



AI General Assembly, 1st Session, 2020

Indian Conference on
Artificial Intelligence and
Law, 2020

Resolution 0410-AIGA-S1-2020-01-RES (2020)

Adopted Unanimously by the Assembly on October 4, 2020.

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The AI General Assembly,

Recalling the principles of the Charter of the AI General Assembly,

Respecting the principles of international law and human rights, and affirming that securitization and liberalization are equally important;

Affirming that the Report 0110-AIGA-S1-2020-01-REP (2020) on the Scope of Splinternet & 5G Governance in Multilateral Governance & Data Sovereignty Policy was passed;

Affirming that the Report 0210-AIGA-S1-2020-01-REP (2020) on the Legal and Political Repercussions of Privatization of Autonomous and Augmented Systems in Space and Conflict Activities was passed;

Affirming that the Report 0310-AIGA-S1-2020-01-REP (2020) on the Assessing the Scope, Liability and Interpretability of the Paralytic Nature of AI Ethics Board in Corporeal Entities was passed;

Affirming that the Report 0410-AIGA-S1-2020-01-REP (2020) on The Role and Framework of Plurilateralism in AI-enabled Crimes and Judicial Governance was passed;

1. *Calls* for incremental and tailor-made strategic reforms in multilateral governance and the role of statutory bodies in establishing risk assessment and analysis measures with regards to the implications of artificial intelligence in the domain of human dignity and liberties;
2. *Noting* the need of Multistakeholderism to frame certain parameters and requirements to regulate AI systems;
3. *Calls* for a disambiguated categorical assessment of legal and policy regulation cum regularization of artificial intelligence and their affiliated products and services;
4. *Recalls* the role of independent organisations and individuals, to advance public dialogues and maintain transparency in driving and purpose and incremental auditing of AI Ethics subject-matters within the ambit of AI Ethics Boards;
5. *Notes* the role of International Organisations, to favour developing countries, and allow sustainable development at levels respective nations find it financially viable.
6. *Invokes* a request to focus on the role of corporeal entities to ensure that the measures taken while regulating AI systems are diverse and have an inclusionary nature;
7. *Calls* for Research groups and Independent Committees to analyse the functioning of a Joint-Liability framework while regulating AI in developed and developing economies on an incremental basis;
8. *Requests* to foster private-public regulations which stress the scope, limitations, compatibility, accountability, adaptability, profitability, adjudication and proficiency of the AI systems;
9. *Urges* governments and unilateral bodies to further look into the current existing laws in field of AI in different jurisdictions and their relative, transboundary and transnational implications;
10. *Urges* to focus on rejuvenation and diffusive measures in ethics and thought leadership to ensure cultural diversity in the approaches towards establishing AI Ethics models;



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11. *Calls* for educating the technological aspects to current societies and the importance of AI systems;
12. *Calls* for the regulation to emphasize upon the need for a comprehensive and separate piece of legislation dealing with AI governance in different sectors.
13. *Calls* for the regulation to focus upon the various aspects pertaining to the different sectors of industries and the imperative behind the need of regulations in all sectors when it comes to dealing with autonomous systems;
14. *Calls* for the regulation to address the importance of having programs to educate the society about the innovations of AI, with the idea of preparing and spreading awareness of the same;
15. *Emphasizes* that the splinternet is neither discouraged nor promoted but appropriately regularized to an extent as it can protect and promote national interests and restrict information warfare on the internet because countries differ in the social, constitutional, administrative and strategic application of morality;
16. *Suggest* that instead of retaining uniformity in approaches towards AI for all the nations and cultures, personalised AI Ethics approaches valuing the cultural identities of different regions could be promoted;
17. *Emphasizes* that focus of the international community should shift away from protectionism, e.g., data localization as the only method of ensuring data protection to meeting the global standards of *data security* and *data privacy*, which would ensure free flow of data across the globe and aid in global economic growth;
18. *Notes* that that the potential for empowerment through the use of robotics is nuanced by a set of tensions or risks relating to human safety, privacy, integrity, dignity, autonomy and data ownership;
19. *Urges* that policies drafted by countries must ensure that granting any sort of a legal entity to AI is not misused to escape any contractual and tortious liability possible to be caused with artificial intelligence or its categories or classes being the subject-matter;
20. *Considers* that civil liability in robotics is a crucial issue which needs to be addressed at the international level so as to ensure a degree of transparency, consistency and legal certainty throughout the world in order to benefit the multiple stakeholders participating in the development of AI;

*The Assembly adjourns sine die.
1st Plenary Session, October 2020*

APPROVED

