

Security Council: Artificial Intelligence Safety and Regulations

Chair: Sophie Lubin '25 Rapporteur: Lily Kim '27 Page: Ryan Zhao '26

Dear Delegates,

My name is Sophie Lubin, though many CA students call me Sam, and it's my pleasure to be your chair this year! I've been doing Model UN since middle school, and this is my third year in CAMUN. I'm the co-director of training and vice-head of MUN at CA. I'm also in CA's D&D club, the literary and arts magazine, and some of my other hobbies include track & field, engineering, and visual arts.

I'm sure you have all noticed the recent uptick in news and controversy surrounding artificial intelligence (AI) and technological advancement. In addition to reading this background guide, I hope you will also find time to conduct your own research and come prepared to thoughtfully debate and represent your position accurately. In writing your position paper, feel free to use AI in examples that support your argument, but you may not use AI to write your entire position paper; delegates who do so will not be eligible for awards. Writing a position paper is not required, but if you'd like to be considered for awards, please email your position paper to the chair by **March 29th**.

This committee will take place in a standard GA format/parliamentary procedure. By the end of the conference, I would look favorably upon one or two joint resolutions being passed. Permanent members of the Security Council (United States, China, France, Russia, United Kingdom) will not receive veto power individually, but as an acknowledgment of the official UN procedure if 4/5 permanent members agree to veto they can overturn a resolution.

In the meantime, don't hesitate to reach out with any questions, concerns, or even song recommendations. We hope you enjoy this committee and we're so excited to see what you bring to the debate! The future of AI is in your hands.

Sincerely,

Sophie Lubin '25 (she/her), Sophie.Lubin@ConcordAcademy.org

Introduction

Stephen Hawking has said that if humans don't begin to use genetic engineering to modify themselves—including incorporating computer technology—computers will evolve past us and possibly cause our extinction. This point may be closer than we realize. With huge advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) spreading all over the world, the public eye has turned to major companies implementing AI like IBM, Microsoft, Nvidia, and Google. Is AI a new advancement to bring humans into a new era of technological success? Or, is it stealing jobs, interrupting education, and establishing the start of humanity's downfall?

Esteemed delegates, it will be your job as a committee member to represent your country's perspective in a committee that will change the world. With the rapid rise of mainstream AI, more and more organizations, companies, and governments have launched themselves into development in order to stay in the game. While this new advancement excites many, it also becomes a cause for concern as it spins out of control. As the situation advances, governments have begun to take action, creating regulations and maintaining control. Between the AI Safety Summit in the White House, the European Parliament Act, and more governments on the cusp of following suit, all we know for sure is that AI regulations *are* coming.

AI has given us some great resources in cheaper and more easily accessible education, tutoring, art and writing commissions, coding assistance and so much more. Some argue that AI has given opportunities to lower income communities and has opened jobs in the technological workforce. Additionally, many scientists and medical professionals are excited about AI potentially advancing these fields, creating efficient cancer scannings, programs, and inhuman tool precision.

However, between educational validity, fabricated news, art and writing plagiarism, and data theft, AI has also become a controversial topic for many. Some claim that AI is stealing jobs, data, art and writing, and replacing the humans who created the original work. This focus on leaping into the future of technological advancement, even at the cost of human existence, is not new. Much like the moon landing was considered a huge societal advancement, many governments poured millions into space exploration while ignoring the cries of the lower class: this advancement overlooked the homelessness, poverty, and structural racism that these funds could instead be combatting. As technology becomes more and more embedded in our society, are we at risk of neglecting humanity?

Or, perhaps it's a non-issue to turn it over to the computers, and this guide would be better if I had asked chatGPT to write it for me. Please ensure you put thoughtful research into the government stance of the country you are representing. The balance of humans and AI will be up to you.

Origins of AI

The terminology of "artificial intelligence" is often attributed to John McCarthy of MIT, which Marvin Minsky defines as "the construction of computer programs that engage in tasks that are currently more satisfactorily performed by human beings because they require high-level mental processes such as: perceptual learning, memory organization and critical reasoning."

Technology has come a long way since the earliest forms of computer intelligence in the 1940s. Between1933 and 1974, interest and work in AI rose and fell many times alongside many big successes and failures. In 2010, there was another sharp increase, with both access to large amounts of data and high-efficiency computer graphics and processors like never before. Previously, one would have to gather actual data and samples, but with the introduction of the World Wide Web, suddenly thousands of data points were available to use for algorithms. The improved efficiency of card processors quickly accelerated the calculation of learning programs, from taking weeks to process, to seconds, in a much more affordable outlet.

In 2011, this early stage of artificial intelligence – with IBM's AI, Watson, winning games against two Jeopardy champions – had gained public approval and boosted funding. And, in 2012, Google X programmed AI to recognize cats on a video (similarly used in your photo apps today). Since then, AI programs have furthered to beat world grandmasters at chess, compute at much faster speeds, and have recently soared to an entirely different level. Between speech recognition, banking software, and Google's search engine, we have gotten very used to using AI on a day-to-day basis, but the current advancements push the boundaries even further.

Concerns

There have been many concerns about AI taking over not only artists' and writers' jobs, but also the jobs of computer programmers, social workers, influencers, and IT and customer service workers. Writers' strikes have been surfacing, notably the Writers Guild of America strike from May to September, 2023. Dissatisfied with wages, writers called for higher pay. Ultimately, they agreed on a new contract, but concerns about using AI as a cheaper alternative have quickly arisen. Between conflicts of commissioning AI to write sequels for movies and books ,without the participation of the

original writer, and controversy around AI usage, the entertainment industry has been greatly impacted.

Initially affecting only artists, writers, and the entertainment industry, AI taking over other professions could be on the horizon. Between writing code, and managing AI and customer service on digital platforms, AI may be coming for non-artisans next.

This brings the question of whether AI is beneficial, or detrimental, to the working and lower classes. On the one hand, perhaps it's beneficial in providing more easily accessible education, art commissions, branding, marketing, and opportunities that would be otherwise unattainable. But, on the other hand, it could be taking over jobs, and reducing the desire for human labor, since organizations can have AI do it for free.

Case Study: Lawyer using AI in court

In a case involving a man, suing an airline company, Avianca, over an injury, a lawyer provided false evidence created by chatGPT. The airline asked the judge to dismiss the lawsuit because the statute of limitations had expired, to which the opposing lawyers responded with a 10-page brief citing more than six court decisions. Unfortunately, these cases could not be located—because they weren't real.

Humiliated, the lawyer in question, Steven Schwartz, stated he falsely assumed the credibility of chatGPT, saying he thought it was a kind of "super search engine." This is an increasingly common and dangerous assumption, as these generative AIs use information and data from the web, but do not necessarily produce correct information. Often incorrect, AI frequently fabricates false information based on real articles, creating realistic-looking misinformation.



Steven Schwartz, who used AI to fabricate cases

Case Study: Graphic design commissions

Visual artists, particular graphic designers, have been especially hard-hit by AI. Many small and large businesses are turning to AI as a cheaper alternative to commissioning real artists. Ranging from

website design, posters, advertisements, music videos, to product design and beyond, AI has quickly overtaken many designers with its easy access and affordability.

Nicki Minaj, a major music artist with billions of streams and international success, has recently released a new album with the advertising design centered around AI. Outraged, many graphic artists argue that she has more than enough money to commission high-end human designers. Despite the claims of "tackiness," Minaj has furthered her marketing campaign by encouraging fans to create their own AI images for her album.



An AI-generated image posted by Minaj including six fingers

Case Study: Fake influencers

A Spanish agency tired of working with human clients has turned to AI for social media marketing. Using AI, the agency created Aitana, a 25-year-old woman from Barcelona with pink hair and, now, a massive following. This completely fabricated influencer is said to generate \$11,000 a month. Since this



success, the team has stated they no longer have any interest in working with human models: the AI image generators are better. Aside from high-paying brand deals, this Aitana also sells images on a platform similar to OnlyFans, bringing up another issue of deep fakes and what ethics come with these internet-generated identities.

Aitana: an AI-generated influencer

AI's Potential

Thus far, AI has given us many benefits and has advanced technology by performing jobs, especially in conducting large data, that humans would not be able to do as efficiently. Data mining, logistics, speech recognition, industrial robotics, banking software, medical diagnosis, and search engines have already been using AI for years. With the technological advancements of the 21st century, AI was able to handle immeasurable amounts of data also known as "big data" to help with many problems in the economy.

This recent growth in generative AI holds many potential applications to benefit society, aside from everyday usage in image and writing generation. AI could feasibly help address the climate crisis, procuring new data and solutions, and assisting scientists and researchers. It also has the potential to contribute massively to medical advancements, such as more accurate and effective scannings for cancer, tumors, and diseases, optimizing surgery for higher survival rates, and verifying data collection.

In an educational context, AI has been highly controversial regarding what is defined as academic integrity. Despite the controversy, AI has created a platform for easily accessible, quick, inexpensive, or even free, tutoring and educational services. These resources are especially valuable to students who need, but cannot afford, academic assistance outside of school, as well as students in underfunded schools and/or those who are unable to attend school at all.

This dramatic expansion in the AI industry has offered a significant increase in job opportunities in that field. Increased opportunities for training in AI development have emerged globally to help fill the need for more workers. Many governments, such as the United States, have even gone as far as to offer open applications for governmental AI work, "rapidly hiring talent to build and govern AI to fulfill the priorities set forth by the Administration." In this sense, one could argue that AI is both creating and combating unemployment.

Government

The United States currently leads AI innovation, with almost 60% of "top tier" AI researchers and \$249 billion in private funding. Silicon Valley is home to some of the most prominent organizations, including OpenAI, Google, and Meta. However, Chinese companies such as Tencent, Huawei, and Baidu, and the United Kingdom's DeepMind and Darktrace, are quickly advancing as well. To stay in

the race, companies in Israel, Canada, France, India, Japan, and many other countries are also rapidly growing their research.

Now, not only private companies but also governments have begun to take an interest in utilizing AI, with many first-world countries seeking out AI researchers and developers to work on government projects. Much AI has already been potentially utilized on the federal level, and more is likely to come.

Many governments are currently straddling the bridge between incorporating AI into their own work while simultaneously imposing restrictions. An important aspect to consider is how these restrictions differently impact local government use, private use, private companies, foreign country use, and private companies from foreign countries.

Recently, 28 countries including the United States, China, India, and the European Union participated in the first global AI Safety Summit in Bletchley Park, UK, in November, 2023. Calling for international cooperation to navigate the risks and challenges of AI, this summit discussed the possibility of regulatory frameworks. Thus far, many are surprised at the collaborative nature of these meetings, and many world leaders stress the importance of continued cooperation to ensure the safety of AI advancements.

Many countries have banned the use of chatGPT, along with other AI platforms, altogether. As AI-generated text, images, speech, and even video, have become increasingly more realistic, there is fear surrounding an increase in propaganda and fabricated news. Some may even go as far as to claim that generative AI could be the next major international security threat. Aside from just generative AI, it's feasible that AI could be used as a weapon for election fraud, purposeful incorrect data, and even more dangerously – given the increasing number of global systems relying on AI– major economic collapse.

Questions to Consider

These questions are starting points for considering the topic at hand. You do not need to address all of them in depth, but your position paper will be expected to center mainly around these. You should come prepared to discuss where your delegation stands on implementing AI, versus restricting AI, and knowing how extreme your position will be.

Threats of AI

What are the major risks of AI? Is AI a risk to humanity? To the workforce? To the arts? Is it an educational threat? Is it an international security threat? How can we prevent the spread of fabricated information and fake news? Should AI be considered a weapon of propaganda? Which organizations have stolen data and information—and what will you do about it?

Implementing AI

What are the benefits of AI? Should AI be implemented in education? How so? How can we protect academic honesty? Do developing countries need resources to implement AI? What is your country's stance on private AI companies versus government usage of AI? Does your country have any particular project(s) you are pushing to incorporate with AI?

Restricting AI

Does AI need restrictions? If so, what restrictions should be implemented? How will the UN and/or your government enforce this? What restrictions does your country already have in place? How do private/independent corporations, versus government-funded operations, play into this?

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CONFERENCE POLICIES *Gratefully adapted from the NAIMUN LX delegate guide*

1. Position Papers

Position Papers are required for all delegations who wish to receive an award. Position papers should be emailed to the chair by March 29, 11:59 p.m. ET. Please email the chair with any additional questions regarding position papers.

2. Plagiarism and Pre-writing

Plagiarism is strictly prohibited at CAMUN. Plagiarism includes, but is not limited to, verbatim or near-verbatim copying from digital or physical sources. This rule applies to any document submitted by delegates throughout the conference, including position papers, draft resolutions, directives, and other documents. Additionally, CAMUN prohibits the use of artificially intelligent generators like ChatGPT in the creation of written documents. All work will be thoroughly checked for plagiarism.

3. Technology

CAMUN prohibits the use of technology in committee sessions, including but not limited to computer and cell phones, except during unmoderated caucuses as directed by the Chair.

4. Accommodations

For questions and requests related to disability and special accommodations, please email the CAMUN secretariat at <u>ModelUN@ConcordAcademy.org</u>. CAMUN will do its best to fulfill all appropriate requests.