The General Assembly,

Having studied the potential of Artificial Intelligence for sustainable development: In order to find solutions to accelerate and develop the 17 objectives of sustainable development,

Taking into account that the first restrictive international pact on AI is now open for signature by countries that have already participated in its negotiation, among these 57 countries are the members of the United Nation , the United States and the United Kingdom, this framework agreement, adopted in May 2024 after many years of discussions, marked a significant step forward towards the use of AI in respect of human rights, democracy and the rule of rights,

Bearing in mind certain crises, The report, Mind the AI Divide: Shaping a Global Perspective on the Future of Work, reveals that AI is revolutionizing industries around the world, providing enormous opportunities for innovation and productivity, however, it is also exacerbating the economic and social inequalities due to unequal rates of investment, adoption and use,

To refer to an established clause in November 2021 UNESCO established the first normative framework for AI ethics, unanimously adopted by its 193 Member States, so today we will once again discuss AI, but AI and education,

Worried about this topic and before we start discussing it, I want to thank all of you, countries and organizers, for your work on AI and education,

Knowing that in May 2023, UNESCO organized the first global meeting of education ministers to discuss the opportunities, challenges and risks related to the application of AI ,This meeting was intended to discuss teacher training in AI, its ethical and regulatory challenges and the integration of AI into educational programs, so today we will propose other ways to make AI a resource for education and we encourage you to join us, our proposals, but to implement our clauses, here are the clauses that my country proposes:

1. *Recommending* to create and build an AI educational infrastructure to work in low-connectivity environments and promoting solutions based on renewable energy and technologies;

2. *Announcement* that AI should never completely replace human interactions in education and should be designed to enhance teaching skills and foster human collaboration;

3. *Justifing* that if we face a global crisis like natural disasters, pandemics, wars or conflicts, AI must be prioritized and deployed to ensure continuity of learning and education even in isolated areas or in places that have suffered damage;

4. Calling on Member States to guarantee access to AI in education for rural, marginalized or low-connected areas, through the establishment of public technology centers or adapted offline solutions;

5. Requires that each AI tool deployed includes a clear indicator to determine its impact on reducing inequalities in disadvantaged areas.