



GA3 Chair Report

Addressing the Human Rights Implications of Artificial Intelligence: Strengthening Legal and Ethical Frameworks for Responsible AI Development and Deployment.

Chair: Ema Cruceanu

Deputy Chair: Agneshka Kolangara

Personal Statement

Head:

My name is Ema Cruceanu and I'm a 15-year-old 10th grader enrolled here at the International School of Stuttgart. Over the last 3 years, I've experienced 3 MUN conferences and 3 MUN days at our school. I attended PSMUN, MUNISS, and LMUNA, as a delegate. However, for two of the MUN days, I had the chance to chair, and now I'm doing it at the upcoming MUNISS.

Deputy:

Honorable Delegates,

My name is Agneshka Kolangara, a 15-year-old student currently in the 9th grade at the International School of Stuttgart. Though originally from Kerala, India, I have been raised in Germany and have been part of the International School of Stuttgart community since first grade. My involvement in MUN began in 7th grade, firstly as an admin, and quickly progressed to being a delegate at the MUNISS conference in 2023. I further gained my skills as a delegate at FAMUN earlier this year. With MUNISS 2024 marking its 17th anniversary, I am determined to contribute to making this conference one of the most memorable experiences for all. I eagerly await engaging in thought-provoking debates and fruitful discussions with you all.

See you soon!



Introduction:

In today's world, Artificial Intelligence also known as AI, is affecting everything around us, from how we work to how we live our lives. As it has plenty of benefits which it could provide to our society such as better healthcare or even help tackling climate change, it also has a downside to it. AI has brought up some big concerns, throughout its timeline of development. It's growth could lead to unfair treatment, invade people's privacy and even take away people's jobs due to the fact that it is more convenient for the companies and it is more capable of doing jobs which humans may lack efficiency in.

Issue Explanation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is in the process of reshaping all dimensions of our life. It has and will continue to affect our work, education, healthcare and recently even our personal habits. AI has the potential to address significant global issues, which include; enhancing access to top-tier healthcare and addressing the impacts of climate change ("OECD Digital Artificial intelligence"). It is predicted that the market size of AI to reach around US\$305.90bn around 2024, looking at its growth now it shows an annual growth of 15.83% (statista). However, AI has the possibility to be the catalyst to significant difficulties for both governments and citizens while also targeting human rights. It needs to be addressed that AI will threaten our society and our human rights.

Elon Musk says "With AI we are summoning the demon". (New York Times) Are we digging our own grave by generating something so powerful or is it the golden ticket to success?

One constantly rising challenge that AI creates against human right issues is the potential for bias and discrimination. It has been seen as a major challenge related to the application of algorithms and automated-decision-making systems in different fields including, health, employment, criminal justice and insurance. This results in violations against a human's rights to equal treatment, which refers to a quality life without discrimination.

Moreover, an individual's right to privacy is being invaded due to the rapid spread of AI-powered surveillance. The newest technology of AI, requires a great amount of personal data. This means that individuals are granted with little control and oversight as to how their data is being used. ("Privacy International, Article 9")

The improper use of personal data can result in analysis or sharing of sensitive information without consent, which is a huge violation of an individual's right.

The potential impact of AI on employment and labor rights is another huge topic. AI is capable of boosting productivity and streamline operations, but with the growing production of AI powered robotics, human workers are being displaced and forced to give up their job. This issue causes social and economic consequences that create a significant impact on human rights. They create ethical dilemmas that are required to be addressed, regardless of how difficult it may be to resolve ("Science Direct").



“By 2029 AI will be smarter than every single human brain combined, if AI can do everything, people will only continue to work for their own satisfaction or not at all” stated Elon Musk on a twitter post.

Glossary

Artificial Intelligence: is basically a system of technology, which has been developed over the past few decades to think like humans.

Bias: in terms of artificial intelligence, is the unfair preferences as well as prejudices in the data or the algorithm of the system - which could lead to discriminatory outcomes

Labor rights: is the rights of people to work and be treated fairly within that community

General Data Protection Regulation: is a regulation which was approved by the European Union in 2016 to protect the privacy and the data of people who are citizens of the EU

Ethical frameworks: is just a set of principles and guidelines that give us an overview of appropriate behavior in a particular context

Regulatory Measures: are rules, laws or policies that are enacted by the government – in specific to this topic it basically means to govern the development, deployment and also the use of artificial intelligence

GDPR: General Data Protection Regulation

OECD: The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Deep learning: is a type of artificial intelligence which uses neural networks to process large amounts of data and learn complex patterns – this helps computers make their own decisions without the need of “extra” data

Machine Learning: is another type of artificial intelligence where computers are trained to learn from data and also improve their skills, without the need of humans actually writing code for it

Human-centered design: is a process in which it starts by understanding the needs, preferences, and behaviors of the people who will be using the product, service, or system and then using that to help with further programming

Data collection: is basically the collection and storing of information from various different sources



History of the Topic

An important turning point in human history has been reached with the development of artificial intelligence in different fields of technical innovation, in the early 1900s, when computational scientists established the foundation for the future field of artificial intelligence (Russel and Norvig). With his groundbreaking research and the Turing Test, Alan Turing sparked discussions. However, AI did not start to move above abstract concepts and establish itself in the real world until the later half of the century.

As technology developed, worries about their potential implications also increased. A period of contemplation began at the start of the twenty-first century as society attempted to figure out the challenging problems raised by artificial intelligence. Discussions revolved around security, independence, and accountability as people became aware of the advantages and disadvantages of artificial intelligence. A variety of people demanded that ethical rules, laws and regulations be put in place to control the development and use of artificial intelligence throughout (Floridi , 2019)

The more advanced AI became, the more worries people had for ethical guidelines, legal frameworks, and regulatory measures. To solve the complicated ethical and societal challenges raised by AI technology. The Chinese, governments, organizations, and experts from a variety of industries worked together. The possible effects of AI on the job market were among the main concerns. As artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics become better in handling jobs that were previously completed by people, concerns about mass unemployment and economic instability developed. Governments started looking into educational initiatives and a basic income for all as ways to reduce these consequences and make sure that the advantages of AI were distributed more fairly (Ford, 2015).

The potential for AI systems to strengthen prejudice was another topic of worry. A study was found by the European Union Agency For Fundamental Rights, that a large number of AI algorithms mirrored the biases revealed in the training data, generating discriminatory results in the criminal justice, funding, and employment processes. There has been an attempt to create AI systems that are more responsible and transparent, and to broaden the teams in charge of creating and implementing AI technology.

Security of data and privacy have also become important concerns in the field of AI. Concerns around data collection, use, and protection appeared as AI systems depended more and more on enormous amounts of data to operate. Several countries such the US, China and the UK have implemented stricter laws protecting data privacy, and businesses that fail to follow them face consequences.

Despite these difficulties, the huge number of advantages that artificial intelligence (AI) might provide society were also recognized. AI held hope as an effective instrument for resolving some of our most serious problems, from combating climate change and addressing global poverty to improving healthcare results and increasing productivity in industries like energy and transportation (Bostrom, 2014). In the end, controlling AI meant finding a careful balance between encouraging innovation and guarding against any risks. The need for careful,



progressive laws and ethical frameworks became more important as AI developed and started to affect more aspects of daily life.

Any Previous Attempts

Individuals are realizing how important it is to create strong ethical and legal frameworks as AI technology improves, to ensure responsible research, development, and implementation. Even though it is still developing, multiple attempts to overcome these difficulties have been tried to put in place.

Introduced in 2016 by the European Union, The GDPR goes through concerns about collecting, using, and storing personal data. There are all important factors to put into consideration when developing AI. It has a fixed set of principles that includes data reduction and responsibility in the handling of data activities. It guarantees that AI procedures respects individuals privacy and data rights.

The OECD published its AI principles in 2019 with the effort to make a creative, reliable, and respectful AI program that is respectful of human rights. These values make sure to prioritize honesty and responsibility in the creation and application of AI.

As well as this, several major tech firms such as Google, Microsoft, and IBM, have put out their own code of conduct which lays out the fundamentals for the development and application of AI. Some things that are mentioned quite a lot is fairness and responsibility, showing a commitment to honest AI applications and human rights.

Despite these efforts, there are still challenges in putting these ideas into place and making sure that the required standards are followed in the creation and application of AI. To address these issues, people must work together and communicate. In order to protect human rights and societal values while going through the complicated concept of AI technology changing, it is important to evaluate and adjust legal and ethical frameworks continuously.



Media Contribution

A report from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace pointed out that at least 75 of 176 countries globally are actively using AI for security purposes, mainly for reasons such as border management.

Countries that are most affected by this issue:

China: Is one of the leading nations when it comes to the growth of artificial intelligence, in other words it also happens to be the leading countries that is being affected by it negatively as well. China's widespread use of digital technology has started becoming an issue in the lives of its citizens, for example China uses an AI-powered facial recognition tool which they claim to be used for surveillance purposes. They have been using this technology to monitor and also control groups such as Uighurs in Xinjiang. Not only do they use it themselves, but they export it internationally which is turning out to become a global concern.

They have been using AI alongside other technologies to facilitate censorship and also get a control of the information. The Great Firewall is an example, it is utilized to block certain media and websites.

China has been using its international influence over their advanced technologies, to try and promote its own authoritarian standards which are related to digital/human right to other nations. Additionally, China is working within these global forums to come up with rules and norms which align with its approach to digital governance, which often involves heavy censorship, surveillance, and also control of information.

United States: Similar to China, America has also established digital technologies which have crossed the human rights policies. For instance, this rapid development of AI has resulted in the making of autonomous weapons such as "killer robots" which is highly concerning regards to moral, legal, and security rights. This has worried the citizens highly, as it could cause accidental deaths and may also escalate into conflicts. So far, the US hasn't taken much action against this, although is largely affected by it, if action is not taken immediately against this, it could turn into an issue on an even larger scale impacting much more people.

Russia: In the capital city, Moscow, around 178,000 cameras are connected to the face recognition system. For example, cameras are installed in courtyards, at the entrances of residential buildings, in parks, schools, clinics, shops and construction sites, as well as in office buildings and also other public places. This was initially placed in order to ensure that the places are safe as well as transport security. Although, soon enough due to this technology, an IASMCS occurred in Moscow. Although it had been great help to spot murders, thefts and other crimes, this was still a violation against the human rights. After this incident, Russia has also worked alongside other nations to come up with regulations to slow down the issue.



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