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Research Article

AI Governance In Neom City: Exploring Legal Personality For Smart Robots And A Framework For Ethical Innovatin

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ABSTRACT

Neom City, a burgeoning smart city in Saudi Arabia, exemplifies the convergence of cutting-edge technology and unique cultural contexts. As AI-powered smart robots permeate service sectors, novel legal and ethical challenges emerge. This paper delves into these challenges, analyzing the intersection of AI with Islamic legal principles and exploring the concept of advanced legal personality for smart robots. Drawing upon comparative legal frameworks and governance models, the study proposes a framework for responsible AI innovation in Neom, balancing technological progress with ethical considerations and societal values.

Keywords: AI governance, smart robots, legal personality, Islamic law, Neom City, smart cities, ethical innovation, corporate social responsibility.

1. Introduction

1.1 The Smart City Paradigm and AI Integration

The 21st century has witnessed a burgeoning global trend toward urbanization, with cities increasingly becoming hubs of innovation, economic activity, and population density. In response to the challenges and opportunities presented by this rapid urbanization, the concept of "smart cities" has emerged, emphasizing the integration of advanced technologies and data-driven solutions to enhance urban living (Nam & Pardo, 2011). Artificial intelligence (AI) plays a pivotal role in this paradigm shift, offering transformative potential across various sectors, including transportation, healthcare, energy management, and public safety.

One of the most significant applications of AI in smart cities is the deployment of smart robots in service sectors. These robots, equipped with sophisticated algorithms and sensory capabilities, are capable of performing a wide range of tasks, from autonomous delivery and logistics to healthcare assistance and security (Davenport & Kirby, 2016)

The integration of smart robots promises increased efficiency, productivity, and convenience, potentially revolutionizing the way services are delivered and experienced within urban environments.

1.2 Neom City: A Visionary Smart City Project

At the forefront of this smart city revolution is Neom City, a futuristic megacity project under development in Saudi Arabia. Envisioned as a hub for technological innovation and sustainable living, Neom aims to be a model for the cities of the future, embracing AI and robotics as integral components of its infrastructure and services (Neom, 2023). The city's strategic location and ambitious plans have garnered global attention, positioning it as a potential testing ground for cutting-edge technologies and a catalyst for economic diversification in the region.

However, Neom's unique context presents a distinct set of challenges and opportunities. Situated within Saudi Arabia, the city's development must navigate the intersection of advanced technology with Islamic legal principles and cultural values. This necessitates a nuanced approach to AI governance that respects religious traditions while fostering innovation and ensuring ethical implementation.

1.3 The Challenge of AI Governance

The increasing reliance on AI-based smart robots in service sectors raises several legal and ethical challenges that need to be carefully addressed. One of the primary concerns is the issue of liability. Determining responsibility for accidents or damages caused by autonomous robots remains a complex legal question,

requiring a reassessment of traditional tort law principles and the potential need for new legal frameworks(Čerka & Grigienė, 2015).
Data privacy is another critical concern, as smart robots often collect and process vast amounts of personal data. Ensuring the secure and ethical handling of this data is paramount to protect individual privacy rights and prevent potential misuse (Lau et al., 2019). Furthermore, the potential for algorithmic bias and discrimination in AI systems raises concerns about fairness and equity in decision-making processes. Addressing these biases requires careful scrutiny of algorithms and the implementation of safeguards to prevent discriminatory outcomes (Char et al., 2022).
Finally, the widespread adoption of smart robots has implications for the future of work and employment. While automation can lead to increased efficiency and productivity, it also raises concerns about job displacement and the potential exacerbation of economic inequality (Acemoglu & Restrepo, 2020). Mitigating these risks requires proactive measures such as workforce retraining, upskilling initiatives, and social safety nets.

1.4 Research Objectives and Scope

This paper aims to explore the legal and ethical challenges associated with AI-based smart robots in the context of Neom City. Specifically, the research objectives are:

- To analyze the concept of advanced legal personality for smart robots and its potential application in Neom City.
- To examine the intersection of AI and Islamic legal principles, exploring how Islamic jurisprudence can inform the development of an ethical framework for AI governance.
- To propose a framework for responsible AI innovation in Neom City that balances technological advancement with ethical considerations, legal compliance, and societal values.

The scope of this research is limited to the legal and ethical aspects of AI-based smart robots in service sectors within Neom City. The study draws upon comparative legal analysis, examines Islamic legal principles and their interpretations, and explores relevant governance models from other jurisdictions.

2. Theoretical Framework: AI, Law, and Islamic Principles

2.1 Legal Landscape of AI and Robotics: Navigating Uncharted Waters

The rapid advancement of AI and robotics has outpaced the development of comprehensive legal frameworks, leaving many jurisdictions grappling with how to address the novel challenges posed by these technologies. Existing legal systems, primarily designed for human actors, often struggle to accommodate the unique characteristics of autonomous systems, leading to ambiguity and uncertainty.
One of the central challenges lies in attributing liability for actions and decisions made by AI systems. Traditional tort law principles, based on concepts of human agency and intent, may not adequately address situations where harm is caused by autonomous robots or algorithms. Determining whether liability should rest with the developer, manufacturer, operator, or the AI system itself requires a nuanced analysis of the specific context and the level of autonomy involved (Matthias, 2004).
Furthermore, the vast amount of data collected and processed by AI systems raises significant concerns about data privacy and security. While frameworks like the GDPR offer some guidance, the application of data protection principles to AI presents unique challenges, particularly regarding data anonymization, user consent, and the potential for discriminatory profiling (Wachter et al., 2017).
The issue of algorithmic bias is another pressing concern. AI algorithms, trained on vast datasets, can perpetuate and amplify existing societal biases, leading to discriminatory outcomes in areas such as credit scoring, employment, and criminal justice (O'Neil, 2017). Addressing algorithmic bias requires a multifaceted approach, including diversifying datasets, implementing fairness-aware algorithms, and establishing mechanisms for independent audits and oversight.
Several jurisdictions are exploring regulatory approaches to address these challenges. The European Union's proposed AI Act aims to establish a risk-based framework for AI governance, with stricter regulations for high-risk applications. Similarly, the United States has seen initiatives at the state level, such as California's Bot Transparency Act, which requires disclosure of bot use in online interactions (Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17940). These developments highlight the growing recognition of the need for comprehensive AI governance frameworks that balance innovation with ethical considerations and societal well-being.

2.2 Islamic Law and Technological Advancements: Seeking Guidance from Tradition

Islamic jurisprudence, rooted in the principles of justice, fairness, and human dignity, offers a valuable ethical compass for navigating the complexities of AI and robotics. The concept of maslaha, or public interest, plays a central role in Islamic legal reasoning, encouraging a holistic assessment of the potential benefits and harms of new technologies (Kamali, 1991). This principle mandates careful consideration of the societal impact of AI, ensuring that its development and deployment align with the goals of promoting human well-being, preventing harm, and upholding justice.

The principles of justice and accountability are paramount in Islamic law, requiring equitable treatment for all individuals and holding individuals responsible for their actions. In the context of AI, this translates to the need for transparency and explainability in algorithmic decision-making processes, ensuring that outcomes are fair and unbiased (Dusuki & Abdullah, 2007). Furthermore, the concept of diyyah, which deals with compensation for harm caused by one individual to another, can be explored in the context of AI-inflicted damages, raising questions about liability attribution and appropriate forms of redress.

Islamic legal scholarship on AI is still evolving, with diverse perspectives emerging from different schools of thought. Some scholars advocate for a cautious approach, emphasizing the need for rigorous ethical scrutiny and adherence to established Islamic principles (El Fadl, 2019). Others embrace the potential of AI to contribute to human progress and societal well-being, while emphasizing the need for human oversight and ethical guardrails to prevent misuse and unintended consequences (Auda, 2019).

2.3 Legal Personality and AI Systems: Expanding the Boundaries of Legal Subjectivity

The concept of legal personality, traditionally limited to human beings and certain legal entities like corporations, is being re-examined in the context of increasingly sophisticated and autonomous AI systems. Granting AI systems a form of legal personhood could have significant implications for liability attribution, rights and obligations, and the overall governance of AI (Luzan&Kurki, 2020).

Proponents argue that legal personality could enhance accountability by providing a clear legal entity responsible for the actions of AI systems. This would facilitate legal proceedings and ensure that victims of AI-caused harm have avenues for redress. Additionally, legal personality could incentivize responsible development and deployment of AI by imposing direct legal obligations on AI entities (Gunkel, 2018).

However, attributing legal personality to AI raises complex philosophical and legal questions. Defining the nature and scope of AI personhood, determining the criteria for granting such status, and addressing potential challenges like the capacity for moral reasoning and legal culpability require careful consideration (Harper, 2005). Furthermore, the concept of AI legal personality may challenge traditional notions of legal subjectivity and necessitate significant adjustments to existing legal frameworks.

2.4 Corporate Social Responsibility and AI Ethics: Aligning Innovation with Societal Values

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) plays a critical role in guiding the ethical development and deployment of AI. As corporations increasingly integrate AI into their operations, they bear a responsibility to consider the broader societal impact of these technologies and ensure alignment with ethical principles and human rights (Carroll, 2016). This includes mitigating potential risks such as job displacement and algorithmic bias, promoting transparency and explainability in AI systems, and engaging with stakeholders to address concerns and build trut.

Ethical frameworks for AI development, such as those proposed by organizations like the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), emphasize principles like human oversight, fairness, accountability, transparency, and sustainability (Jobin et al., 2019). Integrating these principles into corporate policies and practices requires a commitment to responsible innovation, ongoing risk assessment, and stakeholder engagement. By prioritizing ethical considerations and societal well being, corporations can contribute to building public trust in AI and fostering a future where technology serves humanity.

3. Methodology

3.1 Research Design: A Qualitative and Interdisciplinary Approach

This research employs a qualitative research design, utilizing a combination of legal analysis, comparative law, and examination of Islamic legal principles. This interdisciplinary approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of the legal and ethical challenges associated with AIbased smart robots in Neom City, drawing upon insights from both secular and religious legal traditions.

- **Legal Analysis**: The research involves a thorough analysis of relevant legal documents, including international treaties, national legislation, case law, and regulatory guidelines pertaining to AI, robotics, data protection, and liability. This analysis aims to identify existing legal frameworks and principles that can be applied to the governance of AI systems and assess their adequacy in addressing the unique challenges posed by smart robots.
- **Comparative Law**: The study incorporates a comparative law perspective, examining legal approaches and regulatory models adopted by different jurisdictions around the world. This comparative analysis allows for the identification of best practices, potential pitfalls, and innovative solutions that can inform the development of a progressive legal framework for AI governance in Neom City.
- **Examination of Islamic Legal Principles**: Recognizing the significance of Islamic law within the Saudi Arabian context, the research delves into relevant Islamic legal principles and their potential application to AI governance. This involves analyzing primary sources such as the Quran and Sunnah, as well as secondary sources including scholarly interpretations and rulings from recognized Islamic legal authorities. The study considers the principles of maslaha (public interest), justice, accountability, and human dignity, exploring their relevance to issues such as liability, data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the impact of AI on employment.

3.2 Data Collection and Sources

The data collection process involves gathering information from a variety of sources to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the legal and ethical landscape surrounding AI and robotics. These sources include:

- **Legal Documents**: International treaties, national legislation, regulatory guidelines, and case law pertaining to AI, robotics, data protection, and liability from various jurisdictions.
- **Academic Literature**: Scholarly articles, books, and research papers on AI law, ethics, Islamic jurisprudence, and technology governance.
- **Islamic Legal Texts**: Primary sources such as the Quran and Sunnah, along with secondary sources including scholarly interpretations, legal commentaries, and fatwas (religious rulings) from recognized Islamic legal authorities.
- **Policy Reports and White Papers**: Reports and publications from governmental bodies, think tanks, and international organizations addressing AI governance and policy recommendations.
- **Industry Standards and Best Practices**: Guidelines and best practices developed by industry associations and technology companies related to responsible AI development and deployment.

3.3 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data is analyzed and interpreted using a combination of qualitative methods, including:

- **Thematic Analysis**: Identifying recurring themes and patterns within the legal and religious sources to understand the key challenges, principles, and values relevant to AI governance.
- **Comparative Analysis**: Comparing and contrasting legal frameworks, regulatory approaches, and ethical guidelines from different jurisdictions to identify best practices and potential solutions.
- **Hermeneutical Analysis**: Interpreting Islamic legal texts and scholarly opinions within their historical and cultural context to derive relevant principles and guidance for AI governance in Neom City.
- **Ethical Reasoning**: Applying ethical theories and frameworks to analyze the potential implications of AI and robotics, considering their impact on human rights, social justice, and societal well-being.

4. Exploring Legal Personality for Smart Robots

4.1 Analyzing Existing Models of Legal Personality

The attribution of legal personality to AI systems is a complex and multifaceted issue, with various models proposed and debated within legal and academic circles. Two prominent models that warrant consideration in the context of Neom City are the corporate model and the creation of a specialized legal framework for AI.

4.1.1 The Corporate Model: This model draws inspiration from the existing legal framework for corporations, which are considered legal persons with rights and obligations distinct from their individual members. Applying the corporate model to AI systems would involve establishing AI entities as separate legal persons, capable of owning property, entering into contracts, and being held liable for their actions. This approach offers the advantage of leveraging established legal principles and precedents, providing a familiar framework for integrating AI systems into the existing legal system(Luzan&Kurki, 2020).

However, critics argue that the corporate model may not fully capture the unique nature of AI, as corporations are ultimately governed by human actors, whereas AI systems may exhibit a higher degree of autonomy and decision-making capacity.

4.1.2 Specialized Legal Framework for AI: This model proposes the creation of a new legal category specifically designed for AI entities, recognizing their distinct characteristics and capabilities. This framework would outline the rights and obligations of AI systems, establish mechanisms for liability attribution, and provide guidelines for their interaction with human individuals and organizations. Proponents of this approach argue that it allows for a more nuanced and tailored approach to AI governance, addressing the specific challenges and opportunities presented by these technologies . Calo, R. (2017).

However, developing and implementing a specialized legal framework could be a complex and time-consuming process, requiring extensive legislative efforts and ongoing adaptation to keep pace with rapid technological advancements.

4.1.3 Applicability and Limitations in Neom City: Both models present potential advantages and limitations within the context of Neom City. The corporate model offers a familiar and established framework, potentially facilitating the integration of AI systems into Neom's legal and economic infrastructure. However, the unique cultural and legal context of Saudi Arabia, with its emphasis on Islamic legal principles, may require adaptations to ensure compatibility with existing legal norms and values.

A specialized legal framework for AI could provide greater flexibility and address the specific challenges posed by AI within Neom City. However, developing such a framework would require careful consideration of Islamic legal principles and engagement with relevant stakeholders, including religious scholars, legal experts, and technology developers.

4.2 Justifications for AI Legal Personality

The attribution of legal personality to AI systems is often justified on the grounds of enhancing accountability, facilitating dispute resolution, and promoting responsible innovation.

- **Accountability:** Granting AI systems legal personality creates a clear legal entity that can be held responsible for its actions and decisions. This is crucial for ensuring that victims of AI-caused harm have access to legal recourse and that those who develop and deploy AI systems are incentivized to prioritize safety and ethical considerations.
- **Dispute Resolution**: Legal personality facilitates the resolution of disputes involving AI systems by providing a defined legal entity that can be sued or brought to court. This is particularly relevant in cases where the actions of an AI system result in harm or damage, as it allows for a clear path towards seeking compensation or other forms of redress.
- **Responsible Innovation**: Attributing legal personality to AI systems can foster responsible innovation by imposing direct legal obligations on these entities. This incentivizes developers and operators to prioritize safety, ethical considerations, and compliance with legal standards throughout the AI lifecycle.

4.3 Challenges and Considerations

While the concept of AI legal personality offers potential benefits, it also presents several challenges and considerations:

- **Complexity of Implementation**: Implementing AI legal personality would require significant adjustments to existing legal frameworks and the development of new legal concepts and procedures. This process could be complex and time-consuming, requiring careful consideration of legal, ethical, and technical implications.
- **Potential for Misuse**: There is a risk that granting AI systems legal personality could be misused to shield individuals or corporations from liability, creating a situation where responsibility is diffused and accountability becomes difficult to establish.
- **Impact on Existing Legal Systems**: The introduction of AI legal personality could disrupt existing legal principles and concepts, such as agency, intent, and culpability. It is crucial to carefully consider how this concept would interact with established legal doctrines and ensure that it does not undermine fundamental legal principles.
- **Ethical Concerns**: Granting AI systems legal personality raises ethical questions about the nature of personhood, consciousness, and moral agency. It is important to engage in ongoing ethical discussions and ensure that the development and application of AI align with human values and societal well-being.

5. A Framework for Ethical AI Governance in Neom

5.1 Guiding Principles: Ethical Foundations for AI Development

To ensure that AI development and deployment in Neom City align with societal values and ethical considerations, a set of guiding principles should underpin the AI governance framework. These principles should draw upon both Islamic values and international human rights standards, creating a holistic and culturally relevant approach to responsible AI innovation.

- **Justice and Fairness**: The framework should uphold principles of justice and fairness, ensuring equitable access to the benefits of AI and preventing discriminatory outcomes. This includes mitigating algorithmic bias, promoting transparency in decision-making processes, and providing mechanisms for redress in cases of AI-caused harm.
- **Human Dignity and Autonomy**: The framework should respect and protect human dignity and autonomy, recognizing the inherent value of individuals and their right to privacy, self-determination, and freedom from undue interference by AI systems.
- **Beneficence and Non-Maleficence**: The development and deployment of AI should prioritize beneficence, aiming to improve human well-being and contribute to societal progress. Simultaneously, the framework should uphold the principle of non-maleficence, minimizing potential harms and ensuring that AI systems do not cause physical or psychological harm to individuals or communities.
- **Accountability and Transparency**: The framework should establish clear lines of accountability for the development, deployment, and operation of AI systems. Transparency in algorithmic decision-making processes is crucial for building public trust and ensuring that individuals understand how AI impacts their lives.
- **Sustainability and Environmental Responsibility**: The development and use of AI should consider its environmental impact, promoting sustainability and minimizing resource consumption. This includes exploring energy-efficient AI technologies and ensuring responsible disposal of electronic waste.

5.2 Key Components of the Framework

A robust AI governance framework for Neom City should encompass several key components to address the multifaceted challenges and opportunities presented by AI and robotics.

5.2.1 Liability and Accountability

Establishing clear mechanisms for attributing liability and ensuring accountability is crucial for building trust in AI systems and providing avenues for redress in case of harm or damage. This involves:

- **Defining legal responsibility**: Determining whether liability should reside with developers, manufacturers, operators, or the AI system itself, considering the level of autonomy and the specific context of AI deployment.
- **Developing insurance mechanisms**: Exploring insurance models specifically designed for AI-related risks to ensure adequate compensation for potential harms.
- **Establishing complaint and redress mechanisms**: Providing accessible and efficient mechanisms for individuals to report concerns or seek redress for AI-caused harm.

5.2.2 Data Governance and Privacy

Protecting individual privacy and ensuring responsible data governance are paramount in the age of AI. The framework should incorporate robust data protection measures, including:

- **Data minimization**: Collecting and processing only the minimum amount of data necessary for the intended purpose of the AI system.
- **Purpose limitation**: Using personal data only for the specific purpose for which it was collected and obtaining explicit consent for any additional uses.
- **Data security**: Implementing strong security measures to protect personal data from unauthorized access, disclosure, alteration, or destruction.
- **Individual rights**: Recognizing and upholding individual rights regarding personal data, including the right to access, rectify, and erase personal information.

5.2.3 Algorithmic Transparency and Explainability

Transparency and explainability in AI algorithms are crucial for mitigating bias, preventing discrimination, and building public trust. The framework should promote:

- **Explainable AI (XAI):** Developing and deploying AI systems that provide understandable explanations for their decisions and outputs, enabling users to comprehend the rationale behind AI-driven actions.
- **Algorithmic audits**: Conducting regular audits of AI algorithms to identify and address potential biases and ensure fairness in decision-making processes.
- **Public education and awareness**: Raising public awareness about AI and its implications, fostering understanding of algorithmic decision-making, and empowering individuals to engage critically with AI systems.

5.2.4 Impact on Employment and the Workforce

The increasing adoption of AI and robotics has the potential to significantly impact employment patterns and job markets. The framework should address these challenges by:

- **Workforce development and retraining**: Investing in programs that equip workers with the skills and knowledge needed to adapt to the changing job market and thrive in an AI-driven economy.
- **Social safety nets:** Providing support for individuals who may be displaced by automation, including unemployment benefits, retraining opportunities, and income assistance programs.
- **Promoting decent work**: Ensuring that AI technologies are used to create decent work opportunities that respect labor rights, provide fair wages, and promote safe working conditions.

5.2.5 Oversight and Monitoring Mechanisms

Effective AI governance requires robust oversight and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance with ethical guidelines and legal regulations. This may include:

- **Establishing independent AI ethics committees**: Creating independent bodies composed of experts from various fields to provide oversight, guidance, and ethical review of AI development and deployment.
- **Developing regulatory sandboxes**: Implementing regulatory sandboxes to allow for controlled experimentation with AI technologies while ensuring appropriate safeguards and risk mitigation strategies.
- **Engaging in international cooperation**: Collaborating with other countries and international organizations to share best practices, develop common standards, and address global challenges related to AI governance.

5.3 Integrating Islamic Law and Ethics

The AI governance framework in Neom City should integrate Islamic legal principles and ethical considerations to ensure alignment with cultural values and societal norms. This involves:

- **Consulting with Islamic legal scholars**: Engaging in dialogue with religious experts and Islamic legal authorities to ensure that AI development and deployment comply with Islamic principles and do not violate religious tenets.
- **Incorporating Islamic ethical values**: Embedding principles such as justice, fairness, human dignity, and beneficence into the design and implementation of AI systems.

- **Promoting public awareness of Islamic perspectives on AI**: Raising awareness among the public about Islamic ethical perspectives on AI and fostering dialogue on the responsible development and use of these technologies within an Islamic context.

By integrating Islamic law and ethics into the AI governance framework, Neom City can ensure that technological advancements are aligned with cultural values, promote societal well-being, and contribute to a more just and equitable future.

6. Conclusion and Future Directions

6.1 Summary of Findings: Charting a Path for Responsible AI

This study has explored the complex legal and ethical landscape surrounding AI-based smart robots in the context of Neom City, Saudi Arabia. The research highlights the need for a comprehensive and ethically grounded framework for AI governance to address challenges such as liability, data privacy, algorithmic bias, and the impact on employment. Drawing upon comparative legal analysis, Islamic legal principles, and ethical considerations, the study proposes a framework that balances technological innovation with societal values and human rights.

The exploration of advanced legal personality for smart robots revealed both potential benefits and challenges. While attributing legal personhood to AI systems could enhance accountability and facilitate dispute resolution, it also raises complex legal and philosophical questions that require further exploration. The proposed framework for ethical AI governance in Neom emphasizes the importance of establishing guiding principles rooted in Islamic values and international human rights standards.

Key components of the framework include clear mechanisms for liability and accountability, robust data governance protocols, promoting algorithmic transparency and explainability, addressing the impact of AI on the workforce, and establishing independent oversight and monitoring mechanisms. Integrating Islamic legal principles and ethical considerations into the framework ensures alignment with cultural values and societal norms, fostering trust and acceptance of AI technologies.

6.2 Implications and Recommendations

The findings of this research have significant implications for various stakeholders involved in AI development and deployment in Neom City and beyond.

- **Policymakers**: Governments and regulatory bodies play a crucial role in establishing comprehensive legal frameworks for AI governance. They should consider the proposed framework's key components and explore the feasibility of adopting models such as advanced legal personality for AI systems, while ensuring alignment with Islamic legal principles and international human rights standards.
- **Businesses**: Companies developing and deploying AI technologies should prioritize ethical considerations and adopt responsible AI practices. Integrating the proposed framework's principles into corporate policies and decision-making processes can foster trust, mitigate risks, and contribute to sustainable and equitable AI innovation.
- **Researchers**: Further research is needed to explore the nuances of AI legal personality, including its potential benefits, challenges, and implementation strategies. Additionally, ongoing research on the intersection of AI and Islamic law can provide valuable insights for developing culturally relevant and ethically grounded AI governance models.
- **Civil Society**: Civil society organizations play a crucial role in advocating for responsible AI development, raising public awareness, and ensuring that AI technologies serve the best interests of society.

6.3 Neom as a Catalyst for Responsible AI Innovation

Neom City, with its ambitious vision and unique context, has the potential to serve as a global leader in responsible AI innovation. By implementing a comprehensive and ethically grounded AI governance framework, Neom can demonstrate that technological advancement can go hand-in-hand with societal values, human rights, and respect for cultural traditions. The city's experience can provide valuable lessons and inspiration for other smart cities around the world, encouraging them to prioritize ethical considerations and responsible AI development for the benefit of all.

As AI continues to evolve and reshape our world, the pursuit of responsible innovation and ethical governance becomes increasingly crucial. Neom City, standing at the forefront of this technological revolution, has the opportunity to chart a path towards a future where AI serves humanity and contributes to a more just, equitable, and prosperous society.

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