

FORUM : UNDP
SESSION : AI in the educational system
SUBMITTED BY : Egypt

The General Assembly ,

Bearing in mind that the role of the The United Nations Development Programme (PNUD) is to focus on topics such as poverty reduction, governance and environmental sustainability in order to establish equality between countries and above all to ensure that technological advancements like artificial intelligence benefit for everyone as their mandate remind us « UNDP's mandate is to end poverty, build democratic governance, rule of law, and inclusive institutions. We advocate for change, and connect countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life »,

Noting with concern that artificial intelligence (AI) in education can lead to inequalities in countries, particularly marginalised countries that the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee does not forget to mention during its session «There is a real risk that AI will exacerbate digital divides because more than a third of the world's population is not connected » ,

Recalling Article 1 of Chapter 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, which lists the many objectives of the UN, the article specifies that the Organisation "is founded on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members", which means that everyone should be able to profit from the benefits of artificial intelligence,

Noting that a study cited by the official website of the Académie de Paris, carried out in 2023 among 5,600 teachers and students in higher education in France, shows that 35% of teachers and 55% of students use artificial intelligence, demonstrating the importance of concerning for both students and teachers,

Welcoming the publication by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) of AI Competency Frameworks for Students and Teachers to help countries help students and teachers understand the potential and risks of AI, emphasising the principles of fraternity and equality,

1. *Recognising* the importance of universal access to AI ;
2. *Proposes* that developed countries should invest in providing the necessary infrastructure for AI education in developing countries, such as computers, AI-based educational programmes and access to online learning platforms, even in rural and marginalised areas ;
3. *Encourages* Member States into the agreement of setting up a system to follow the evolution of AI in developed countries to avoid causing them any damage and to support them if necessary ;
4. *Recalls* that marginalised countries require funding for the installation of educational and training tools ;

5. *Suggests* the organisation of world conferences between member countries of the United Nations and cooperation agreements between developing countries to share knowledge and promote progress in education.