

Forum: Sustainable Development Goal 9 Committee

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TOPIC 3: The Question of Utilization of Artificial Intelligence

I. Introduction to the Topic

In recent years, the subject of the utilization of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has garnered substantial attention across the globe. Though its origins date back to 1956 (introduced by John McCarthy during the Dartmouth Workshop), AI advancements had only been recognized as a revolutionary innovation in the first decades of the 21st century. As AI technology continues to advance in our world, its potential applications across various industries and sectors have expanded across both local and international levels and contexts. This chair report looks to examine the implementation of AI as well as its usage and implications.

On a local level, the utilization of AI technologies can have significant implications for communities and businesses. Utilized by said stakeholders, both businesses and communities can leverage AI to enhance their tasks and operations, simultaneously improving their user experiences. An example of this is data analytics, which can provide assistance to find valuable insights for decision-making and resource optimization.

On an international level, the utilization of AI presents both opportunities and challenges. With the rapid growth of the digital world, it is only fitting that there are international collaborations between nations to facilitate the sharing of AI research, leading to advancements that benefit societies worldwide. Yet, there is a growing fear across the globe about the utilization of AI in the workforce, alongside security concerns and the ethics of its usage.

In other words, the utilization of AI has advantages and disadvantages at both local and international levels. Addressing our conference's theme of "How can we use multilateral diplomacy to surmount the challenges of rapid societal change?", international discussions, agreements, treaties, and cooperation are essential to properly address AI and its usage.

II. Definition of Key Terms & Concepts

Artificial Intelligence: computer software systems capable of performing tasks/activities that would otherwise require human intelligence. This term is more commonly known as “AI”. The birth of AI first originated from the Dartmouth Workshop in 1956.

Machine Learning: one of the most popular types of artificial intelligence. Machine learning uses mass data collection to generalize and perform tasks according to a set algorithm. This can be exemplified by facial recognition, product recommendations, fraud identifications, etc...

Generative Artificial Intelligence: artificial intelligence that generates new bodies of work based on previous relevant bodies of work. Users are able to create new works based on a human-written prompt such as but not limited to artwork, plays, and music. The most common association of Generative AI is with OpenAI (such as the chatbot ChatGPT).

Data mining: the process of organizing and analyzing data sets to identify repeating patterns. Data mining aims to improve models or create solutions.

Copyright: protection measure to safeguard the intellectual property of an individual. The measure gives the original creator the right to control how the copyrighted work is to be used. In the context of artificial intelligence where copyrighted works may be used for reference, the discussion of whether the generated work infringes copyright law is paramount.

Turing test: created by computer scientist Alan Turing, the Turing test refers to an evaluation of a machine’s ability to exhibit intelligence equal to humans, especially in language and behavior. This is critical in the creation of Chatbots or the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence.

Ethics: the moral principles that regulate/govern an individual’s actions or the way an activity is performed and monitored. This term will often be linked to “copyright” throughout the report.

Digital security: the safeguarding of digital data against unwanted access, use, disclosure, interruption, alteration, or destruction. Recommendations to “guarantee” digital security include multi-factor authentication, limiting the use of third-party software, and browsing unsafe websites.

III. Key Stakeholders

OpenAI

A non-profit organization created in late 2015 to research and develop the use of artificial intelligence. This is one of the key stakeholders, as it is credited with kickstarting the global widespread use and recognition of artificial intelligence for private use through the release of the chatbot ChatGPT. Similarly, it set a trend for other AI programs such as Perplexity, Poe, Google Bard, and more.

Consumers

AI was created from and for people. With this, there are two main ways consumers will find themselves associated with AI: exploit or be exploited. On one hand, with the implementation of FrontierAI, OpenAI, or Generative Artificial Intelligence as a whole, users will find it easy to exploit said softwares to complete tasks they find redundant or labor-intensive (e.g. researching, essay writing, creation of artworks, songs, etc...). On the other hand, dependence on artificial intelligence poses threats to consumers' security on the internet and contributes to copyright infringement, an issue that has been and continues to be relevant in our society.

Workforce

Though the impact of AI on the workforce is uncertain and can vary across industries and regions, it is agreed upon that AI will indefinitely alter the working culture, as well as the job opportunities that are currently in place. The overall net effect will depend on various factors, including the rate of AI adoption and adaption (thus the ability of institutions to adapt to the changing landscape), and the nature of tasks involved in occupations.

Governments

The adoption and integration of AI technologies will have significant implications for most—if not all—governments across the globe. This new and unfamiliar addition to our world's society will require governments to proactively address these challenges and develop strategies to leverage AI effectively (e.g. regulations, policies, global cooperation).

Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AAAI)

AAAI is one of many international, nonprofit, scientific societies that are devoted to promoting research in, and responsible use of, artificial intelligence. Other NGOs that regulate the responsible use of AI

include: Allen Institute for Artificial Intelligence (AI2), AI Sustainability Center, Accenture, Alan Turing Institute, and more.

IV. Key Issues including Background Information

Impact on Workforce

The impact of AI on the workforce is a significant aspect of the discussion surrounding its use. As stated above, though there are many positive and beneficial uses of AI—such as its ability to automate monotonous tasks and improve efficiency—it also poses concerns around potential job displacements. The fear is that AI might be able to replace human workers in various professions, resulting in unemployment and disruption to the working culture. Striking a balance between the benefits of automation and the preservation of human jobs is a critical consideration in utilizing AI.

Realm of Ethics

Another key aspect of AI utilization revolves around ethics and responsibility. As AI systems become more autonomous and capable of independent decision-making, questions arise about the accountability for AI's actions. The issues including bias, privacy, algorithmic transparency, liability and responsibility would leave an effect on the long-term societal impact, as AI has the potential to bring about significant societal changes.

Security Concerns

The final key aspect should be an emphasis placed on data privacy and security concerns surrounding AI. Data breaches and privacy, adversarial attacks, system vulnerabilities, and data poisoning, are all relevant considerations regarding the use of AI. With its potential to exacerbate existing inequalities, there is a need for regulations and guidelines to govern AI development and deployment. Yet, addressing this issue would prove to be a major challenge, as different countries and nation-states would have varying views on the use and threat of AI.

V. Timeline of Resolutions, Treaties, and Events

Date	Description of event
<i>July 1956</i>	Birth of first successful Artificial Intelligence in the Dartmouth Workshop, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire.
<i>December 2015</i>	Creation of OpenAI, a research organization founded in the United States to develop artificial intelligence.
<i>May 2020</i>	Introduction of GPT-3, a language model (Chatbot) that uses deep learning to perform human tasks related to language. It is here that we see a boom in the widespread use and recognition of artificial intelligence for private use.
<i>November 2022</i>	The debut of ChatGPT, an AI chatbot aimed for private use built on the GPT-3 language model.
<i>1-2 November 2023</i>	2023 AI Safety Summit: First ever international conference hosted at Bletchley Park, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom to discuss the safety and regulation of Artificial Intelligence. The Bletchley Declaration was formed, calling for international cooperation between all nation-states to create management plans aimed at the challenges and risks of artificial intelligence.
<i>2024</i>	The next AI Safety Summit is planned to be hosted in South Korea during mid-2024, followed by France around late-2024.

VI. Possible Challenges & Solutions

Impact on Workforce

The impact of AI on the workforce is a complex challenge, but there are several strategies that can help mitigate its potential negative effects and maximize its benefits, which include reskilling and upskilling, job redesign and augmentation, implementation of social safety nets and income support, and more. A balance between the benefits of automation and the preservation of human jobs is crucial with regards to the usage and utilization of AI.

Realm of Ethics

Addressing ethical dimensions requires collaboration among policymakers, researchers, industry experts, and the public. To ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed in a way that is consistent with societal values and principles, it entails creating ethical norms, encouraging multidisciplinary research, and stimulating public discourse. The 2023 AI Safety Summit should be an example to look at as a conference that addresses the responsibilities and ethics of AI utilization.

Security Concerns

A thorough approach that integrates organizational policies and practices with technological solutions like encryption and safe coding methods is needed to address security challenges such as data breaches and privacy, adversarial attacks, system vulnerabilities, and data poisoning. To identify and minimize possible hazards in AI systems, continual monitoring, threat modeling, and regular security audits are crucial. In addition, there must be a collaboration between industry professionals, politicians, practitioners, and researchers in order to create best practices and standards for safe AI deployment.

VII. Recommendations for Resolution Writing including Research

Resolutions are one of the most tedious and important elements of a MUN conference, as this will be the backbone of all our fruitful debates. To begin crafting a resolution, all delegates are first reminded to do research thoroughly to understand their countries' stances, perspectives, and goals regarding the topic, and write their operative clauses accordingly. It should also be noted that before and during the conference, delegates are highly encouraged to seek out countries with similar perspectives and cooperate with other delegates in the committee of SDG 9; this allows delegates to build upon each other's clauses and allow for powerful resolutions to be made, prompting insightful debates.

Here is some brief summary / insight into the status and development of AI in many different countries; The United States is the most prolific country in AI research, suggesting \$249 billion in private funding has been raised to date, as suggested by Stanford's Artificial Intelligence Report 2023. China is known to have 11% of top-tier AI researchers, including companies like Tencent, Huawei, and Baidu leader the innovation. However, a question regarding individual privacy in information and rights has been raised in these companies, which the government remains silent about. The debate will be heated between these countries as well as the UK, Israel, Canada, France and so on, which are considered the leading nations for innovations of AI. However, AI also exacerbates the issue of economic, social, and

environmental performance in developing economies as a lot of the natural resources used to invest into the AI are extracted from the developing nations, and are considered to add economic burdens for countries such as Afghanistan, DRC, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Burundi, etc.

The UNISMUN Resolution Manual may be accessed [here](#), and can immensely help delegates unpack a resolution and understand its creation process as a whole. The chairs highly suggest delegates take a look at the manual if unsure or need help with their resolution writing process. With regards to the question of utilization of AI specifically, the delegates should address the three key issues provided in section IV (Key Issues including Background Information), and possible solutions to help guide delegates are found in VI (Possible Challenges & Solutions). This includes the three key issues of impact on the workforce, ethics of AI, and its respective security concerns.

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IX: Additional Resources

