



## General Assembly (GA)

**Topic:** *“Regulating the development and use of AI in international security and governance.”*



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Dear Delegates,

It's an honor and our pleasure to welcome you to this NICMUN edition. The General Assembly represents the heart of the United Nations, a space where all nations come together with one shared goal: to promote peace, equality, and cooperation among countries. Here, every idea and every voice matters because global solutions begin with collective dialogue and understanding.

As delegates, you are expected to engage with respect, think critically, and work collaboratively to find fair and realistic solutions to the issues our world faces today. The task is not easy, but it is through challenges like these that true leaders are shaped. Remember, your words and actions have the power to inspire change beyond these walls.

Good luck, Delegates.



## Committee History

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The General Assembly was created in 1945, when the United Nations Charter was established. It is one of the main parts of the United Nations and is responsible for discussing important world issues, making decisions, and representing all its member countries.

The General Assembly includes all 193 member nations, making it a place where countries can meet to share ideas and work together on global problems. The General Assembly makes recommendations to countries on many international matters. It takes action in areas such as politics, the economy, humanitarian aid, social issues, and international law.

One of its biggest achievements happened in 2015, when the General Assembly approved the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These goals focus on ending poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace and prosperity for everyone.

Because the General Assembly is very large and discusses many different topics, groups of countries started forming regional voting blocs in the 1960s. These blocs are groups of nations that share similar interests or opinions and often vote together during discussions. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe formed one of the strongest and most united blocs. Later, after the Cold War ended in the early 1990s, new blocs were created based on economic differences between countries. These were often called “North-South” blocs, where the Northern Hemisphere included wealthier, industrialized nations, and the Southern Hemisphere represented developing or less-industrialized countries.



## Committee Faculties

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In the General Assembly, every one of the 193 Member States has one vote. This means that all countries are equal, no matter how big or powerful they are. Due to this equality, the General Assembly is an essential place where world public opinion can be expressed.

Resolutions in the General Assembly are of non-binding nature, therefore they are essentially recommendations, which treat highly important matters including peace and security, electing members of the Security Council or Economic and Social Council, and Budget questions. These require a two-thirds majority to pass. Other decisions only need a simple majority. However, most resolutions are approved without a formal vote, because countries usually negotiate and reach an agreement through informal consultations, which is called consensus.

The GA discusses all global issues. According to Article 14 of the UN Charter, it can “recommend measures for the peaceful resolution of any situation that may affect the welfare or friendly relations among nations.” The GA can talk about any topic covered by the UN Charter except matters that are already being handled by the Security Council, which focuses on keeping international peace and security. The

This system makes the General Assembly a place where countries of all sizes can share their opinions and work together to make the world a better place.

On this website, your delegation must read the extended rules of procedure in the GA:  
<https://www.un.org/en/ga/about/ropga/index.shtml>

**Considering the General Assembly is in charge of passing resolutions for every committee, its delegates should be knowledgeable about their faculties as well in order to do an appropriate job.**



## Introduction to the Topic

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is growing very quickly, and its use brings both exciting opportunities and serious challenges. AI is changing the way governments and organizations work by helping them detect problems faster, manage resources better, and automate routine tasks. This makes many processes more efficient, but it also raises important questions about fairness, transparency, and trust.

The topic of AI in government is important because it directly affects people's lives. Governments can use AI to improve public services, help make better decisions, detect fraud, and support the work of civil servants. At the same time, there are risks: if AI systems use biased or incomplete data, they can make harmful decisions; if AI decisions are not clear, it can reduce accountability; and overreliance on AI can increase inequalities or spread mistakes, making citizens lose trust in government.

Not all governments use AI in the same way, and some are more advanced than others. AI is most commonly applied in areas like public services, citizen participation, and justice, where governments interact directly with people. Other areas, such as policy evaluation, tax management, and civil service administration, have seen slower adoption. Governments face challenges like limited budgets, old IT systems, a lack of trained staff, and stricter requirements for privacy and transparency, which affect how AI can be used effectively.

Overall, understanding AI in government is crucial because it shapes how decisions are made, how services are delivered, and how citizens experience fairness and trust in public institutions. It is a topic that impacts everyone, making it essential to study and address carefully.

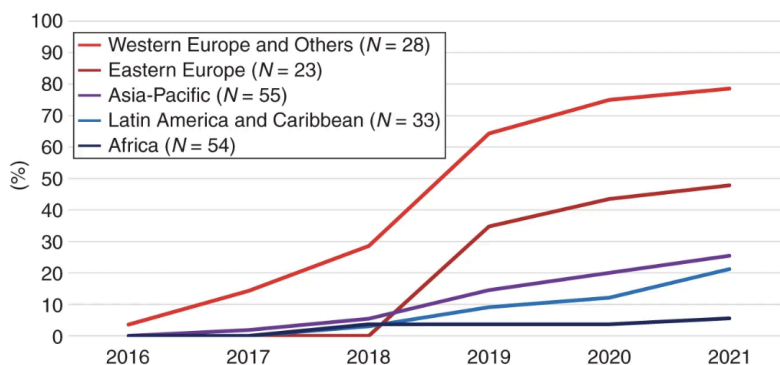


## Background Information of the Topic

The topic of Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance is relatively new but very important because it affects how AI is used safely, fairly, and responsibly. The history of AI governance is recent. In 2016, only one country, the United States, had released official documents that guided how AI should be used. No companies had done so at that time. Over the following years, more countries, especially in Western Europe, began to develop AI governance principles. Tech companies were also the first to create their own AI guidelines, while other industries such as finance, healthcare, and manufacturing followed later, mostly after 2018. Even today, many governments and companies do not have official AI governance documents. By 2022, fewer than one in three governments (60 out of 193 countries) and only one in five of the largest 100 companies had official rules for AI. Even in technology companies, fewer than half of the largest firms had guidelines, and adoption in healthcare and finance was even lower. This shows that while AI is growing quickly, the rules to control it are still catching up.

The rise of AI has made people ask for clearer rules and policies, similar to the way personal data and privacy laws became common in recent years. The difference is that AI covers a much wider range of technologies, which can affect many areas of life in different ways. Unlike personal data laws, which mostly focus on protecting people's information, AI governance deals with many complex issues, including safety, fairness, accountability, and how AI impacts jobs, society, and decision-making.

In the next graph is shown the percentage of countries in a region that have released at least one AI governance principles document. The total number of





countries in each region is in parentheses.

### *Unequal Adoption of AI Governance*

AI governance is not adopted equally across countries or industries. Western countries were early leaders in setting principles, while many nations in other regions have not yet created clear rules. In companies, technology firms were the first to develop guidelines, but sectors like healthcare and finance are still behind. This creates a challenge because AI is now widely used in all sectors, and the lack of consistent rules increases risks for people, especially in vulnerable communities who may be most affected by AI errors or biases.

### *Challenges in Defining AI Governance*

Even where AI governance exists, there is no universal agreement on what rules should look like. Governments and companies may share the same goals, such as fairness, transparency, and safety, but they often disagree on how to apply these principles. This is partly because AI is a very diverse technology, with many different uses from predicting traffic patterns to assisting in medical diagnoses. Each use can create different risks, making governance complicated.

### *Importance for Society*

AI governance is important because it affects everyone. Poorly regulated AI can lead to unfair decisions, discrimination, privacy violations, and loss of trust in governments or companies. Clear governance rules help make AI safe, accountable, and beneficial for society. As AI becomes more widespread, governments and organizations need to adapt quickly, or they risk creating systems that harm people instead of helping them.

AI governance is a new but urgent challenge. Countries, organizations and companies are still working to create rules, but the pace of AI development is fast. Understanding how governance works, the challenges it faces, and its impact on society is essential to ensure that AI is used safely, fairly, and responsibly.



## International Actions

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Several international frameworks and agreements aim to address the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in government. As AI becomes more widespread, governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have begun to develop guidelines, strategies, and principles to ensure that AI is used ethically, safely, and responsibly. These actions focus on improving public services, promoting fairness, increasing transparency, and protecting human rights, while also encouraging innovation and economic growth.

- United States: The U.S. was one of the first countries to release official AI governance principles in 2016. Its focus has been on promoting responsible AI use in public services, improving decision-making, and creating guidelines to avoid biased or unfair AI systems. Later, in 2020, the U.S. government published the AI Bill of Rights, which outlines how AI should respect citizens' rights.
- European Union (EU): The EU has been a leader in creating AI regulations. In 2021, it proposed the Artificial Intelligence Act, which sets rules for AI safety, transparency, and accountability. The EU also encourages companies and governments to follow ethical principles when using AI.
- United Kingdom: The UK government has taken steps to guide AI use in public services. Organizations like the Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation (CDEI) have been established to study AI risks and advise on safe implementation.
- United Nations (UN): The UN has recognized the global importance of AI. In 2021, the UN Secretary-General launched the Global Initiative on AI to encourage countries to use AI ethically and safely. The UN also works with organizations to study AI impacts on human rights, sustainable development, and global cooperation.
- OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development): In 2019, the OECD adopted the AI Principles, which guide countries on responsible AI use. These principles



focus on fairness, transparency, human oversight, and accountability, and have been signed by over 40 countries.

## **Recommendations for further investigation**

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Your delegation is encouraged to use the next guide questions to analyze their country's position, understand the global AI development, and propose realistic, ethical, and cooperative solutions during the committee sessions. The next guiding questions are intended to support your research and critical thinking.

- How is AI currently being used in your country's government?
- Which areas of government services could benefit the most from AI (e.g., public services, citizen participation, justice, taxation)?
- What risks does AI pose to citizens, government accountability, or equality in your country?
- Does your country have AI governance principles, rules, or strategies? If so, how effective are they?
- How should governments balance innovation with ethics, transparency, and citizen protection when using AI?
- How can countries cooperate through the GA to ensure AI benefits all nations fairly?
- How can AI be used to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while avoiding harm or inequality?
- What measures can governments implement to ensure AI decisions are transparent and accountable?
- What solutions can your country propose to promote safe and fair AI use internationally?
- Which countries, organizations, or NGOs could your delegation partner with to develop joint resolutions?
- How can your delegation negotiate effectively to reach consensus in the General Assembly while protecting your national interests?





## Recommendations to do Resolution Paper

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Delegates can use websites to receive support to elaborate a resolution paper. Some of the recommendations found are:

1. Find solutions that fit all the previous laws.
2. Use proper language and express your delegation's ideas in an extended way.
3. Use preambulatory and operative phrases.
4. Seek for sponsors to support your delegation's solutions.
5. Consider Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) to support your solutions.
6. Always maintain your country's position and abstain from contradicting yourself.
7. Specify the worldwide planning committee reached and make it realistic.

### Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deploring	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declaring	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming



### Sample Operative Phrases

Accepts	Encourages	Further recommends
Affirms	Endorses	Further requests
Approves	Expresses its appreciation	Further resolves
Authorizes	Expresses its hope	Has resolved
Calls	Further invites	Notes
Calls upon	Deplores	Proclaims
Condemns	Designates	Reaffirms
Confirms	Draws the attention	Recommends
Congratulates	Emphasizes	Regrets
Considers	Encourages	Reminds
Declares accordingly	Endorses	Requests
Deplores	Expresses its appreciation	Solemnly affirms
Designates	Expresses its hope	Strongly condemns
Draws the attention	Further invites	Supports
Emphasizes	Further proclaims	Takes note of
	Further reminds	Transmits
		Trusts

### Questions to consider while creating your resolution

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1. How can your delegation express a solution that is fair for all the countries?
2. Where does your country stand while disputing the best quality of security systems?
3. How can you get a solution where all border countries win something?
4. Consider short and long term solutions. What can you do to improve your short and long term solutions so they can be successful?
5. Who should be involved in your solution?
6. Are there any monetary funds or NGO's considered for your solution?
7. How could you convince the delegations that they are against the solution?
8. Do you have any type of back up plan that will reinforce your plan?

### Research and preparation questions

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- What's your country's position on the topic?
- How is your country affected by this problem?
- How is your country trying to solve this problem?
- Does your country have received help from other countries?
- Does your country have helped others?



- What partnerships can emerge to secure the legal commerce of health products?
- Which activities can be promoted by the citizens of your country to reach a solution?

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