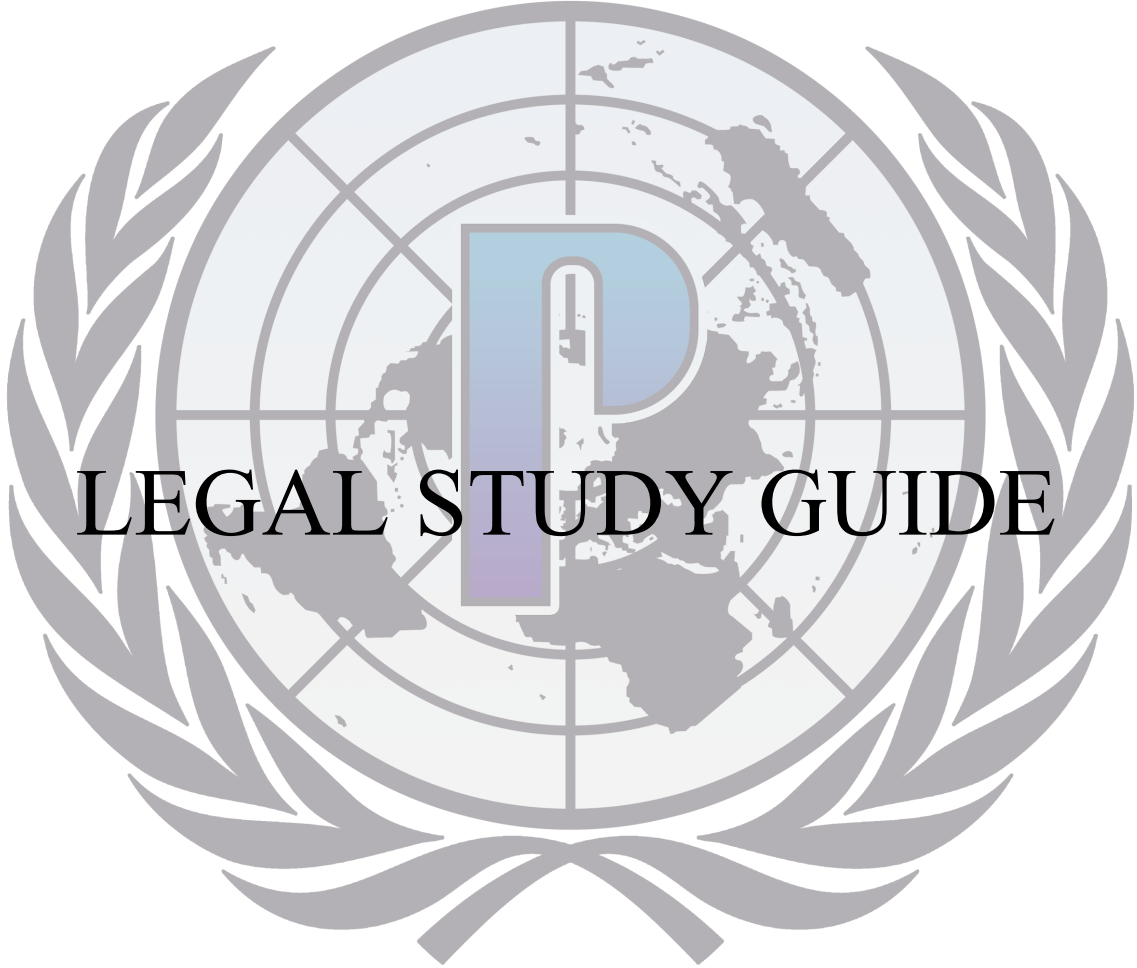


PERTEVMUN'25



Under Secretary General: Atahan Gider
Academic Assistant: Murathan Ayanoğlu

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Letter from the Secretary General

Esteemed Delegates and Distinguished Guests,

First of all we are more than honored to welcome you all to the second annual session of PERTEVMUN, which will take place at our precious home, Pertevniyal Anatolian High School on 18th, 19th and 20th of April 2025.

Since the beginning of high school, as your Co-Secretary Generals, we have been doing literally everything together. We started doing MUNs together, we were Co-Director Generals at PERTEVMUN'24, moreover we are currently and proudly standing here as the club presidents and Co-Secretaries General. We can not thank enough to our school and our advisors, Gülşah Teacher and Yaprak Teacher for providing us the opportunity to organize this conference.

Throughout our committee preparations, we have the chance to meet with excellent MUNers and expand our knowledge. Accordingly, your USG Atahan and Acas Murathan were two of these amazing people. We simply do not know how to express our gratitude for them!!

Last but not least we could not forget our excellent organization team and their hard work. Our Co-Director Generals İnci and Yiğit have worked so hard to prepare you for the most unforgettable conference.

We know that the best is soon, see you in rewinded springs.

Yağmur Raife APAYDIN & Beyzanur ÖZSİĞİNAN

Co-Secretaries General of PertevMUN'25

Letter from the Under-Secretary General

Hello, Honorable Delegates of PERTEVMUN'25,

My name is Atahan Gider, a junior student at Başakşehir Campus, Bahçeşehir Koleji, and I am ecstatic to be your (very cool) Under-Secretary General of GA:6 LEGAL.

I am well aware that no one is going to read this. However, I would like to extend my gratitude to our Co-Secretaries General, Yağmur Raife Apaydın and Beyzanur Özsiğınan, for granting me this opportunity to serve as your Under-Secretary General. I would also like to thank my dear Academic Assistant, Murathan Ayanoğlu, for helping me write this study guide. I would also like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Chairs for their dedication and hard work.

Introduction to the Committee

The Sixth Committee, or the Legal Committee, is the primary forum for considering legal questions in the United Nations General Assembly. All UN member states are entitled to representation on the Sixth Committee, reflecting its universal membership.



The Committee convenes annually during the General Assembly's session, typically starting after the general debate and concluding by mid-November. Its agenda commonly includes items such as the promotion of justice and international law, accountability, and internal United Nations justice matters, drug control, crime prevention, and combating international terrorism. The Committee also reviews annual reports from its reporting bodies and considers requests for observer status in the General Assembly.

Key Terms

Artificial Intelligence (AI): technology that enables computers and machines to simulate human learning, comprehension, problem solving, decision making, creativity, and autonomy.

Human-in-the-loop (HITL): a collaborative approach that integrates human input and expertise into the lifecycle of machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence systems.

Intellectual Property (IP): creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; symbols, names, and images used in commerce.

Deepfake Technology: Artificial intelligence is used to create convincing fake images, videos, and audio recordings.

Introduction to the Agenda Item

As artificial intelligence grows and develops, a structured legal and ethical framework becomes increasingly important. AI systems influence a wide range of industries, from healthcare and finance to governance and security, which raises ethical concerns. The absence of global regulations has led to critical issues for users, such as privacy violations, lack of accountability and transparency, widespread misinformation, and other potential threats caused by autonomous AI systems. Therefore, this agenda item is up for debate to explore the principles that should guide AI governance, ensuring that AI systems and protocols align with ethical values, uphold fundamental rights, and promote transparency, accountability, and

fairness. By addressing crucial issues through international cooperation, funding, and support, members can create an approach that involves innovation while lowering risks in AI development and growth.

AI etiquette is the ethical, responsible, and socially careful usage of artificial intelligence. As AI systems grow more integrated into daily life, from recommending material on digital platforms to influencing key financial and legal choices, they must operate fairly and transparently. The fundamental purpose of AI etiquette is to ensure that these systems serve and benefit society while eliminating potential harm and unexpected effects.

AI should be transparent so that users acknowledge why certain measures must be taken. It should be fair, with zero discrimination based on race, gender, or status. Developers and organizations responsible for AI technology must be held accountable for their activities, ensuring that any problems or harm produced by AI are identified and corrected. Even if something out of control happens in the system, it is significant that someone or some entity be held accountable.

Another major fear is privacy; AI must protect users' personal information to prevent any negligence, no matter what. Therefore, AI should be developed to boost rather than replace human decision-making, especially in significant industries like healthcare, law, and governance.

Key Objectives of an International AI Law Framework

Before diving into the objectives of a law framework, it is important to explore initial steps taken to regulate AI's fast-paced growth. Organizations such as UNESCO have taken measures to establish global principles for AI ethics. The UN's "AI for Good" targets to use AI's impact to address global issues like climate change, poverty, and public health. The European Union has also proposed the AI Act, which separates AI features based on their risks and creates adjustments accordingly. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

has also added to this act by introducing AI principles to promote accountability, transparency, and fairness in AI evolution. On the other hand, China started strict AI laws regarding facial recognition and automated decision-making scenarios in governance. Even though there are regional regulations for AI systems, there haven't been any international laws enacted.

The primary goal of an international legal framework for AI is to ensure that artificial intelligence is created and used in a way that protects human rights, promotes democratic ideals, and fosters global security. The protection of privacy is vitally important. AI technologies manage large amounts of personal data, and a solid legal framework would ensure that this data is handled responsibly and only with the appropriate consent. Another significant purpose is to ensure equality and prevent discrimination. That involves enacting

legislation requiring AI systems to be evaluated for prejudice and developed in such a way that they treat everyone equally, regardless of background.

Transparency is also an essential goal. People need access to information on how AI systems make decisions, especially when those decisions affect them. Regulations would help by requiring developers to document and describe their AI. Accountability is also required. When an AI system causes harm, there must be clear-cut procedures to determine who is responsible and how victims can seek justice. International cooperation is a key goal. Borders do not limit AI technologies, so governments must work together to create coordinated rules that won't cause conflicts or loopholes.

Finally, the framework should drive innovation without ensuring new technologies are safe and in compliance with ethical requirements. This is achieved by providing funds for research, promoting education in AI, and ensuring that benefits derived from AI are shared fairly among society. By meeting these demands, an international framework of AI law can bring balance between advancement and protection, enabling the world to reap the benefits of AI without compromising human dignity and rights.

Compliance and Enforcement of AI Regulations

Introducing regulations for AI is just the beginning; the mother of all problems is actually making sure that the rules are being followed. Compliance implies that the AI developers, companies, and users comply with the rules framed by national or international bodies. This involves the establishment of standards and monitoring mechanisms through which it can be evaluated if technologies measure up to such standards. For instance, regulators may require the companies to conduct audits of AI systems for bias, accuracy, and privacy risk before they are unleashed upon humanity.

Enforcement serves to lay out what happens when someone breaks the law. An effective penalty puts in place provisions of fines and prohibitions against using some AI technology. This also requires independent organizations or authorities to be established to investigate violations and ensure accountability. One of the challenges is that AI systems tend to be very complex and act internationally; hence, following through with an inquiry and assigning culpability when things go wrong becomes extremely problematic. This is why international cooperation is important; nations must cooperate, sharing their information, agreeing on enforcement means, and assisting each other in regulating AI use at the international level.

Another key aspect of enforcement is the transparent and fair procedure. People should be able to report concerns or counterclaims regarding AI, and there should be protection for whistleblowers along with investigations into their claims. Public trust in the system is essential. If citizens do not trust that AI regulation is being enforced or adhered to, then even the best-drafted laws would have no impact. Education, including communication, ensures that companies and users know their rights and their responsibilities, as well as what will happen because of non-compliance.

To summarize, compliance and enforcement turn laws and guidelines into practices on the ground. Without compliance and enforcement, AI regulations will become words on paper. Together, building a strong monitoring, accountability, and cooperation system can ensure that the international community promotes the safe and ethical use of AI.

Prevention of Ethical Misuse and Bias In AI

Artificial intelligence has significantly affected industries and everyday life, and with that, concerns over its ethical misuse and built-in biases have intensified. Without proper regulation, AI can support discrimination, compromise privacy, and take actions without clear accountability, raising questions for significant legal and human rights problems. Bias in AI has many different root causes, which we will discuss separately, and the outcomes of these biases affect many sectors and communities.

When bias goes unaddressed, it hinders people's ability to participate in the economy and society. It also reduces AI's potential. Businesses cannot benefit from systems that produce distorted results and foster mistrust among people of color, women, people with disabilities, or other marginalized groups of people.

Sources of Bias

As companies increase their use of artificial intelligence (AI), people are questioning the extent to which human biases have made their way into AI systems. Examples of AI bias in the real world show us that when discriminatory data and algorithms are baked into AI models, the models deploy biases at scale and amplify the resulting negative effects. We will go over some reasons behind bias.

Data Bias: It refers to data that is incomplete or inaccurate. These limitations then fail to paint an accurate picture of the population the data is supposed to represent.

Algorithmic Bias: It occurs when systematic errors in machine learning algorithms produce unfair or discriminatory outcomes. It often reflects or reinforces existing socioeconomic, racial, and gender biases.

Human Bias in Development: The developer's implicit biases when creating the AI systems influence them both intentionally and unintentionally.

Feedback Loop Effects: AI systems that continuously learn from biased human interactions worsen discrimination over time.

International Concerns and Challenges

Around the globe, anxiety about the possible ethical ramifications, security threats, and regulatory hurdles in artificial intelligence (AI) has intensified markedly. Although AI has great potential for innovation, abuse of AI, such as bias in decision-making, pervasive surveillance, and autonomous weapons, threatens international security and human rights. There are gaps in ethical conditions and enforcement, and therefore, different countries have different legal frameworks on AI governance. Uniformity in the establishment of a single global framework is much harder to establish owing to jurisdiction conflicts, the power of giant technological companies, and the speed of innovation in AI. International cooperation, on the other hand, must be undertaken to address the issues thus entailed and within a broad legal framework to guarantee the responsible use of AI innovation and fundamental rights.

Examples of Concern:

Facial Recognition Discrimination: Research has indicated that persons of color experience more errors in AI-powered facial recognition systems, such as those employed by law enforcement. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the United States, for instance, discovered that a large number of facial recognition algorithms misinterpreted Asian and African people at rates that were 10–100 times greater than those of white people.

China's AI-Driven Surveillance: Mass surveillance and breaches of privacy and human rights are causing controversy within the Chinese government, harnessing AI-driven facial recognition and predictive policing systems.

Political Deepfakes: Deepfakes produced by artificial intelligence (AI) have been used to sway political narratives, including by showing politicians making untrue claims, which has affected elections and public confidence.

Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS): Countries like the U.S., Russia, and China are developing AI-powered autonomous weapons that can operate without human intervention. The lack of global regulations raises concerns about accountability and potential violations of international humanitarian law.

Examples of Challenges:

Conflicting AI Laws: Countries hold different stances on AI Regulations. While China's AI laws prioritize state control and the U.S. has a fragmented approach with sector-specific rules, the European Union's AI Act focuses on ethical AI use. It is challenging to cooperate internationally because of these disparate legal systems.

Corporate Influence on AI Ethics: Concerns regarding accountability are raised by the fact that big tech firms like Google, Microsoft, and OpenAI have considerable influence over AI

development and occasionally oppose legislation in the sake of profit. AI regulation not being the same in different countries results in these international firms not adhering to some of these regulations.

The Role of States and International Cooperation in AI Governance

As artificial intelligence (AI) develops, its effects on a global scale bring up important issues related to ethics, accountability, and legislation. Although each country has created its own AI policy, the absence of a common worldwide framework has resulted in disparities in ethical norms, governance, and enforcement. Because AI technologies are cross-border, international cooperation is crucial to preventing abuse and ensuring responsible growth. Global AI governance is complicated, nevertheless, by issues including competing national interests, corporate power, and jurisdictional conflicts. States, international organizations, and commercial stakeholders must work together to establish a comprehensive legal framework that balances innovation with moral responsibility. Delegates should discuss how governments and multilateral alliances may influence AI governance and guarantee that it complies with international law.

The Importance of State Involvement in AI Governance

By establishing rules to guarantee moral and responsible development, governments play a crucial role in AI governance. Given how AI affects industries like healthcare, banking, and security, government action is essential to preventing prejudice, invasions of privacy, and abuse. Even while private businesses are at the forefront of AI advancement, depending only on them presents accountability issues. Although AI policies vary from country to country, the absence of international norms emphasizes the necessity of more robust governmental participation.

Regulatory Responsibilities: Governments are essential in establishing national AI regulations, guaranteeing moral AI advancement, and avoiding abuse.

Public vs. Private Sector Oversight: States must regulate AI applications to safeguard human rights, privacy, and equity, even though tech corporations drive AI development.

National AI Strategies: Although many nations have created AI regulations, the disparities in their methods have resulted in regulatory fragmentation.

Need for International Cooperation in AI Governance

The need for international collaboration in AI governance is more important than ever as AI technologies spread beyond national boundaries. The worldwide effects of AI—from worries about data privacy to security threats and moral dilemmas—call for international cooperation and standardized standards. Global stability may be threatened by regulatory gaps that arise in the absence of international collaboration. For AI to be created and used in ways that

uphold human rights, encourage innovation, and reduce dangers, there must be common international standards and concerted efforts. The significance of global cooperation in creating a coherent and successful framework for AI governance will be the main topic of this conversation.

Avoiding Regulatory Gaps: In the absence of global collaboration, weaknesses in AI governance may be taken advantage of, enabling the continuation of unethical AI practices.

Encouraging Ethical Standards: International agreement on AI ethics guarantees ethical development and cross-border use.

AI Risk Mitigation: International cooperation is needed to counter cross-border AI risks like cyberattacks, disinformation, and autonomous weaponry.

Challenges in Global AI Cooperation

Different national agendas, technological differences, and the influence of large tech businesses present several serious obstacles to international cooperation in AI governance. Developing universal standards is made more difficult by the fact that different nations approach AI legislation with differing degrees of rigor, juggling innovation with moral considerations. Furthermore, regulatory frameworks cannot keep up with the rapid progress of AI, making it challenging to ensure uniform worldwide monitoring. Because AI systems function internationally, jurisdictional concerns make enforcement even more challenging, and accountability even more challenging. Large firms' hegemony in AI research frequently results in opposition to regulation, particularly when it goes against business interests. These issues and the barriers to successful international collaboration in AI governance will be covered in this conversation.

Conflicting National Interests: It is challenging to reach an agreement when nations prioritize AI for reasons like national security, economic prosperity, or ethical issues.

Big Tech Influence: Despite frequent opposition to stringent rules, companies such as Google, OpenAI, and Microsoft spearhead AI advancement.

Jurisdictional Conflicts: The cross-border operation of AI systems makes it more difficult to enforce international law.

Absence of Unified Enforcement Mechanisms: There is no single international enforcement organization, and current AI legislations differ greatly.

Future Directions and Strengthening AI Governance

The more complex and ubiquitous AI becomes, the more its future governance must rely on approaches that are proactive, collaborative, and flexible. One direction worth following is

the continued development of international partnerships capable of bridging legal and cultural differences. Such partnerships will help create shared values and standards of AI use that are recognized across the globe.

The now expected scenario of development in governance should allow legal systems to keep pace with the quickly changing tempo of AI developments and react very swiftly and effectively to unintended consequences.

Parallel to that is the task of heightening public awareness and education. People of all ages must understand how AI affects their lives and what rights they possess. This fosters trust and allows citizens to hold institutions accountable. Investing in AI literacy programs and incorporating ethics into STEM education will prepare the next generation to responsibly manage and enhance AI technologies.

Increased collaboration between governments, the tech sector, and civil society is equally paramount. Developers and businesses should not be the only ones deciding on the use of AI. Policymakers, human rights specialists, ethicists, and laypeople must all have a say in shaping AI's future. This guarantees that AI solutions will be inclusive and promulgated for the benefit of all and not for just a few powerful groups.

Long-term AI governance would also need to focus on equity and sustainability. The laws need to promote humanitarian distribution of AI benefits, especially amongst underrepresented or underserved regions. Besides that, monitoring of AI's footprint on Mother Nature must be put in place to ensure technology development is not against the ecosystems.

With strengthened governance based on cooperation, education, inclusion, and flexibility, the global community will be able to build an AI future that upholds peace, justice, and prosperity for all.

Questions to be Answered

- Should the development of AI be limited by international law, or should it be left to national governments?
- How can an international framework balance technological innovation with ethical concerns?
- To what extent should AI systems be held legally accountable for their decisions or actions?

- Is it possible to create a universal definition of ethical AI use that satisfies all cultures and political systems?
- Should the use of AI in surveillance and law enforcement be regulated under international human rights law?
- To what degree should cultural values influence what is considered ethical AI behavior globally?
- Should there be mandatory international audits or “ethics certifications” for AI systems used in healthcare, military, and judicial fields?
- Should AI be granted legal personhood in certain contexts, or should liability always fall on the developers and users?