GLOBAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE REGULATION MANIFESTO

GAIR

GLOBAL AI REGULATION

-Core Principles
1. Human Rights & Ethics
Banned Uses: Mass surveillance, social scoring, mental manipulation.
Obligations: Fairness audits, human oversight in high-stakes decisions.

2. Technical Safety
Standards: Robustness (NIST), safety (UL 4600), and cybersecurity (ISO 27001).
Transparency: Disclose training data sources, risks, and logs.

3. Environmental Impact
Carbon caps on compute-heavy models.
Report energy, water, and emissions. Offset mandates for large-scale training.

-Governance & Oversight
GAIOB: A 21-member global oversight board across governments, companies, and civil society.

Tiers of Risk:
Tier 0: Banned (e.g., autonomous weapons)
Tier 1: High-risk (healthcare, finance)
Tier 2: Low-risk (recommenders, creative tools)

- Enforcement & Implementation
Pre-market audits for high-risk AI, with liability insurance.
Incident reporting within 72 hours.T
National AI regulators required by law.

-Global Cooperation
Treaty-based collaboration and AI safety hotlines.

Tech transfer & research access for developing nations.

-Technical Addenda
Certification: 157-point safety checks, red-teaming, drift monitoring.

Data Governance: Provenance tracking, privacy ($\varepsilon<1.0$), encryption.

-Adoption Timeline
Years 1-2: Voluntary compliance.

Years 3-5: Binding for signatories.

Year 5+: Full enforcement with penalties.

✍ Commitments
Nations: Legislate AI safety, fund global research.
Corporations: Certify systems, disclose risks, license responsibly.
Civil Society: Educate, monitor, and support enforcement.

Signature By:

Legal Team
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1. Executive Summary

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence demands a robust, multilateral governance framework to mitigate existential risks while harnessing its transformative potential. This manifesto establishes binding principles across seven domains: ethical development, human rights preservation, military applications, corporate accountability, environmental sustainability, international cooperation, and enforcement mechanisms. It integrates legal, technical, and policy measures to create a harmonized global standard for AI governance.

2. Foundational Principles

2.1 Human Rights and Ethical Imperatives

Prohibited Applications: AI systems designed for mass surveillance, social credit scoring, or behavioral manipulation violating mental integrity (per ICCPR Article 3).

Affirmative Obligations: Mandatory algorithmic fairness certification (demographic parity, equal opportunity metrics) and human oversight for high-impact decisions (criminal justice, employment, healthcare).

2.2 Technical Safety and Reliability

Development Standards: Adversarial robustness testing (NIST AI RMF), fail-safe mechanisms (UL 4600 compliance), and cybersecurity protocols (ISO/IEC 27001:2022).

Model Transparency: Full disclosure of training data provenance, failure modes, and real-time API logging for public-sector deployments.

2.3 Environmental Sustainability

Compute Efficiency: Mandatory carbon caps for models exceeding 10^25 operations.

Lifecycle Reporting: Water consumption metrics for data centers and carbon offset requirements for energy-intensive training.

3. Governance Framework

3.1 Institutional Architecture

Global AI Oversight Board (GAIOB): 21-member body with rotating representation from states, corporations, and civil society, empowered to set standards, monitor compliance, and impose sanctions.

Technical Advisory Committees: Specialized panels for safety alignment, military applications, and environmental impact.

3.2 Regulatory Tiers

Tier 0 (Prohibited): Autonomous weapons, neurotechnological manipulation.

Tier 1 (High-Risk): Healthcare diagnostics, financial algorithms, critical infrastructure control.

Tier 2 (Limited Risk): Consumer recommendation engines, creative content tools.

4. Implementation Mechanisms

4.1 Corporate Compliance

Pre-Market Certification: Third-party audits for high-risk AI systems and mandatory liability insurance.

Operational Requirements: Real-time monitoring dashboards and 72-hour incident reporting.

4.2 National Implementation

Legislative Mandates: Establishment of national AI regulatory agencies and whistleblower protections.

Enforcement Tools: Graduated sanctions (fines, compute restrictions) and criminal penalties for deliberate violations.

5. International Cooperation

5.1 Treaty Obligations

Mutual Assistance: Cross-border data sharing for investigations and joint safety standard development.

Conflict Prevention: AI incident hotlines between nuclear powers and neutral arbitration mechanisms.

5.2 Development Equity

Technology Transfer: Mandatory licensing of essential safety tools and capacity-building programs for the Global South.

Research Access: Public dissemination of safety-related findings and open benchmarking.

6. Technical Annexes

6.1 Testing and Certification

Safety Evaluation: 157-point assessment for frontier models and red teaming requirements.

Continuous Monitoring: Drift detection thresholds and performance degradation alerts.

6.2 Data Governance

Provenance Tracking: Blockchain-based data lineage records and synthetic data disclosure.

Privacy Preservation: Differential privacy guarantees (epsilon < 1.0) and homomorphic encryption standards.

7. Adoption and Ratification

7.1 Phased Implementation

Years 1-2: Voluntary compliance.

Years 3-5: Binding requirements for signatories.

Year 5+: Full enforcement with sanctions.

7.2 Review Mechanisms

Biennial Updates: Adjustment of capability thresholds and incorporation of emerging risks.

Amendment Process: 2/3 majority for substantive changes, subject to expert panel review.

8. Signatory Commitments

Nations: Enact conforming legislation within 24 months, submit annual compliance reports, and contribute 0.1% GDP to AI safety research.

Corporations: Implement certified governance systems, disclose model safety data, and license essential technologies equitably.

Civil Society: Monitor compliance, conduct public education, and provide technical assistance.

Signatures:

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