

Committee: General Assembly legal (GA6).

Topic: Drafting the laws on the use of Artificial Intelligence.

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Introduction

“The development of full artificial intelligence could spell the end of the human race.... It would take off on its own, and re-design itself at an ever increasing rate. Humans, who are limited by slow biological evolution, couldn't compete, and would be superseded.”— Stephen Hawking

Artificial Intelligence is an upcoming force which has the capability of taking control over the human race and start ruling it. It is a force that is unavoidable as it has tremendous abilities to make work that is done now a days easier and it can also do a lot of things that is considered impossible today. So the Question in our hand is, will AI be a boon or a bane?

“The real question is, when will we draft an artificial intelligence bill of rights? What will that consist of? And who will get to decide that?” —Gray Scott

The primary objective of the committee is to draft a legal framework regarding the usage of artificial intelligence. So it is up to the delegates of various countries to decide whether to restrict the usage of AI or

Definition of Key Terms:

- **Artificial intelligence**
the theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and translation between languages.
- **Autonomous**
Simply put, autonomy means that an AI construct doesn't need help from people.
- **Machine learning**
Machine learning (ML) is a category of algorithm that allows software applications to become more accurate in predicting outcomes without being explicitly programmed. The basic premise of machine learning is to build algorithms that can receive input data and use statistical analysis to predict an output while updating outputs as new data becomes available.
- **Neural network**
When we want an AI to get better at something we create a neural network. These networks are designed to be very similar to the human nervous system and brain. It uses stages of learning to give AI the ability to solve complex problems by breaking them down into levels of data.

□ **Natural language processing**

It takes an advanced neural network to parse human language. When an AI is trained to interpret human communication it's called natural language processing.

□ **Unsupervised learning**

Unsupervised learning is the training of an artificial intelligence (AI) algorithm using information that is neither classified nor labeled and allowing the algorithm to act on that information without guidance.

□ **Transfer learning**

Transfer learning is a machine learning method where a model developed for a task is reused as the starting point for a model on a second task. Transfer Learning differs from traditional Machine Learning in that it is the use of pre-trained models that have been used for another task to jump start the development process on a new task or problem.

□ **Machine perception**

The ability for a system to receive and interpret data from the outside world similarly to how humans use our senses. This is typically done with attached hardware, though software is also usable.

Background information and topics to speak on

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS: What AI can enable us to do is make sense of large amounts of data quickly and efficiently. These insights can be used in almost every aspect of government from improving operations and management to determining the value of programs and finding underserved segments of the population that need additional assistance. It can be used to:

- Automatically detect fraud and improper payments before money goes out the door, and ensuring that benefit agency funds and services go to those who really need them.
- Enabling public safety agencies to make sure the things citizens consume—like food and medicine—are safe.
- Empowering law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to improve efficiency and consistency across cases.

But at the same time the excessive control of government affairs by AI can also lead to unavoidable and unfavorable results which may cost a lot to the governing body.

PATTERN RECOGNITION: Pattern recognition is the process of recognizing patterns by using a Machine Learning algorithm. Pattern recognition can be defined as the classification of data based on knowledge already gained or on statistical information extracted from patterns and/or their representation. Predictive analytics in data science work can make use of pattern recognition algorithms to isolate statistically probable movements of time series data into the future. In a technological context, a pattern might be recurring sequences of data over time that

can be used to predict trends. Pattern recognition can be used to decode things that have already happened and are recurring and can provide solutions for it.

AI USED IN CYBERSECURITY: In a world where the use of cyberspace and its applications is inevitable and unstoppable cybersecurity is very necessary to protect information from hackers and other potential cyber bullies. Cybersecurity solutions utilizing AI can greatly reduce the amount of time needed for threat detection and incident response, often being able to alert IT staff of anomalous behavior in real time. These technologies also help reduce and prioritize traditional security alerts, increasing the efficacy of existing investments and human analysts. Attackers are also using AI to better understand their targets and launch attacks. AI increases the ability of defenders to identify attacks, but it may also help hackers learn about a target's vulnerabilities.

FINANCE: AI is all about automating tasks. Shifting them from human-centric to technology-driven, AI speeds up the total process time and surprises humans with the induced changes cutting on the time required to prepare manual reports.

One of the most prominent and much-anticipated benefits of incorporating AI in the finance and banking sector is improved the effectiveness of employee targeting customers. It becomes easy to reach out to users via cold emails and few others with the help of data analytics.

AI AND UNEMPLOYMENT: Tasks which are monotonous, can be easily automated; this can gradually make certain roles obsolete. For instance, tasks and activities related to customer care/call center operation, document classification, discovery and retrieval, content moderation are more and more based on technology and automation and less on human work. The same is true for roles related to operation and support of production lines and factories: humans are being replaced by smart robots which can safely navigate the space, find and move objects (such as products, parts or tools) or perform complex assembling operations.

A.I. proves to be very effective in handling even more complex activities—those requiring processing of multiple signals, data streams and accumulated knowledge in real time.

Estimates show that AI will eventually replace workers who perform repetitive tasks, predicting job loss numbers as high as 800 million people by 2030. For now, though, human staff is still needed in order to oversee changes with AI.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved

China

China is another one of the world's possible AI superpowers. Between 2011 and 2015, the nation published a total of 41 thousand reports regarding the issue, which is twice as many as the United States did. Also, the government is in full support of the integration of the new technology. In 2017, they announced their goal to become a "principal world center of artificial intelligence innovation" by the year 2030. Chinese investment also made up 17% of investment into the field, with companies such as Alibaba, Baidu, and Tencent (Singhe, 2018).

United States of America

A report published in late September of this year by McKinsey Global Institute shows that the United States is ahead in terms of artificial intelligence software research. According to the same study, in 2016, the US accounted for 66% of "external investment, including venture capital, private equity, and mergers and acquisitions" (Singhe, 2018).

Additionally, the United States is the top country regarding the amount of companies that invest and publish research regarding AI. A few examples include IBM, Google, Amazon, Tesla, Facebook, and Microsoft.

Japan

A third country that is very involved with the development of artificial intelligence is the island nation of Japan. According to the Times Higher Education rankings, the country has published almost 12 The Hague International Model United Nations 2018| 28th January 2018 – 2 nd February 2018 Page 8 of 13 | Research Report thousand papers about the subject. Due to Japan's increase in retirees and decrease in workforce, AI must play a crucial role in the economy's growth in upcoming years. According to Harvard Business Review, 55.7% of current work activities could be done by machines, especially in its manufacturing, office, and administrative sectors.

United Arab Emirates (UAE)

It is no surprise that Middle Eastern countries, such as The United Arab Emirates (UAE), are investing heavily in technology of the future. The nation has taken action regarding its development by appointing a State Minister for AI, Omar bin Sultan Al Olama, who promptly proclaimed that in 10 years, the country will be "the capital of AI in service and government," and "a hub for AI in the region," (D'Cunha, 2018). The government has also implemented a Strategy for Artificial Intelligence, covering the "development and application in transport, health, space, renewable energy, technology and education." In addition to this, UAE created and launched a \$279 million Dubai Future Endowment Fund in order to meet the needs of growing organizations and companies.

Saudi Arabia

Another Middle Eastern country that is greatly involved in artificial intelligence technology is Saudi Arabia. Last October, the nation demonstrated this by becoming the first to ever grant citizenship to a robot. According to the World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs analysis, implementation of AI would help expand the nation's economic activities and manufacturing base, which means that by 2030, artificial intelligence could contribute about 13% of the GDP. This push towards machine technology is supported by the public opinion as a study found that around 66% would be willing to have doctors as robots, which is a higher percentage than in Europe or Africa.

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Center (UNICRI)

In 2015, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Center (UNICRI) became involved with the debate regarding artificial intelligence when it launched its AI and Robotics program. Essentially, the organization believes that "it will be possible to progress discussion on robotics and artificial intelligence governance" by informing stakeholders, especially those involved with public policymaking through expert information. Also, during the UN General Assembly 71st session, the organization president, Cindy J. Smith, announced that the UNICRI was undergoing the process of opening the first AI and robotics center below UN supervision. She clarified the purpose of this by saying "The aim of the center is to enhance understanding of the risk-benefit duality of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics through improved coordination, knowledge collection and dissemination, awareness-raising and outreach activities."

Timeline of Events

Date	Description of event
1952	Audrey, the first speech-recognition software is introduced by Bell Laboratories
1954	Scientists from Georgetown University and IBM developed an early version of a translation machine that could convert over 60 sentences Russian to English.
1962	The first industrial robot, Unimate, was introduced at General Motors.
1969	The first robot, Shakey, that could make its autonomous decisions based on information from its surroundings.
2002	The first robot, an autonomous vacuum, meant for the home was piloted and considered commercially successful
2005	Artificially-intelligent robots introduced to the military in the United States
2014	Tesla uses radar for all autonomous cars

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

Despite the relative modernity of artificial intelligence developments, there has been much involvement from the United Nations regarding the issue. Below are a few examples of how the international organization has taken part in the discussion regarding the benefits and drawbacks of AI.

- Substantive session of July 2018 High-level Segment "Harnessing new technologies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals" Report of the Secretary General (E/2018/). This document addresses the nuances between the promise that new technology holds for progress and "advancement of human well-being" and the potential to increase inequality and violence, while
- The Hague International Model United Nations 2018| 28th January 2018 – 2 nd February 2018 Page 10 of 13 | Research Report also protecting human rights.
- Impact of rapid technological change on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (E/HLPF/2017/4xx)
- UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs presented "initial findings of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (A/RES/72/242) •

Economic and Social Council presented Multi-stakeholder forum on science, technology and innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals (E/HLPF/2018/xx) This report acknowledges the fact that digital technology such as artificial intelligence has “far-reaching impacts, opportunities and challenges, on the economy, society and environment and can already be felt in all countries.” • UNICRI Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, a branch of the United Nations, is opening in The Hague, Netherlands. This organization uses experts from the field of artificial intelligence in order reinforce understanding and build consensus between those involved on all scales. • In March of 2016, UNICRI organized a training on artificial intelligence for media professionals.CS

CITATION

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