
AAKAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2019

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee

The future of artificial intelligence

Under-Secretary-General: Gerda Berna ÖRTER



I. Letter from Secretary-General

Most esteemed participants,

It is my greatest honor to welcome you all as your Secretary-General of Model United Nations of Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School which will be held on 19-21 January in Antalya.

Let me introduce myself. I am Devrim Özen. Currently, I am a 11th grader at Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School.

With my precious organization and academic team, our prior goal is to reach the quality that we missed from Model United Nations. I, as your Secretary-General, can assure you that since the very first beginning of what we achieved, we tried our best to let you have the best experience. As the results of our numerous discussions about committees in total two of them being General Assembly committees, a special committee and lastly two Joint Crisis Cabinets. The committees will provide you a wider perspective of what we can expect from the future.

As a GA committee, Gerda Berna ÖRTER, our prospective Under-Secretary-General, offered me a committee which will be the SPECPOL. You are going to discuss about the future of artificial intelligence.

I would like to thank Gerda Berna ÖRTER for this such an important advice. She is the one of the most important MUNer behind MUNs. She did her best in order to make this committee better.

Delegates' study guide is not only a source for information. I highly encourage you to work on this issue to be full of knowledge and comprehensive.

While I have full belief in our Academic Team, our admirable Organization Team with the lead of Bora YENİGELEN and his deputy Berfin Lara ÇAPAR will take the quality higher than what we expect.

To finish my word, I can not wait to see you here to let my dream come true. For debate, for the experience, for the awards—for whatever reasons, I know it will be an amazing experience to let my participant express their thoughts. Concluding my letter, I would like to invite you all to the first edition of MUNAAKAL. I look forward to meeting you in person.

Sincerely

Devrim ÖZEN

Secretary-General

II. Letter from Under Secretary-General

Most distinguished participants,

It is an overwhelming honor for me to welcome you all to the first session of Model United Nations Conference of Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School. My name is Gerda Berna Örtter and I am a junior at Doga Science School.

I am extraordinarily excited and glad to be the Under-Secretary-General of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee. In this committee, delegates will be working hard to address the benefits and dangers of Artificial Intelligence. There are some who question whether strong AI will ever be achieved, and others who insist that the creation of superintelligent AI is guaranteed to be beneficial. In the near term, the goal of keeping AI's impact on society beneficial motivates research in many areas, from economics and law to technical topics such as verification, validity, security and control. It becomes important that an AI system does what you want it to do if it controls your car, your airplane, your automated trading system or your power grid.

I have the tremendous honor of being a part of MUNAAKAL 19 and I sincerely wish that our participants will have a great time in this committee both academically and socially. Should you have any academic inquiry regarding this committee, do not hesitate to contact me via gerdaberna@gmail.com .

GERDA BERNA ÖRTER

Under-Secretary-General responsible for General Assembly the Fourth: Special Political and
Decolonization

III. Letter from Academic Assistant

Esteemed Attendants of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee,

I am rife with honour to welcome you to the first session of Model United Nations Conference of Aldemir Atilla Konuk Anatolian High School. I am glad to announce that I have been dignified with being the Academic Assistant responsible for General Assembly the Fourth: Special Political and Decolonization.

In order to ensure you a splendid experience, as the secretariat, we worked on an innovational agenda item being “Artificial Intelligence”. I believe, this multiattribute topic will affect your perspective on a variety of different entities.

I highly recommend the representatives of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee to review this study guide comprehensively and to further research upon the topic and major effective substances. As the secretariat, we are expecting you to come up with progressive, efficient and plausible ideas.

For your inquiries bearing upon the study guide you may contact me via yagmuridilkaradeniz@outlook.com.

Kindest Regard,

Yağmur İdil Karadeniz

Academic Assistant responsible for General Assembly the Fourth: Special Political and Decolonization

IV. Definition of Key Words

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

- 1. a branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers.*
- 2. the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior.*

Technology:

- 1. the application of practical sciences to industry or commerce*
- 2. the methods, theory, and practices governing such application*
- 3. the total knowledge and skills available to any human society for industry, art, science, etc*

Science:

The systematic study of the nature and behaviour of the material and physical universe, based on observation, experiment, and measurement, and the formulation of laws to describe these facts in general terms.

Industry 4.0:

Industry 4.0 is a name given to the current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies, it is commonly referred to as the fourth industrial revolution.

Globalisation:

The worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration, the process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.

Manpower:

Power available from or supplied by the physical effort of human beings.

Labour force:

the total number of people who are eligible to work (including employed and unemployed people) (of a country, the world, etc.)

Full Employment:

A state in which the labour force and other economic resources of a country are utilized to their maximum.

***V. Introduction to the Committee: General Assembly the Fourth:
Special Political and Decolonization (SPECPOL)***

A. Scope

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) considers a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonization-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In addition to these annual items, the Committee also considers the items on Assistance in mine action, and University for peace biennially and triennially respectively.

VI. Introduction to the Topic: Artificial Intelligence

A. General Information and History

The history of Artificial Intelligence (AI) began in antiquity, with myths, stories and rumors of artificial beings endowed with intelligence or consciousness by master craftsmen; as Pamela McCorduck, an American author recognized for philosophical significance of AI, writes, AI began with "an ancient wish to forge the gods." One of the first representations of AI in history shows up in the story of Jason and the Argonauts. Jason had to travel to get the golden fleece and along the way he had to battle it out with Talos, a huge non-human man made of bronze.

The seeds of modern AI were planted by classical philosophers who attempted to describe the process of human thinking as the mechanical manipulation of symbols. This work culminated in the invention of the programmable digital computer in the 1940s, a machine based on the abstract essence of mathematical reasoning. This device and the ideas behind it inspired a handful of scientists to begin seriously discussing the possibility of building an electronic brain.

The field of AI research was founded at a workshop, Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence (DSRPAI), hosted by John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky on the campus of Dartmouth College during the summer of 1956. Those who attended would become the leaders of AI research for decades. Many of them predicted that a machine as intelligent as a human being would exist in no more than a generation and they were given millions of dollars to make this vision come true. In 1970 Marvin Minsky told Life Magazine, "from three to eight years we will have a machine with the general intelligence of an average human being." Nevertheless, while the basic proof of principle was there, there was still a long way to go before the end goals of natural language processing, abstract thinking, and self-recognition could be achieved.

Eventually it became obvious that they had grossly underestimated the difficulty of the project. In 1973, in response to the criticism from Sir Michael James Lighthill, a British applied mathematician, known for his pioneering work in the field of aeroacoustics, and

ongoing pressure from congress, the U.S. and British Governments stopped funding undirected research into artificial intelligence, and the difficult years that followed would later be known as an "AI winter". Seven years later, a visionary initiative by the Japanese Government inspired governments and industry to provide AI with billions of dollars, but by the late 80s the investors became disillusioned by the absence of the needed computer power (hardware) and withdrew funding again.

B. Current Usage

Agriculture;

An application of AI in developing countries is smart agriculture. Farmers monitor crops more effectively and make better predictions on planting, weeding and harvesting using AI tools.

Education;

Another vital area benefiting from innovative technologies like AI is education. Advanced technologies can enhance how we learn, teach and perform tasks. In most developing countries, schools lack experienced teachers and resources to enhance students' knowledge. As a result, many students still have to walk long distances to get to the nearest school, which has created education gaps, especially in rural areas. AI tools such as personalized learning assistants can simplify learning by making tutoring services and learning materials accessible to all students, wherever they are.

Medicine Delivery;

Companies are also leveraging AI to improve access to health care in some of the most remote areas of the world.

Investment and interest in AI boomed in the first decades of the 21st century, when machine learning was successfully applied to many problems in academia and industry due to the presence of powerful computer hardware, being the vital cornerstone of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution fosters what has been called a "smart factory". Within modular structured smart factories, cyber-physical systems monitor physical processes, create a virtual copy of the physical world and make decentralized decisions. Over the Internet of Things, cyber-physical systems communicate and cooperate with each other and with humans in real-time both internally and across organizational services offered and used by participants of the value chain.

This era could be considered as an era based on the developed usage of technology in industry, mainly globally. This usage primarily leads to the Artificial Intelligence support on labour and social life in a variety of ways including industrial facilities and working environments. Although there are major misconceptions upon its aim, the essential purpose of AI is to benefit from it to ensure a more productive employment without exploiting man-force. Even though concerns on possible risks and current disadvantages among economy and both social and labour security are understandable, AI producers' expedient is that using AI and its income to thrive their states' economical level in an upper way without lagging behind from other countries, rather than switching AI force with man force. The majority of them focused their path to gain profit from it by aiming to prevent national/global economical risks based on unemployment and the lack of full and productive employment.

In addition, we can easily state that there is a wide-range of countries who are currently developing on their usage of AI such as;

- China ; the State Council of the People's Republic of China announced a scheme that outlined its goal of becoming a \$150 billion global leader in AI by 2030. China, alongside the US, is already a world leader in terms of AI research. According to MIT Technology Review, China has published the most research papers, among leading countries.
- United States of America ; the US ranks as the top country with the most AI companies. With over 1000 companies and US\$10 billion in venture capital, the US is likely to become an AI superpower. Then there's companies like IBM, Microsoft, Google, Facebook, and Amazon. Not only do they publish a significant amount of papers, but they also invest heavily in AI.
- Japan ; with an ageing population and decreasing workforce, AI will play a vital role in the Japanese economy. With plenty of research into AI, a decreasing workforce and

a high automation potential, Japan is likely to continue right at the top. Its long-standing willingness to invest in technology may also prove key.

- United Kingdom : DeepMind Technologies Limited was founded in 2010, in Britain. According to the Financial Times, DeepMind is today a world leader in AI. It employs 250 researchers, from mathematicians to neuroscientists.
- Germany : Germany, like China, also plans to become a leading hub for artificial intelligence. According to an FT article, Germany's Max Planck Society, two technical universities, and its leading exporting state are combining their artificial research intelligence together with companies like Porsche, Daimler, and Bosch. Germany, like Japan, is also experiencing a working population decline.
- Russia: Putin's statements are backed by Russia's intention to make 30% of the country's military equipment robotic by 2025. The country's intelligence departments have already leveraged machine learning and algorithms to project pro-Russia messaging into foreign media markets.
- India : significantly, the number of AI startups has tripled since 2014, and at least 60% of them are focused on AI
- Canada: Canada is home to some of the world's finest AI degree programs. Companies like Facebook are investing in Canada to access that talent, and the country itself is building a \$127 million research facility dedicated to AI.

As International Data Corporation (IDC) predicted that worldwide spending on artificial intelligence and cognitive computing technologies will escalate to \$46 billion by 2020.

C. Safety

In the near term, the goal of keeping Artificial Intelligence's impact on society beneficial motivates research in many areas, from economics and law to technical topics such as verification, validity, security and control.

In the long term, an important question is what will happen if the quest for strong AI succeeds and an AI system becomes better than humans at all cognitive tasks. As pointed out by I.J. Good in 1965, designing smarter AI systems is itself a cognitive task. Such a system could potentially undergo recursive self-improvement, triggering an intelligence explosion leaving human intellect far behind. By inventing revolutionary new technologies, such a superintelligence might help us eradicate war, disease, and poverty, and so the creation of strong AI might be the biggest event in human history. Some experts have expressed concern, though, that it might also be the last, unless we learn to align the goals of the AI with ours before it becomes superintelligent.

There are some who question whether strong AI will ever be achieved, and others who insist that the creation of superintelligent AI is guaranteed to be beneficial. Also a potential for an artificial intelligence system to intentionally or unintentionally cause great harm.

Most researchers agree that a superintelligent AI is unlikely to exhibit human emotions like love or hate, and that there is no reason to expect AI to become intentionally benevolent or malevolent. Instead, when considering how AI might become a risk, experts think two scenarios most likely:

1. **The AI is programmed to do something devastating:** Autonomous weapons are artificial intelligence systems that are programmed to kill. In the hands of the wrong person, these weapons could easily cause mass casualties. Moreover, an AI arms race could inadvertently lead to an AI war that also results in mass casualties. To avoid being thwarted by the enemy, these weapons would be designed to be extremely difficult to simply "turn off," so humans could plausibly lose control of such a situation. This risk is one that's present even with narrow AI, but grows as levels of AI intelligence and autonomy increase.

2. **The AI is programmed to do something beneficial, but it develops a destructive method for achieving its goal:** This can happen whenever we fail to fully align the AI's goals with ours, which is strikingly difficult. If a superintelligent system is tasked with a

ambitious geoengineering project, it might wreak havoc with our ecosystem as a side effect, and view human attempts to stop it as a threat to be met.

As these examples illustrate, the concern about advanced AI isn't malevolence but competence. A super-intelligent AI will be extremely good at accomplishing its goals, and if those goals aren't aligned with ours, we will have some problems.

In conclusion, the key goal of searching safety for the usage of Artificial Intelligence is to dominate it by human-force and asses every possible hazard could occur in order to ensure the right precautions for any type of incident.

V. The Impact of Globalisation

In the economic field, globalisation is associated with the development of capitalism as an economic system, often based on the belief of self-regulating markets. Globalisation has developed economic freedom and allegedly raised living standards worldwide, even if, in relative terms, the gap between rich and poor is growing.

Globalisation is connected with the development of international trade, and the global distribution of the production of goods and services, through the reduction of barriers to international trade, such as tariffs, export fees, and import quotas, and the reduction of restrictions on the movement of capital and on investment.

Globalisation has accelerated processes of outsourcing and offshoring. Transnational corporations (TNCs) can exploit small and medium-sized enterprises intensively and at the lowest possible cost, at a world level, due to outsourcing. The small and medium enterprises may find it difficult, though, to resist global competition and ensure their workers' rights. TNCs cannot easily be held responsible for human rights violations when the corporation is legally incorporated in one state while it conducts its operation in another state.

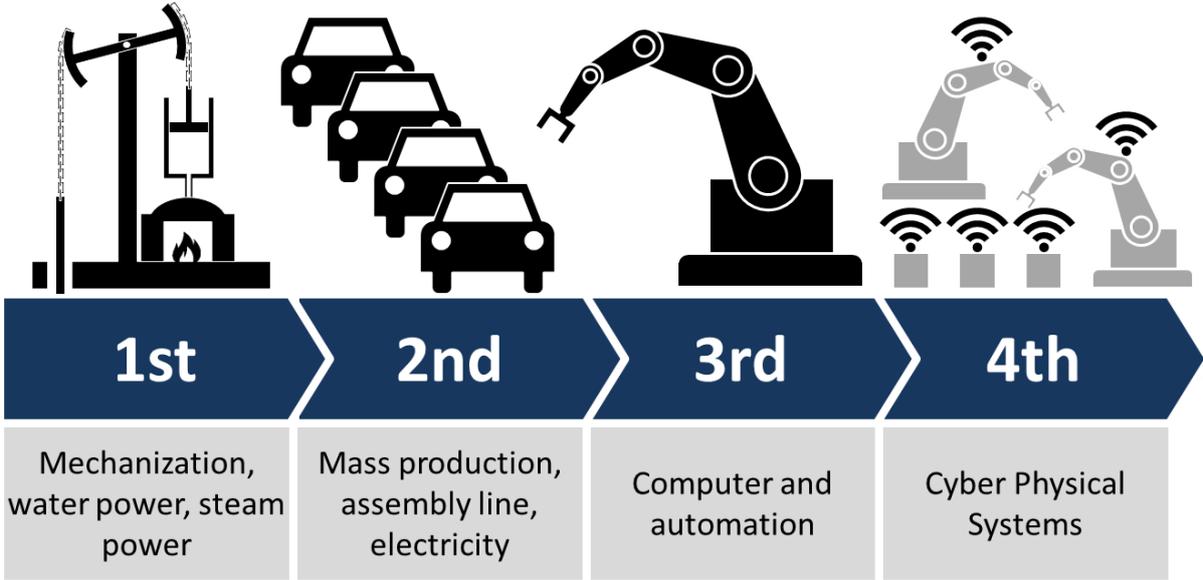
Globalisation has also had an impact on the privatisation of public utilities and goods such as water, health, security, and even prison management. Recently other goods, such as seeds or medicines, have been considered as economic goods and integrated into trade agreements.

Globalisation has contributed to the development of corporate social responsibility and the concern for the accountability of non-state actors, such as transnational corporations for their activities, particularly when impacting negatively on the environment, on communities, and

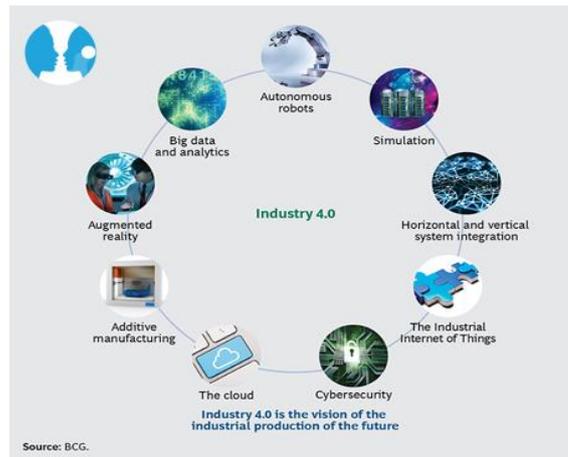
so on. Today, we can also see an increase in companies developing a code of conduct for their activities. Consumer boycotts and campaigns have also led TNCs to be more attentive to social responsibility and to their reputation risk.

VI. Industry 4.0

Industry 4.0 is more than just a basic challenge for mankind. Industry 4.0 consists of putting together all advanced researches in biology, technology and industrial automation, for improving the current way of living. A new way on how we use the natural resources and, of course, a new way to improve our lives.



Maybe the key influential advance is the continuous development of Artificial Intelligence. The concept of The Fourth Industrial Revolution as we consider, was started by Alan Turin during the 1950's, suggesting "If a machine is expected to be infallible, it cannot also be intelligent". Today, we are living in a new era, where cars can drive by itself, nanorobots cure illnesses, hardware is self-connected to networks sending messages around the world, and new alternative energies are made available. The list is impressively huge, and for that reason we are dedicating this extended community.



VII. European Union's Overview

On 10 April 25 European countries signed a Declaration of cooperation on Artificial Intelligence. Whereas a number of Member States had already announced national initiatives on Artificial Intelligence, they now declared a strong will to join forces and engage in a European approach to deal therewith. By teaming up, the opportunities of AI for Europe can be fully ensured, while the challenges can be dealt with collectively.

The Member States agreed to work together on the most important issues raised by Artificial Intelligence, from ensuring Europe's competitiveness in the research and deployment of AI, to dealing with social, economic, ethical and legal questions.

The Declaration builds further on the achievements and investments of the European research and business community in AI. AI is already used by citizens daily and facilitates both their personal and professional lives. It can also solve key societal challenges, from sustainable healthcare to climate change and from cybersecurity to sustainable migration. Clearly, the technology is becoming a key driver for economic growth through the digitisation of industry and for society as a whole.

The emergence of AI also brings challenges which need to be addressed. An anticipatory approach is needed to deal with AI's transformation of the labour market. It is necessary to modernise Europe's education and training systems, including upskilling and reskilling European citizens. New legal and ethical questions should also be considered. An environment of trust and accountability around the development and use of AI is needed to fully profit from the opportunities it brings.

Welcoming the signatures, Andrus Ansip, Vice-President for the Digital Single Market, and Mariya Gabriel, Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society, said:

“In Europe, any successful strategy dealing with AI needs to be cross-border. A large number of Member States agreed to work together on the opportunities and challenges brought by AI. That is excellent news. Cooperation will focus on reinforcing European AI research centres, creating synergies in R&D&I funding schemes across Europe, and exchanging views on the impact of AI on society and the economy. Member States will engage in a continuous dialogue with the Commission, which will act as a facilitator.”

Building on today's commitments, the Commission will present a Communication on AI in the coming weeks.

List of signatory countries of Declaration: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK, Norway.

Other countries have joined the initiative since it was launched:

- Romania in May 2018;
- Greece in May 2018;
- Cyprus in May 2018;
- Croatia in July 2018.

Some Artificial Intelligence projects funded by the EU

- MURAB - AI for health
- Aeroarms - AI for industry
- Bridget - AI for culture

VIII. Group of 20's Overview

The joint declaration issued after the Group of 20 Digital Economy Ministerial Meeting in Salta includes proposals to reduce the digital gender divide, transform the government, measure the digital economy and accelerate digital infrastructure.

“We note that, in order to advance human-centric policies, a fair, predictable, transparent and competitive business environment, and inclusive growth in the digital era, it is essential to continue our dialogue and work towards improving digital market access for consumers and businesses, particularly in developing countries, as well as our understanding of the market impact of emerging technologies and new business models, like online platforms.”

At the G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Meeting in Salta, in the north-west of Argentina, G20 ministers and senior officials issued a declaration that reflects the G20’s commitment towards promoting “policies and actions that catalyze digital transformations.”

Built upon the consensus achieved under the Chinese and German presidencies, the document acknowledges that digitalization is a powerful enabler of inclusive economic growth. It encourages G20 countries to better understand new business models to accelerate the digital economy in an inclusive, transparent and competitive manner.

The declaration also lists requirements for a thriving digital economy. These include an effective and high-quality infrastructure system, an environment that supports innovation and enabling legal frameworks, and promoting the free flow of information, knowledge and ideas.

The recommendations in the document seek to help reduce the digital gender divide, accelerate digital infrastructure, transform the government and measure the new economy.

With respect to digital inclusion, the declaration reads that “in many countries the digital gender divide remains large.” It adds that “G20 countries have an extraordinary opportunity to implement policies and actions that accelerate the full integration of women into the digital economy.” Delegates also included an appendix with concrete recommendations such as setting specific goals, eliminating stereotypes and promoting female digital entrepreneurship.

In terms of infrastructure, the document alludes to “the G20 common goal of promoting universal and affordable access to the internet by all people by 2025” and describes universal connectivity as “a powerful enabler of inclusive growth and sustainable development.”

It considers digital government as well, calling for “an agile, innovative, integrated and data-driven public sector,” one that makes a crucial contribution towards developing the digital economy.

Agreed by all member countries, the document also addresses emerging digital technologies and the challenge of capturing the benefits of digitalization to improve productivity. It also highlights “the importance of supporting entrepreneurs and MSMEs.”

X Notes from Academic Assistant

The secretariat is highly aware of the comprehensiveness of the agenda item and this is the essential reason why we designated this study guide in a linear way of its specifications.

The primary feature of globalisation is that it has no limitation. It does not recognise how much a country is isolated from international trading, exportation or importation; if this country owns a domestic economy, currency, manufacture, it will get affected by the global economy even this impact has the lowest amount and personally this is where I think Industrial Revolution 4.0 carries a monumental importance, broadest part and corner stone of it being Artificial Intelligence usage.

I unsubtly suggest you to proceed with an innovative and rational overview while utilizing every particular subject.

XI. Questions to Consider

- A. How the disadvantages of AI’s usage in workplaces could be decreased?
- B. What is AI’s expedient globally at the moment?
- C. Is it necessary to seek for a global common policy? What could be the possible benefits of it?
- D. How countries ,which do not have the technology to use AI or implement such regulations upon, will get affected among the ongoing globalisation?

XII. Further Research

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