



The Y NSW Youth Parliament

State Artificial Intelligence Framework Youth Bill 2026

Bill Proposed By: 2026 Innovation, Science & Technology Portfolio

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Summary of Debate:

On Tuesday the 14th of July 2026 the *State Artificial Intelligence Framework Youth Bill 2026* was debated on the floor of the NSW Legislative Assembly; presided over by Mr Jordan Lane MP, Member for Ryde.

Results of the Vote:

The results of the vote on the passage of amendments were 19 Ayes, 33 Noes, 2 Abstentions. As such, the amendments were resolved in the negative.

The results of the vote on the passage of the bill were 51 Ayes, 1 Noes, 4 Abstentions. As such, the bill was passed.

The *State Artificial Intelligence Framework Youth Bill 2026* was passed in its original form.

I certify that this Bill has been duly passed by the Y Youth Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, has received assent, and is now a Youth Act.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JD' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jamison Dustin, 24th Youth Governor of the Y NSW Youth Parliament

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The Y NSW Youth Parliament

State Artificial Intelligence Framework Youth Bill 2026

Act no. 01, 2026

An Act to

Provide for the implementation of statewide guidelines to enhance the efficiency, ethical use, and accountability of artificial intelligence, supported through education, workforce development, and economic advancement, and for related purposes.

I have examined this bill and find it to correspond in all respects with the bill as finally passed by the Youth Legislative Assembly.



*Alyssa Pinchbeck, Youth Premier of the Y NSW Youth Parliament – Leader of the
Government in the Legislative Assembly*

Explanatory Note

Summary

This Bill aims to support the safe, fair and effective use of AI across New South Wales. It introduces education programs, workplace training, standards and regulatory measures to ensure people understand AI and uses it responsibly. It also requires clear identification of AI-generated content and sets expectations for its use in schools, workplaces, government and political contexts.

The Bill responds to the rapid growth of AI in everyday life and the lack of consistent knowledge and guidance across sectors. Current differences in how AI is used in schools, businesses and government create risks such as misinformation, privacy concerns, biased decision-making and job displacement. This Bill seeks to address these issues through consistent education, training and oversight while still supporting innovation and economic growth.

It will affect students, educators, workers, businesses and government agencies by introducing education programs, training pathways and usage standards. Political actors will also be required to follow rules on AI use in campaigns and public communications. Overall, the Bill aims to ensure that all people in New South Wales can benefit from AI while reducing its risks and improving transparency.

Part 1 – Preliminary

This Part sets out the Short Title, Commencement, Objects and Definitions of the Act.

Part 2 – Education

This Part of the Bill aims to improve artificial intelligence literacy, education and responsible use across New South Wales. As AI becomes increasingly integrated into education, workplace and everyday life, there is a growing need to ensure that individuals have the knowledge and skills required to use these technologies safely, effectively and ethically. The Bill seeks to address current gaps in AI understanding while promoting equal access to education and training opportunities.

The Bill introduces a structured approach for AI education, training and certification. This framework is intended to provide accessible and practical learning opportunities for students, workers and members of the public. It aims to improve understanding of AI technologies, their applications, limitations and risks, while also supporting workforce readiness and adaptation as AI becomes more common across industries. Particular attention is given to ensuring that individuals are able to critically assess AI-generated content, understand issues such as misinformation and bias, and use AI responsibly.

As artificial intelligence transforms workplaces and industries, this Part supports the development of AI-related skills through targeted education and certification pathways. Training programs are designed to improve digital literacy, support career development and assist workers in adapting to technological change. These measures are intended to reduce skill shortages, improve workforce resilience and ensure that people across New South Wales can participate in an increasingly AI-driven economy.

The Part also addresses the growing role of AI within schools and educational institutions. Schools will be required to develop clear guidelines explaining appropriate and inappropriate uses of AI, expectations regarding disclosure of AI-assisted work and procedures for responding to misuse. Students will receive structured education on topics such as academic integrity, privacy, data security and the limitation of AI systems. By introducing AI education to younger students and creating consistent expectations across schools, the Bill seeks to ensure that students develop the knowledge and judgement needed to use AI responsibly to navigate an increasingly digital world.

The Bill additionally promotes transparency through requirements for AI-generated content to be clearly disclosed. These measures are intended to help students, educators and the broader community identify when AI has contributed to the creation of content, supporting honesty, accountability and informed decision-making. Clear disclosure requirements also help maintain trust in education processes and encourage responsible use of emerging technologies.

Ultimately, this Part contributes to the broader purpose of the bill by building AI literacy throughout society and preparing New South Wales for the increasing use of AI. It seeks to ensure that all people, regardless of their background or location, have the opportunity to benefit from AI while understanding its risks and responsibilities. By combining education, training, school guidelines and transparency measures, this Part lays the foundation for the safe, ethical and equitable use of AI across the state.

Part 3 – Economic Development

This Part of the Bill aims to help New South Wales harness the economic benefits of artificial intelligence while ensuring that businesses, workers, and communities are not left behind. As AI becomes increasingly integrated into workplaces and industries, there is a need for clear standards that promote innovation, productivity, and public trust while reducing potential risks. The Bill establishes a statewide framework to guide how businesses adopt and use artificial intelligence. The framework is intended to provide practical guidance on responsible AI use, improve understanding of these technologies across different industries, and support businesses as they adapt to rapid technological change. Particular attention is given to small and medium sized enterprises, which often face financial and technical barriers that limit their ability to take advantage of emerging technologies.

To strengthen accountability, businesses using high risk AI systems will be required to meet certification standards demonstrating that they are managing these technologies responsibly. Certification is designed to ensure that businesses maintain appropriate safeguards relating to privacy, cybersecurity, transparency, human oversight, and the prevention of harmful outcomes such as discrimination or misinformation. Requirements are intended to be proportionate, recognising that businesses differ significantly in size, resources, and levels of AI use.

This Part also recognises that successful AI adoption depends on people. It supports education, retraining, and workforce development initiatives to help employees develop the skills needed in an increasingly digital economy. Programs such as subsidised training, certification pathways, and targeted support initiatives aim to reduce the risk of workforce displacement while improving productivity, adaptability, and long term employment opportunities.

The Bill further seeks to ensure that the benefits of AI are shared fairly across New South Wales. Measures are included to address disparities in digital access and capability,

particularly for regional and rural communities, small businesses, low socioeconomic groups, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. By improving access to education, tools, and support, the Bill aims to promote equitable economic participation and prevent existing inequalities from widening as AI technologies become more widespread.

Implementation of these measures would be overseen by the Minister, who would be responsible for maintaining the framework, supporting training initiatives, and ensuring that regulatory standards remain responsive to emerging technologies and risks. Overall, this Part seeks to create a balanced approach to AI adoption that encourages innovation and economic growth while protecting workers, supporting businesses, and promoting fairness across the state¹.

Rationale

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming economic, educational, and social systems across New South Wales, yet citizens and businesses lack the knowledge required to use AI effectively. Currently, regulatory frameworks remain underdeveloped, creating an environment where AI can be misused, exploited by actors with ignoble, or unevenly adopted. Clear and consistent guidelines are essential to prevent fragmented implementation, where differing levels of understanding and regulation disrupt productivity, decision-making, and fair competition across sectors. As AI becomes embedded across sectors such as education, business, and governance, this gap in both literacy and regulation poses significant risks.

Adequate understanding and oversight of AI is necessary to protect individuals and organisations, neglecting to do so would result in individuals and organisations in an increasingly disadvantaged position and opportunities for innovation may be concentrated among those with access to advanced knowledge and resources.

AI is a foundational driver of development. failure to invest in education, training, and balanced state guidelines risks widening the digital divide, accelerating structural unemployment, and undermining fair participation in the economy.

Education

Currently, the rapid uptake of AI in NSW has been met with a lack of structured education. The NSW Government's own policy confirms that the use of AI is widespread among students (in this context, highschoolers and those pursuing higher education) yet specific regulation is limited, leaving schools to manage literacy inconsistently. This gap is evident in existing programs, such as the 'All My Own Work' (AMOW) program, introduced by the NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA), which promotes good academic integrity, yet, it is limited to Stage 6 students and misses practical guidance of AI ethics. This highlights the need for compulsory AI education for younger students who are faced with AI technology, such as the NSW EduChat. The NSW EduChat was introduced by the NSW Department of Education, aligned with the educational curriculum, and focuses on providing feedback on writing, brainstorming support and assistance with planning and structure. However, its implementation causes systematic inconsistencies as it is limited to public schools, and has insufficient guidance and expectations for students and teachers on the appropriate usage of AI technology.

This reflects a broader national concern, with the Australian Government's Framework for Generative AI in Schools warning that without stronger integration into curriculum and teacher training, misuse could lead to privacy violations and inequity. Supporting this, research from the University of Sydney shows that teachers are adopting AI faster than policy can keep pace, creating risks of uninformed use. With AI literacy now identified as one of Australia's most in-demand skills, this gap between high adoption and low education cements the need for urgent reform to ensure AI drives ethical innovation. This issue is exacerbated by inequality in AI education across NSW, with public, private, rural, and urban schools experiencing vastly different levels of access. This is supported by CESE (Centre for Education Statistics and Evaluation) data which shows that rural and low-SES schools report lower digital access. This disparity threatens equitable knowledge and long-term personal economic development.

Education Around AI in the Public and Business Sphere

Education to the public (the public defined as greater society as a whole) regarding the next generation of innovation and technology is crucial, as emerging technologies such as AI offer significant opportunities, but also present risks. Recent data from the characteristics of Australian businesses exhibit that 38% of businesses experienced skill shortage and 22% of businesses experienced cybersecurity incidents, and these numbers have increased from the last two years (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Within Auoccurring, such as racially-biased hiring algorithms, wrongful arrests from facial recognition, AI-generated deep fake pornography, AI-driven scams, encouraging self-harm, disadvantaging students, misusing First Nations cultural material, " and require guidelines to mitigate them (Safe and Responsible AI in Australia 2024). AI has an exceptional capacity to analyse extensive amounts of data, potentially causing systemic risks. AI decisions are occasionally traceable, enforcing barriers regarding accountability and people's understanding of decisions are significant to protect individuals, groups and provide businesses with regulatory predictability.

With only 21% of Australian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) currently using AI, NSW is missing a major opportunity to improve economic efficiency. Evidence from the Reserve Bank of Australia shows that AI adoption increases productivity and reduces labour costs, while NSW Government policy highlights AI's ability to streamline services and free workers for critical tasks. Increasing AI integration is essential for NSW to remain competitive and economically resilient.

However these issues are not just exclusive to Schooling, with NSW's workforce facing a pressing need to upskill through AI certifications to maintain employment value. Jobs and Skills Australia reports that generative AI is already reshaping work, while the Tech Council of Australia highlights AI-related jobs as among the fastest-growing occupations. Yet only one-third of workers feel proficient in AI and just 35% have received formal training (Department of Industry's AI Ecosystem Report). These results indicate that without significant reform, NSW Will continue to face significant issues in AI Education inequality and availability, resulting in a workforce that is not equipped with the skills necessary for a modern work environment culminating in lower personal and statewide economic development.

Economy

Currently, AI-led unemployment has been a major point of anxiety for the NSW workforce, A recent Redbridge poll found that 38% of NSW respondents believed that the risks of AI for workers will outweigh the benefits (Redbridge NSW polling 2026), reflecting elevated levels of concern. These worries warrant significant consideration, with modelling by the Social Policy Group (SPG) indicating that without significant Government intervention, coupled with high adoption of AI in the economy, one in three Australians will face unemployment as a result of AI ("AI and the Great Retrenchment" Social Policy Group 2024). Supporting this, a 2023 ACS/Deloitte economic report on the NSW workforce found that 96% of the NSW workforce will be impacted by AI (ACS/Deloitte "Digital Pulse report" 2024). Currently, AI adoption in business in NSW is sitting at 28% in Quarter 4, a 2% jump from Quarter 3. In terms of current growth, QLD and WA both saw increases of 7 and 8 per cent, respectively (Department of Industry, Science & Resources AI adoption data, 2024), highlighting the need for increased AI integration in NSW. These findings make it clear that AI is an issue the NSW workforce is worried about. One cannot ignore the positive role that AI could take in the NSW economy through successful implementation and adoption. In order to reach successful economic outcomes for both the NSW economy and individual businesses, considerable action must be

taken to protect the interests and job security of the NSW Workforce while utilising the positive elements of AI to reach successful economic outcomes.

Politics/ Government

Generative AI is already presenting a new and ever evolving matter of contention to the electoral and democratic process the globe over. To safeguard New South Wales's democratic institutions and promote social cohesion within the state of NSW that regulation and reform is needed when working with the risks and opportunities AI presents to the institutions of governance. Successful reform in regards to AI-generated content within elections can be seen in South Australia, where deepfake electoral advertisement has been prohibited by the South Australian government and deliberate violation of this law carries penalties of up to \$5,000 dollars. As of time of writing, while action has been intended to assist regulating AI technology in the NSW Government such as the NSW Government's installment of the Office for AI and the AI Assessment Framework, there are no consistent guidelines in relation to checking for bias within the AI's system. Furthermore transparency towards the public in how the offices' AI operates, including accountability of AI errors is currently lacking.

Conclusion

Artificial Intelligence presents a duality in significant opportunity and a growing challenge for New South Wales. Current implementation is marked by uneven adoption, insufficient education, and underdeveloped regulatory frameworks. This imbalance limits productivity, innovation, and economic competitiveness, while increasing risks such as inequality, workforce disruption, and misuse. Therefore urgent reform is required to ensure AI is used effectively, ethically and equitably.

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The Y Youth Legislature of New South Wales enacts—

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Act

This Act is the State Artificial Intelligence Framework Youth Act 2026

2 Commencement

The Act commences 1st of January 2027.

3 Objects

The objects of this Act are to—

- (a) To promote safe, ethical and responsible development, adoption and use of artificial intelligence technologies within NSW.
- (b) To improve public understanding, education, and digital literacy relating to artificial intelligence systems.
- (c) To support workforce readiness, economic participation, and adaption to technological change resulting from artificial intelligence integration.
- (d) To establish standards and measures for the use of artificial intelligence by businesses and educational institutions.
- (e) To reduce harms associated with artificial intelligence, inclusion misinformation, discrimination, privacy breaches, cyber security risks and unsafe or biased outcomes.
- (f) To promote transparency through appropriate disclosure and identification of artificial intelligence-generated or modified content using artificial intelligence.
- (g) To ensure equitable access to artificial intelligence education, training, opportunities, and technologies across NSW.
- (h) To protect the integrity of educational, governmental, and electronic process from misuse of artificial intelligence technologies

4 Definitions

In this Act—

AI Decisions - Any decision made by an AI model, or AI technology.

AI Disclosures - AI disclosures refer to to the disclosure of AI use in the specific context.

AI-Driven Scams - AI driven scams refers to a Scam that utilises AI to aid in Scamming or misleading someone, such as using AI images to appear official.

AI Generated Art - AI Generated art is defined as an Artwork that has been generated fully or with the assistance of Generative AI.

AI Generated Content - AI generated content is defined as content that has been developed wholly with AI.

AI Involvement - AI involvement refers to the involvement of AI within any specific context.

AI Misuse - AI Misuse refers to the malicious use of AI in any capacity whether that be as an individual, or a business.

AI Model Training - AI model training refers to the training of an AI model to improve or change its knowledge, communication style etc, and more specifically the use of imputed data to do this.

AI-Modified Content - AI modified content refers to the modification of any given data, image, text or medium by AI, such as compiling data using an AI model.

AI Systems Encouraging Self-Harm - It is defined as an AI system that encourages self-harm, whether directly or indirectly.

Algorithmic Bias - Algorithmic bias is defined as a particular bias towards one opinion, idea, issue etc, by an AI algorithm.

Artificial Intelligence (AI, Artificial Intelligence Technologies) - Artificial Intelligence (AI), the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings.

Artificial Intelligence Capability - Refers to the capability of any one individual, business etc to harness the power of AI to their benefit.

Artificial Intelligence Education/Training - Artificial intelligence education refers to any education program or learning experience that aims to teach students, educators, or professionals how to understand, interact with, and build AI technologies in a specific manner.

Artificial Intelligence-Generated Outputs - New text, images, audio, or code created by AI models/AI.

Artificial Intelligence Integration - Artificial Intelligence Integration is defined as the integration or introduction of Artificial Intelligence into any given context such as within a business.

Artificial Intelligence Systems - An AI system is a machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.

Artificial Intelligence Tools - Refer to tools or features that utilise AI to improve, edit or change something.

Audio Disclaimer - An audio disclaimer refers to a disclaimer that utilises audio, such as a Voiceover to disclose AI use.

Civic Education and Electoral Education - Refers to education programs, lessons etc that teach Civics or electoral information such as how to vote, and the structure of NSW parliament.

Communication of Election Results - Refers to the Communication of the results of any election to the public.

Digital Media - Digital media refers to any information that is stored, played or viewed on a digital device, such as: Photographs, Video, Websites etc.

Digital Watermark - A digital watermark is a watermark upon any digital medium.

Electoral Engagement - Refers to the engagement and engagements a political office or MP has with their electorate or constituents.

Electoral Redistribution - Refers to the redistribution of Electoral districts and/or boundaries, including the changing of Electorate names, Information, size, boundaries etc.

Embedded Metadata - Embedded data is defined as Metadata that is stored directly within a digital file such as within a photograph.

Ethical, Privacy, Transparency and Bias Mitigation Standards - refer to the standards that are employed to mitigate the risk of unethical, biased, non-transparent and privacy violating actions within Artificial intelligence and the Companies and corporate interests surrounding it.

Facial Recognition - Facial recognition refers to the use of technologies (specifically AI) to recognise someone based on their facial characteristics.

First Nations Cultural Material - Refers to any Material or medium that is of cultural importance to the First nations community, including that deemed Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual property (ICIP).

High-Risk Artificial Intelligence Systems - A High-Risk Artificial Intelligence System is software that makes or guides decisions affecting people's safety, rights, or access to essential services, such as within Justice, Government or Data Privacy.

Large Businesses - Large businesses refer to a company within Australia that fulfils at least 2 of the following criteria: the consolidated revenue for the financial year of the company and any entities it controls is \$50 million or more, the value of the consolidated gross assets at the end of the financial year of the company and any entities it controls is \$25 million or more, and the company and any entities it controls have 100 or more employees at the end of the financial year.

Organisational Compliance Obligations - Organisational Compliance obligations are the legal, regulatory, contractual, and voluntary requirements that your organisation must meet in order to operate lawfully and responsibly.

Personal Data - Personal data refers to the data that is sent, received or collected about an individual.

Racially-Biased Hiring Algorithms - Refer to Hiring algorithms that preference one candidate over another on the basis of their Race, and Racial identity.

Sensitive Parliamentary Data and Reporting - Refers to any Data, Information or Communication in any medium that is deemed to be of a sensitive nature, this includes Confidential and undisclosed information that is of importance to aspects of Parliament and its activities such as Security, Corporate Competition etc.

Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) - Small and medium sized enterprises refer to any business in Australia that has below 20 and 200 employees respectively.

Text Based Disclosure - A text-based disclosure refers to a disclosure of AI that is communicated through Text, whether that be in the metadata of a particular medium, or located in the media form.

Voter Information and Communication - Refers to official communications of Voter information such as how to vote, or the Electoral roll etc.

Workforce Training - Workforce training refers to structured programs that are designed to equip members of the workforce with the skills and knowledge to excel in their work and contribute to the success of their employer and by extension - the NSW Economy.

Note— The *Interpretation Act 1987* also contains definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation of this Bill.

Part 2 Education

Division 1 Individual AI Education, Training and Certification

5 NSW Individual Artificial Intelligence Education Framework

- (1) The Minister must establish and maintain a NSW Individual Artificial Intelligence Education Framework to support individuals in understanding, adapting to, and responsibly using artificial intelligence technologies within society, education, and the workforce.
- (2) The Framework must deliver structured, accessible, and practical education programs throughout New South Wales.
- (3) Programs established under this Division must aim to:
 - a. Improve public understanding of artificial intelligence systems and their societal impacts; and
 - b. Support workforce readiness and adaptation in response to increasing artificial intelligence integration; and
 - c. Reduce skill shortages relating to artificial intelligence capability; and
 - d. Improve digital literacy, economic participation, and long-term workforce resilience; and

- e. Promote ethical, safe, and informed use of artificial intelligence technologies; and
- f. Reduce inequalities in access to artificial intelligence education and training opportunities across New South Wales; and
- g. Ensure individuals are equipped to critically assess, interpret, and responsibly use artificial intelligence-generated outputs.

6 AI Smart Program

- (1) The NSW Individual Artificial Intelligence Education Framework (NSW IAIEF) must include an AI Smart Program designed to provide individuals with accessible education and information regarding the increasing use of artificial intelligence technologies within society.
- (2) The AI Smart Program must include both foundational and advanced learning content relating to:
 - a. Artificial intelligence systems and their practical applications; and
 - b. Ethical and responsible uses of artificial intelligence; and
 - c. Limitations and risks associated with artificial intelligence systems; and
 - d. Misinformation, manipulated media, and artificial intelligence-generated content; and
 - e. Privacy, cyber security, and data protection risks; and
 - f. Interpretation and verification of artificial intelligence-generated outputs; and
 - g. Bias, accountability, and transparency within artificial intelligence systems; and
 - h. Creative and productive uses of artificial intelligence technologies
 - i. disclosure and watermarking requirements relating to artificial intelligence-generated content.
- (3) The AI Smart Program must include :
 - a. An accessible online information platform providing public educational resources; and
 - b. Optional accredited learning and certification pathways; and
 - c. Statements of Completion for individuals who successfully complete approved educational programs.

7 Individual Competency, Workforce Training and Certification

- (1) Education and training programs established under this Division must support individuals in developing competency relating to:
 - a. Safe and responsible use of artificial intelligence systems; and
 - b. Privacy, cyber security, and lawful data handling practices; and
 - c. Interpretation and verification of artificial intelligence-generated outputs; and
 - d. Ethical considerations including fairness, accountability, and bias; and
 - e. Appropriate use of artificial intelligence systems within educational, professional, and personal contexts.

- (2) Businesses subject to certification requirements under this Act must take reasonable steps to ensure employees interacting with high-risk artificial intelligence systems complete training relevant to their role.
- (3) Training under this section must be:
 - a. Practical and job-specific; and
 - b. Proportionate to the level of artificial intelligence integration within the workplace; and
 - c. Directly applicable to workplace responsibilities involving artificial intelligence systems.
- (4) Individuals shall obtain recognised artificial intelligence certification through accredited programs established under the NSW IAIEF.
- (5) Businesses must maintain records of employee certification and workforce training completion as part of organisational compliance obligations under this Act.
- (6) Workforce training initiatives established under this section must prioritise:
 - a. Workforce upskilling and retraining; and
 - b. Adaptation to technological change; and
 - c. Redeployment opportunities for workers impacted by automation and artificial intelligence integration.

8 Accessibility, Inclusion and Continuous Learning

- (1) Programs established under this Division must be reasonably accessible to —
 - a. individuals in regional and rural communities; and
 - b. individuals with disabilities; and
 - c. Indigenous and Torres Strait Islander peoples; and
 - d. culturally and linguistically diverse communities; and
 - e. individuals experiencing barriers to digital participation or technological access.
- (2) Programs established under this Division must take reasonable steps to accommodate varying levels of —
 - a. digital literacy; and
 - b. educational attainment; and
 - c. technological capability; and
 - d. workforce experience.
- (3) The Minister must establish targeted support initiatives intended to reduce disparities in access to artificial intelligence education, training, and workforce opportunities throughout New South Wales.
- (4) The relevant regulatory authority shall require periodic retraining, recertification, or updating of educational materials where reasonably necessary to maintain relevance, safety, and compliance under this Act.

Division 2 AI Content in Schools

9 Development of AI Guidelines

- (1) All schools in NSW must establish clear and compulsory guidelines on the use of Artificial Intelligence for educational purposes, including requirements for AI disclosures.
- (2) These guidelines apply to all students and school personnel.
- (3) These guidelines must include :
 - a. Appropriate & inappropriate use of AI; and
 - b. Privacy & data risks; and
 - c. Appropriate disclosures and watermarks for AI generated content; and
 - d. Promotion of ethical use of AI; and
 - e. An actionable plan stating:
 - i. The disciplinary measures for when AI is misused; and
 - ii. The range of severity classifications for the inappropriate use of AI; and
 - iii. The responsibility and procedures of investigating, reporting and enforcing inappropriate use of AI.
- (4) Use of AI within education must be disclosed, with Education referring to:
 - a. Formal Assessments of any Kind; or
 - b. HSC major works; or
 - c. University and Tafe assessments and coursework; or
 - d. Online learning activities and Submissions; or
 - e. Collaborative Projects completed within an educational institute; or
 - f. Research projects, tasks and reports.
- (5) Disclosure must be achieved through:
 - a. A text-based disclosure within the content of the task; or
 - b. A text-based disclosure within the bibliography of the task.
- (6) Disclosure must be accordance with:
 - a. Any policies regulated by the provider and administrator of the assessment such as:
 - i. NSW Department of Education; and/or
 - ii. NSW Education Standards Authority (NESA); and/or
 - iii. The University.
- (7) Failure to Disclose the use of AI shall result in disciplinary action by and at the discretion of the provider and administrator of the assessment such as:
 - a. A Mark of 0; And/or
 - b. Removal from the Course or Program; or
 - c. Any other action specified by Educational policy.
- (8) The guidelines must be updated every 2 years to remain current to any changes regarding AI technologies.

10 AI Restrictions Within Class Work

- (1) The NSW Government shall create a subprogram of the NESA “All My Own Work” Program tailored to all students in the Years 7 - 10.
- (2) This subprogram shall focus on teaching school students practical examples and situations around the uses of AI technologies.
- (3) The subprogram will have 5 parts on the topics of:
 - a. Using AI as a tool; including but not limited to:
 - i. Brainstorming; and
 - ii. Feedback; and
 - iii. Planning
 - b. Academic Integrity including:
 - i. appropriate uses of AI; and
 - ii. appropriate disclosures and watermarks of AI generated content; and
 - c. Inappropriate uses of AI; and
 - d. Privacy and Data Risks; and
 - e. Limitations of AI.
- (4) All Year 7-10 must complete this subprogram as part of the NSW guidelines.

Division 3 AI Disclaimer, Watermarking and Disclosure Requirements

11 Mandatory Disclosure of AI-Generated Content

- (1) Any person, business, organisation, educational institution, or public authority distributing AI-generated or AI-modified content within New South Wales must ensure that the content contains a disclosure.
- (2) Disclosure must apply where artificial intelligence has:
 - a. Generated the content wholly or substantially; or
 - b. Materially influenced the creation of the content; or
 - c. Modified or manipulated existing content in a manner likely to affect interpretation, authenticity, or public understanding.
- (3) Disclosure requirements apply to, but are not limited to:
 - a. Images and photographs; and
 - b. Video recordings; and
 - c. Audio recordings; and
 - d. Written publications and reports; and
 - e. Educational submissions and academic assessments; and
 - f. Advertising and commercial material; and
 - g. News, journalism, and media publications; and
 - h. Social media posts and online communications.

12 Forms of Disclosure and Watermarking

- (1) AI-generated or AI-modified content must include at least one of the following forms of disclosure:
 - a. A visible text disclaimer; or
 - b. A digital watermark; or
 - c. Embedded metadata identifying AI involvement; or
 - d. An audio disclaimer in the case of audio media; or
 - e. A visual disclosure integrated into video image content.
- (2) A disclosure under this section must:
 - a. Be clear, accessible, and easily understandable; and
 - b. Be reasonably visible to the average person; and
 - c. Not be hidden, obscured, or misleading; and
 - d. Remain attached to the content where reasonably practicable.
- (3) A watermark or disclosure must identify whether the content was:
 - a. Fully generated by artificial intelligence; or
 - b. Partially generated or modified by artificial intelligence; or
 - c. Reviewed or approved by a human prior to publication.

13 Mandatory Disclosure of AI within NSW Government Sanctioned Art and Art Displays

- (1) All AI generated Art, Art displays and Digital media that has been created by/for or displayed in:
 - a. A NSW Government art display including:
 - i. A NSW department of Education art display; or
 - ii. Outdoor art installations; and
 - b. A NSW Government owned Art Gallery.
- (2) Must be disclosed as AI generated through:
 - a. A text-based disclosure within the information placard; or
 - b. A text-based disclosure within the artwork itself; or
 - c. A text-based disclosure within the digital media such as:
 - i. Within a website; or
 - ii. Within a video.
- (3) An AI Disclaimer is not mandatory if:
 - a. The work is a satirical digital medium, such as
 - i. A Website; or
 - ii. A Social media content and/or Post.
- (4) Failure to Disclose Use of AI must result in disciplinary action at the discretion of the NSW Government department responsible for creating or commissioning the work, or the art gallery displaying the work such as:
 - a. Removal of the Artwork from its installation; and/or
 - b. Disqualification from the Art Competition (if applicable); or
 - c. Introduction of a Disclaimer if the use of AI is minimal.

Part 3 Economic Development

Division 4 AI Disclaimer, Watermarking and Disclosure Requirements

14 NSW Business AI Standards Framework

- (1) The Minister must establish and maintain a NSW Business AI Standards Framework to support the safe, ethical, transparent, and economically effective adoption of artificial intelligence systems within New South Wales.
- (2) The Framework must establish clear and consistent standards regarding:
 - a. Business adoption and integration of artificial intelligence systems; and
 - b. Workforce education and training; and
 - c. Privacy, transparency, and accountability obligations; and
 - d. Ethical and responsible artificial intelligence use; and
 - e. Economic participation and digital equity; and
 - f. Workforce transition and adaptation in response to artificial intelligence integration.
- (3) The Framework must aim to:
 - a. Improve understanding and effective use of artificial intelligence technologies across industries; and
 - b. Improve economic productivity, innovation, and workforce readiness within New South Wales; and
 - c. Support businesses in adapting to technological change while minimising unnecessary workforce displacement; and
 - d. Reduce barriers preventing small and medium-sized enterprises from effectively adopting artificial intelligence systems; and
 - e. Ensure artificial intelligence adoption does not unfairly advantage businesses with greater financial, technological, or educational resources; and
 - f. Reduce inequalities in digital access, workforce capability, and artificial intelligence education across New South Wales; and
 - g. Promote responsible, transparent, and accountable use of artificial intelligence systems.

15 Artificial Intelligence Compliance Certification

- (1) A business that develops, deploys, integrates, or substantially relies upon high-risk artificial intelligence systems within its operations must obtain and maintain a valid Artificial Intelligence Compliance Certification issued by an authorised regulatory body.
- (2) Artificial Intelligence Compliance Certification under this Act constitutes a formal compliance agreement intended to:
 - a. Establish legal accountability regarding the use of artificial intelligence systems; and
 - b. Demonstrate baseline competency in the development, deployment, integration, and management of artificial intelligence systems; and

- c. Verify compliance with ethical, privacy, transparency, and bias mitigation standards; and
- d. Reduce risks relating to misinformation, discrimination, exploitation, cyber security vulnerabilities, and misuse of artificial intelligence systems; and
- e. Establish consistent standards regarding how businesses adopt, integrate, manage, and evolve artificial intelligence systems within their operations; and
- f. Promote fair economic competition by ensuring businesses of varying sizes have access to consistent standards, guidance, and compliance expectations; and
- g. Support responsible environmental practices relating to artificial intelligence systems and associated digital infrastructure.

(3) Certification requirements shall include, but are not limited to:

- a. Lawful collection, storage, and use of personal data; and
- b. Implementation of safeguards preventing unauthorised access, misuse, or re-identification of personal data; and
- c. Transparency and disclosure requirements regarding artificial intelligence-generated outputs; and
- d. Implementation of human oversight and accountability procedures; and
- e. Risk mitigation procedures addressing discriminatory outcomes, misinformation, harmful content, and misuse; and
- f. Cyber security protections relating to artificial intelligence systems and associated datasets; and
- g. Procedures for identifying, reviewing, and addressing algorithmic bias and unsafe outcomes; and
- h. Environmental impact reporting regarding the energy, water, and computational resource consumption associated with large-scale or high-risk artificial intelligence systems.

(4) Certification requirements under this section must be proportionate to:

- a. The size and operational capacity of the business; and
- b. The scale of artificial intelligence deployment; and
- c. The level of risk associated with the artificial intelligence system used.

(5) Artificial Intelligence Compliance Certification must be renewed every:

- a. 2 years for large businesses utilizing artificial intelligence
- b. 5 years for SMEs and eligible large businesses.

(6) Businesses subject to certification requirements must demonstrate ongoing compliance through:

- a. Updates responding to technological developments and emerging risks; and
- b. Continued workforce training and capability development; and
- c. Maintenance of applicable privacy, transparency, and cyber security safeguards; and
- d. Review and updating of risk mitigation procedures where reasonably necessary.

16 Business Education, Workforce Training and Economic Participation

- (1) The NSW Business AI Standards Framework must provide structured and accessible education, training, and workforce development programs for businesses and employees throughout New South Wales.
- (2) Programs established under this section must aim to:
 - a. Improve foundational and advanced understanding of artificial intelligence systems across industries; and
 - b. Support workforce transition and adaptation in response to increasing artificial intelligence integration; and
 - c. Reduce risks of workforce displacement caused by automation through upskilling and retraining initiatives; and
 - d. Encourage businesses to invest in employee education and capability development relating to artificial intelligence systems; and
 - e. Improve workforce productivity, innovation, and economic participation; and
 - f. Address shortages in artificial intelligence capability and digital literacy; and
 - g. Promote ethical and informed use of artificial intelligence technologies within workplaces; and
 - h. Establish a culture of continuous learning and workforce adaptation recognising the evolving nature of artificial intelligence systems.
- (3) Education and workforce development programs must include:
 - a. Practical uses and applications of artificial intelligence systems; and
 - b. Ethical considerations including fairness, bias, accountability, and transparency; and
 - c. Privacy, cyber security, and lawful data use obligations; and
 - d. Interpretation and verification of artificial intelligence-generated outputs; and
 - e. Risks, limitations, and appropriate use of artificial intelligence systems; and
 - f. Workplace adaptation and workforce transition strategies relating to artificial intelligence integration.
- (4) The Minister must establish support initiatives including:
 - a. Subsidised training programs; and
 - b. Government-supported certification pathways; and
 - c. Grants or incentives encouraging workforce upskilling; and
 - d. Targeted support for small and medium-sized enterprises; and
 - e. Regional and rural digital capability initiatives.
- (5) Programs established under this section must be reasonably accessible to:
 - a. Businesses operating in regional and rural communities; and
 - b. Small and medium-sized enterprises; and
 - c. Low socioeconomic communities; and
 - d. Indigenous and Torres Strait Islander peoples; and
 - e. Individuals and businesses with limited technological capability.
- (6) The Minister must take reasonable steps to ensure that disparities in digital access, workforce capability, and artificial intelligence education do not undermine equitable economic participation within New South Wales.

17 Regulatory Standards for Artificial Intelligence

- (1) The Minister must ensure that artificial intelligence technologies in NSW are governed through, clear, consistent and enforceable regulatory standards.
- (2) Standards must respond to documented harms arising from AI technologies, including:
 - a. Harm relating to discriminatory or unsafe outcomes; and
 - b. Harms involving the misuse of AI-generated content; and
 - c. Harms affecting vulnerable groups.
- (3) The following categories of harm must be included:
 - a. Racially-biased hiring algorithms; and
 - b. Wrongful arrests caused by facial recognition; and
 - c. AI-driven scams; and
 - d. AI systems encouraging self-harm; and
 - e. Disadvantaged students; and
 - f. Misuse of First Nations cultural material.
- (4) Measures must address systemic risks created by AI's capacity to analyse extensive datasets.
- (5) Guidelines must ensure accountability where AI decisions are only partially traceable.
- (6) Transparency requirements must ensure the public understands how government AI systems operate.
- (7) Consistent procedures must be established for identifying and addressing bias in AI systems.

18 Fair Economic Participation

- (1) The Minister must ensure equitable access to artificial intelligence education, tools, and opportunities across NSW.
- (2) Programs must address capability gaps across the business sector, including:
 - a. Shortages in workforce skills; and
 - b. Vulnerabilities relating to cybersecurity incidents; and
 - c. Low levels of AI adoption among small and medium-sized enterprises.
- (3) Initiatives must support businesses that lack the knowledge required to use AI effectively.
- (4) Programs must address disparities in digital access across NSW, including:
 - a. Differences between public, private, rural and urban schools
 - b. Reduced digital access in rural and low-SES communities.

- (5) Workforce readiness initiatives must respond to findings that:
 - a. Only one-third of workers feel proficient in AI
 - b. Only 35% have received formal training.
- (6) Measures must ensure that digital inequality does not undermine fair participation in the economy.

Part 4 AI in NSW Politics

Division 5 AI Within Sensitive Parliamentary Data and Political Advertising

19 AI Use within Sensitive Parliamentary Data and Reporting

- (1) Sensitive Parliamentary Data and reporting is defined in accordance with the Definition as well as created or obtained by:
 - a. A Political Party; or
 - b. A politician or Political office; or
 - c. A Candidate in a NSW election; or
 - d. A third party on behalf of a Politician, Political Office, Political Party, or Political Candidate; or
 - e. A member of the NSW Parliament Staff; or
 - f. A member of any given politician's or Political party's staff.
- (2) Use of AI in Sensitive Parliamentary Data and reporting is Prohibited unless the Creator, Distributor or Collator Seeks an Exemption through the following actions:
 - a. Gaining explicit authorisation by:
 - i. The NSW Electoral Commission; and/or
 - ii. NSW Parliament; or
 - iii. A Consenting Representative of the two
 - b. Ensuring that The AI system used is certified under the NSW AI Assessment Framework.
- (3) If an exemption is awarded to utilizes AI in Sensitive Parliamentary Data and reporting, the NSW Government or Relevant Government department must work with the AI Platform in use to:
 - a. Ensure Data Security and Privacy; and
 - b. Limit and/or remove AI model training through imputed Data; and
 - c. Improve the reliability and general Security of the AI model.
- (4) This can be achieved through measures such as:
 - a. A formal Contract; and
 - b. A formalized agreement.
- (5) Any authorised use of AI in relation to Sensitive Parliamentary Data and reporting must be:
 - a. Logged and recorded by individuals who are using it; and
 - b. Clearly disclosed in documents through a text based disclosure; and
 - c. Retained on record of respective documents.

- (6) Any Possible Security and Data breaches must be reported to:
 - a. NSW Parliament Cyber Security Operations Centre; and
 - b. Any other relevant office or authority.
- (7) Failure to Disclose or seek authorisation, shall result in Enforcement action to be conducted by the NSW Ombudsman and/or NSW Electoral Commission, with enforcement actions at their discretion including:
 - a. Mandatory audit of the relevant Parliamentary Office; and/or
 - b. Suspension of AI system if under review; and/or
 - c. Referral to NSW Independent Commission Against Corruption and/or NSW Parliament Cyber operations centre where AI misuse is presumed.
- (8) If the Failure to disclose or seek authorisation is in relation to either:
 - a. Mandatory Financial reporting; or
 - b. The actions of any one: political candidate, politician, Political party, Staffer or third party on behalf of the previous.
- (9) Enforcement will be conducted at the discretion of the NSW electoral commission through the following actions:
 - a. An Audit of Financial reports and Finances; and/or
 - b. An Audit of Previous reporting to determine errors and/or inconsistencies
 - c. An investigation into any one: political candidate, politician, Political party, Staffer or third party on behalf of the previous.
- (10) This shall result in enforcement action, to be decided at the discretion of the NSW Electoral Commission.

20 Mandatory Disclosure of AI Within Political Advertising

- (1) Any AI-Generated Political Advertisement, produced by any one Political Party or Political Candidate within NSW must be disclosed as AI-generated.
- (2) Forms of political advertising include but not limited to:
 - a. Print media; and
 - b. Television advertising; and
 - c. Outdoor advertising; and
 - d. Radio advertising; and
 - e. Social media advertisements or posts; and
 - f. Online advertising; and
 - g. Any other form of advertisement as defined by the 'Competition and Consumer Act 2010'.
- (3) Disclosure of AI Generated Media can be achieved through one or more of the following:
 - a. A text-based disclosure within the caption and/or within the text of the media; or
 - b. A text-based disclosure in the content of the post, such as within a video or image; or

- c. An audio disclaimer (must be paired with a text disclosure if the advertisements format is not purely audio).
- (4) A text-based disclosure must be clearly visible, in simple terms, and easily accessible to the majority of Voters.
- (5) An audio disclaimer must be easy to understand, in simple terms and easily accessible to the majority of Voters.
- (6) Failure to disclose AI generated media, is to be enforced by the NSW Electoral Commission with the enforcement action to be of the following, at the Commission's Discretion:
 - a. A fine, of which the amount is decided by the:
 - i. Size of the Political party in members and MP's; and/or
 - ii. Political Donations of the previous year; and/or
 - iii. The amount of non-disclosure cases; and/or
 - iv. The impact of the non-disclosure case, by engagement and views; and
 - b. A Cautionary Warning, of which is determined by previous failures and/or the impact of the non-disclosure case.

Division 6 Use of AI in NSW Elections and Political Office, and Expanding Electoral Engagement

21 Use of AI in NSW Elections

- (1) Use of AI in NSW elections refers to AI use in any of the following:
 - a. Vote Counting and sorting; and
 - b. Electoral Redistribution; and
 - c. Communication of Election results.
- (2) The use of AI in any of these areas is prohibited, with enforcement to be conducted by either:
 - a. The NSW Electoral Commission, if the use of AI is in third party mediums, and is easily comply to the NSW Electoral Commission; and
 - b. The NSW Ombudsman, when the use of AI is the fault of the NSW electoral Commission itself, such as NSW electoral Commission produced Electoral result communication.
- (3) Enforcement activities are up to the discretion of both parties and are reliant on the context and the severity of the use of AI.
- (4) Enforcement activities must be communicated to the public, unless under expedient circumstances.
- (5) An application can be submitted to have an exemption to this to either:
 - a. The NSW Electoral Commission, if being used by a third party; and/or
 - b. The NSW Ombudsman, if the use of AI is within the NSW Electoral Commission's own work.

- (6) An application must be for the betterment of the electoral system in NSW rather than a 'cost cutting' effort and is up to the discretion of the above organisations.

22 Use of AI in Expanding Political Office and Electoral Engagement

- (1) This Division provides an exemption to Clause 21 'Use of AI in NSW Elections', permitting AI use in the following areas:
- a. School based civics education and electoral education; and
 - b. Political offices, for the purposes of increasing efficiency and electorate engagement; and
 - c. Voter Information and communication, excluding the following:
 - i. Election results information and communication; and
 - ii. Postal voting material including but not limited to ballot papers, official forms, and voter registration forms.
- (2) AI use in any permitted area must be disclosed through:
- a. Text based disclosure within the Caption and/or within the text of the media; or
 - b. Text disclosure in the content of the post, such as within a video or image; or
 - c. Audio Disclaimer (must be paired with a Text disclosure if the advertisements format is not purely Audio); or
 - d. A Text disclaimer if the format is printed and/or non-digital.
- (3) AI use in any permitted area must be authorised by:
- a. Consenting Official; or
 - b. Author of the media; or
 - c. Creator of the Media.
- (4) AI use in any permitted area must be for the purposes of:
- a. Expanding Electoral engagement especially in:
 - i. Regional and Remote communities; and
 - ii. Minority and Disenfranchised Communities; and/or
 - b. Streamlining political offices to improve impact on NSW Communities and people; and/or
 - c. Improving Civics Education in NSW.



Produced for The Y NSW Youth Parliament

