article 19, strictly limited to the extent required by the exigencies of the situation to prevent the spread of hostile propaganda and ensure the integrity of national defense operations.

- a) Under this derogation AI technology may be used to not spread crimes of hate or possible propaganda.
- b) Hybrid cooperation of AI and human intelligence to make sure that misinformation is detected and deleted.
- c) This measure should not be used in an arbitrary manner, the use of AI to manage misinformation will only be used if said misinformation affects:
 - 1. Minorities specified under the 2nd article of the UN declaration.
 - 2. Vital infrastructure that is being used during the conflict.
 - 3. The security in terms of objective data.

10. Recommends the establishment of the "Equitable AI Infrastructure Framework" to guarantee sovereign access to Artificial Intelligence capabilities for vulnerable nations, structured as follows: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), shall coordinate the equitable distribution and development of physical and digital AI infrastructure. These infrastructural investments will be targeted directly within developing nations, aiming to create regional technological hubs. This will be achieved through voluntary financial contributions, public-private technological partnerships. The UNDP is invited to initiate technical feasibility assessments for these regional hubs within six months of the adoption of this resolution, with the long-term objective of establishing fully operational regional infrastructures.

a) *Requests* that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) coordinate the equitable distribution and development of physical and digital AI infrastructure;

- b) *Encourages* targeted investment in developing nations in order to create regional technological hubs through voluntary financial contributions, public-private technological partnerships, and international cooperation mechanisms;
- c) *Requests* that the UNDP conduct initial technical feasibility assessments for these regional hubs within six months of the adoption of the present resolution;
- d) *Affirms* the long-term objective of establishing fully operational regional AI infrastructures capable of supporting national sovereignty, equitable access, and sustainable development;
- e) *Further recommends* that the external deployment or use of AI by any individual, corporation, or institution outside the country concerned comply with the soft-law principles and international standards endorsed by the CCPR;
- f) *Calls upon* Member States to develop domestic legal frameworks regulating AI in accordance with their own constitutional principles, legal systems, and national priorities;
- g) *Emphasizes that*, where AI-related services are provided across borders, the collection, management, and use of user data must remain subject to transparent Terms of Service, applicable domestic law, and the safeguards recognized under international human rights standards;
- h) *Encourages* transparency regarding the international use of public and donated funds allocated to AI development projects, including verification and monitoring mechanisms to ensure their proper use;
- i) *Proposes* the creation of an international committee of experts to review compliance with transparency commitments, support implementation, and provide impartial oversight;
- j) *Further recommends* the establishment of a Binding Non-Aggression and Transparency Oversight Mechanism, under which participating and signatory states commit to refraining from the use of AI-driven infrastructure for offensive military purposes against other participating states, allowing its use exclusively for defensive and protective purposes;
- k) *Suggests* that oversight of this mechanism be carried out jointly by relevant United Nations bodies, with periodic annual reviews and the participation of neutral international experts to guarantee transparent and impartial supervision.