

Title: Ensuring Equal Rights Globally in the Age of Generative AI

Session Proposal:

Abstract: As generative AI technologies advance, it becomes increasingly important to address the ethical, legal, and social implications they present. This session aims to explore the necessity of an AI Rights Convention as a framework to ensure equal rights globally, with a specific focus on the future work of generative AI. We will discuss the challenges, principles, and potential solutions for establishing comprehensive rights that protect individuals, promote transparency and accountability, address potential biases and discrimination, and navigate the unique considerations posed by generative AI technologies.

Session Objectives:

1. Raise awareness about the ethical and human rights implications of generative AI technologies.
2. Highlight the need for an AI Rights Convention to address the specific challenges and considerations posed by generative AI.
3. Discuss key principles and rights that should be incorporated into an AI Rights Convention to ensure the responsible development and deployment of generative AI.
4. Explore strategies for promoting transparency, accountability, and mitigating potential biases and risks associated with generative AI.
5. Encourage dialogue and collaboration among stakeholders to drive the adoption of AI rights globally in the context of generative AI.

Session Outline: I. Introduction (5 minutes)

- Welcome and introduction of the session's objectives.
- Overview of the rapid development and impact of generative AI technologies.

II. Ethical and Human Rights Implications of Generative AI (15 minutes)

- Discussing the potential risks and challenges associated with generative AI, including privacy concerns, misinformation, and impact on creativity and intellectual property.
- Presenting case studies that highlight the ethical and human rights implications of generative AI in different domains.

III. Need for an AI Rights Convention in the Age of Generative AI (20 minutes)

- Exploring the specific considerations and challenges posed by generative AI that necessitate the establishment of an AI Rights Convention.
- Discussing the importance of addressing issues such as ownership, accountability, and potential societal impact in the context of generative AI.

IV. Key Principles and Rights for Generative AI in an AI Rights Convention (20 minutes)

- Presenting a proposed set of key principles and rights that should be included in an AI Rights Convention to ensure responsible development and deployment of generative AI technologies.

- Discussing the challenges and considerations in defining and implementing these rights in the unique context of generative AI.

V. Ensuring Transparency, Accountability, and Mitigating Risks in Generative AI (20 minutes)

- Exploring strategies and mechanisms to promote transparency, accountability, and address potential biases and risks in generative AI systems.
- Discussing approaches to mitigate issues such as deepfakes, data biases, and intellectual property concerns associated with generative AI.

VI. Collaborative Approaches for Global Adoption (15 minutes)

- Discussing the importance of collaboration among stakeholders, including governments, industry, civil society, and academia, in establishing and implementing an AI Rights Convention for generative AI.
- Exploring strategies to foster international cooperation and facilitate the adoption of AI rights globally in the context of generative AI.

VII. Q&A and Interactive Discussion (20 minutes)

- Engaging the audience in a Q&A session to address their queries and perspectives.
- Facilitating an interactive discussion to gather insights, experiences, and suggestions from attendees.

VIII. Conclusion and Call to Action (5 minutes)

- Summarizing the key takeaways from the session.
- Encouraging attendees to support the establishment of an AI Rights Convention that addresses the unique challenges and considerations of generative AI.
- Emphasizing the importance of continued collaboration and advocacy to ensure equal rights in the age of

Sources:

There are several current AI frameworks and guidelines that have been developed to provide guidance on ethical and responsible AI development and deployment. Here are some notable AI frameworks:

1. **OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence:** The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has developed a set of principles for AI that promote inclusive growth, human-centered values, and trustworthiness in AI systems. These principles emphasize transparency, accountability, and the protection of privacy and security.
2. **European Commission's Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI:** The European Commission has published guidelines on trustworthy AI, focusing on key principles such as human agency and oversight, technical robustness and safety, privacy and data governance, transparency, diversity, non-discrimination, and societal and environmental well-being.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Recommendation on AI Ethics: UNESCO has released a recommendation on the ethics of AI that highlights the importance of human rights, transparency, and accountability in AI development and deployment. It emphasizes the need to ensure inclusivity, fairness, and the protection of privacy and personal data.
4. IEEE Ethically Aligned Design: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) has developed the Ethically Aligned Design series, which provides a comprehensive framework for AI ethics. It covers areas such as accountability, transparency, fairness, privacy, and social impact, offering practical guidelines for developers, policymakers, and other stakeholders.
5. World Economic Forum (WEF) AI Governance Framework: The WEF has developed a framework that provides guidance on AI governance, focusing on ethics, transparency, accountability, and human rights. It emphasizes the need for multi-stakeholder collaboration and continuous monitoring of AI systems.
6. AI4People - An Ethical Framework for a Good AI Society: AI4People is an initiative that brings together experts from academia, industry, and civil society to develop an ethical framework for AI. Their framework addresses fundamental values, accountability, transparency, and fairness, among other key aspects of AI ethics.

These frameworks serve as valuable resources for organizations, policymakers, and developers to ensure that AI is developed and deployed in an ethical and responsible manner. It is important to note that these frameworks are constantly evolving as AI technology advances and new challenges emerge.

A legally binding AI treaty

The Council of Europe, a human rights organization that counts 46 countries as its members, is finalizing a [legally binding treaty for artificial intelligence](#). The treaty requires signatories to take steps to ensure that AI is designed, developed, and applied in a way that protects human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. The treaty could potentially include moratoriums on technologies that pose a risk to human rights, such as [facial recognition](#). It was established in 1949 and aims to promote democracy, human rights, and the rule of law across its member states. The Council of Europe is responsible for the creation and enforcement of treaties, conventions, and legal standards through its institutions, such as the European Court of Human Rights.

The treaties and conventions produced by the Council of Europe are legally binding on its member states. They cover a wide range of areas, including human rights, data protection, cultural cooperation, and combating organized crime. Some well-known treaties include the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108).

United Nations: The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization composed of 193 member states, providing a platform for countries to discuss and collaborate on global issues. The UN was established in 1945 with the goal of maintaining international peace and security, promoting economic and social development, and upholding human rights. The UN develops and adopts treaties, conventions, and declarations through its various specialized agencies and bodies.

The treaties and conventions produced by the UN are diverse and cover a broad spectrum of issues, including human rights, disarmament, environmental protection, health, and international law. They serve as frameworks for cooperation and provide guidelines for member states. While many UN conventions are legally binding, others may be non-binding, serving as moral and political commitments.

It's worth noting that some human rights treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), are adopted by the UN but have separate monitoring bodies responsible for their implementation and enforcement.

In summary, the Council of Europe focuses on European regional cooperation and has a specific membership of European countries. Its treaties and conventions are legally binding on member states and often address human rights and other areas of cooperation. The United Nations, on the other hand, is a global organization with a broader membership and addresses a wide range of global issues. Its treaties and conventions vary in legal status and cover numerous fields of international concern. That is why AI needs UN attention.

Are those frameworks enough? Or we shall be discussing the need of creating International Covenant on AI Rights? This covenant could be similar to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which is a legally binding international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. The ICCPR does not explicitly mention Artificial Intelligence (AI) as it was developed before the emergence of AI technologies, some provisions within the Covenant can be relevant to the ethical and human rights implications of AI. Here are a few provisions that can be applied to AI:

1. **Right to Privacy (Article 17):** Article 17 of the ICCPR recognizes the right to privacy. AI technologies, especially those involving data collection and processing, can have implications for privacy rights. The collection and use of personal data by AI systems should respect individuals' privacy rights as outlined in this article.
2. **Right to Freedom of Thought, Conscience, and Religion (Article 18):** Article 18 protects the freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. AI systems should not infringe upon an individual's right to hold and express their beliefs or interfere with their religious practices.
3. **Right to Freedom of Expression (Article 19):** Article 19 guarantees the right to freedom of expression. AI technologies should not be used to suppress or censor individuals' freedom of expression or limit access to information.
4. **Prohibition of Discrimination (Article 26):** Article 26 prohibits discrimination based on various grounds, including race, sex, language, religion, and other protected characteristics. In the context of AI, it is essential to ensure that AI systems do not perpetuate biases or discriminate against individuals or groups.

While the ICCPR does not explicitly address AI, these provisions within the Covenant can be applied and interpreted in light of AI technologies and their potential impact on human rights. It is important for policymakers, governments, and organizations to consider these rights when developing and deploying AI systems to ensure compliance with international human rights standards.

Policy Questions Related to the Session

1. **Policy and Regulatory Frameworks:** What policy and regulatory frameworks should be established to address the ethical and human rights implications of generative AI technologies? How can these frameworks ensure the responsible development, deployment, and use of generative AI while safeguarding individual rights and societal values?
2. **Ownership and Control:** How should ownership and control be defined and regulated in the context of generative AI? What policies can ensure that individuals and organizations maintain appropriate control over the output and use of generative AI technologies?
3. **Accountability and Transparency:** How can policies promote accountability and transparency in generative AI systems? What mechanisms should be in place to ensure that developers and users of generative AI are accountable for the impact and consequences of their technologies? How can transparency be ensured regarding the data, algorithms, and decision-making processes behind generative AI systems?
4. **Bias and Discrimination Mitigation:** What policies and guidelines should be implemented to address potential biases and discrimination in generative AI technologies? How can we ensure that generative AI systems do not amplify existing biases or perpetuate discrimination against individuals or marginalized groups?
5. **Privacy and Data Protection:** What policies and regulations should be in place to safeguard privacy and protect personal data in the context of generative AI? How can individuals' privacy rights be preserved while enabling the development and use of generative AI technologies?
6. **Intellectual Property Rights:** What policies should be established to address intellectual property concerns related to generative AI? How can intellectual property rights be protected while encouraging innovation and creative expression using generative AI technologies?
7. **International Collaboration and Standardization:** How can international collaboration and standardization efforts be fostered to ensure global adoption of AI rights in the context of generative AI? What are the key challenges and opportunities for international cooperation in addressing the ethical and human rights implications of generative AI?
8. **Education and Awareness:** What policies can promote education and awareness about the ethical and human rights implications of generative AI among developers, users, and the general public? How can policymakers support initiatives to enhance public understanding of generative AI technologies and their impact on human rights?

Addressing these policy questions will contribute to the development of comprehensive policies and guidelines that govern the responsible and ethical use of generative AI technologies while ensuring equal rights and protections for individuals globally.

Expected Outcomes:

1. **Increased Awareness:** Participants will gain a deeper understanding of the ethical and human rights implications associated with generative AI technologies, including privacy concerns, misinformation, and potential societal impact.
2. **Recognition of the Need for an AI Rights Convention:** Attendees will recognize the necessity of an AI Rights Convention specifically addressing the unique challenges and considerations posed by generative AI. They will understand the importance of

establishing comprehensive rights to guide the responsible development and deployment of generative AI technologies.

3. **Identification of Key Principles and Rights:** Through discussions and exchanges, participants will identify key principles and rights that should be incorporated into an AI Rights Convention for generative AI. These principles may include ownership, transparency, accountability, privacy, non-discrimination, and intellectual property rights.
4. **Strategies for Transparency, Accountability, and Risk Mitigation:** Attendees will explore and share strategies to promote transparency and accountability in generative AI systems. They will discuss approaches to mitigate risks such as deepfakes, data biases, and intellectual property concerns associated with generative AI technologies.
5. **Enhanced Collaboration and Global Adoption:** The session will foster collaboration among stakeholders, including governments, industry, civil society, and academia, towards the establishment and adoption of an AI Rights Convention for generative AI. Attendees will recognize the importance of international cooperation in ensuring equal rights and responsible practices in the development and deployment of generative AI technologies.
6. **Actionable Recommendations:** The session will generate actionable recommendations for policymakers, organizations, and developers on integrating the principles and rights discussed into their policies, guidelines, and practices related to generative AI. These recommendations will contribute to the advancement of ethical and responsible use of generative AI technologies while safeguarding human rights.

By achieving these outcomes, the session will contribute to shaping the discourse on the intersection of generative AI and human rights, fostering collaboration, and driving the global adoption of an AI Rights Convention that addresses the unique challenges of generative AI technologies.