



LASALLECUNMUN

LASALLECUNMUN 2024

SC

(Security Council)

“Artificial Intelligence in
defense: Ensuring Ethical and
transparent
deployment of AI systems”

Background Guide





Dear delegates,

I'm truly honored to be able to be a part of your MUN experience in this year's edition of LASALLECUNMUN2024. My name is Pamel Yulis Padilla Menéndez, and this is my third time participating in this model, but the first time on the chair's behalf as the president of Security Council. I've had the chance to be a delegate twice, and though I'm fully aware of how thrilling and nerve-wracking it can be, it also fills me with joy to encourage you to speak up and voice your thoughts through the debate and be a source of support during the model, this alongside my beloved chair Émire Bojorquéz and Nathalia Sánchez.

I am currently 17 years old, and I'm in the fifth semester more specifically in the economic and finance area, however, the subjects I'm the most passionate about are science-related and I look forward to pursuing a major in either biomedical engineering or international relations since the topics I do take an interest in my area are mostly economics, marketing, and everything that has to do with public speech. Another thing about me is that I love media of any type, mostly film and music, it's fascinating how humans can connect so deeply with the creation of others, some of my favorite genres when it comes to movies are psychological thrillers that keep me on edge or coming of age classics that fill me with nostalgia along with soundtrack of the time. I've always been keen on declamation and if I'm candid the way my brain works the best is when I explain something out loud which is why MUN was so motivating for me considering it provided me a space to feel confident while enrooting my devotion for defending my ideals and simultaneously helping me improve my English, said confidence also made me less shy when getting to know others through the event so it is a very fulfilling encounter.

I am eager to see how your performance will be, I'm sure It'll be amazing and wholeheartedly hope for you to feel backed up by the chair, my expectations for the development of the debate are quite high since artificial intelligence is an intriguing topic which we're constantly getting more information of and getting to a well-structured resolution for how to use this tool safely is truly exciting to me. Do not hesitate to reach out if you have any doubts.

Yours sincerely,

Pamel Padilla

SECURITY COUNCIL (SC)

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COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION:

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

The Security Council takes the lead in determining the existence of a threat to the peace or an act of aggression. It calls upon the parties to a dispute to settle it by peaceful means and recommends methods of adjustment or terms of settlement. In some cases, the Security Council can resort to imposing sanctions or even authorize the use of force to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Topic: "Artificial Intelligence in defense: Ensuring Ethical and transparent deployment of AI systems"

INTRODUCTION

The first time AI ethics were ever implemented was in 1942 in the short story "Runaround" by Isaac Asimov in which he introduced the so-called "three laws of robotics". During this passage, Asimov indulges in questions about the limitations of intelligent machines since the story challenges our perceptions of autonomy, human values, and technology which brings us to the ethical debate of how humans and machines can coexist harmoniously.

AI has rapidly taken the forefront of technological development that is currently reshaping our world, being powered by algorithms and data that can simultaneously mimic human cognitive functions, reason and make decisions it represents a huge transformative impact which is exactly why ethical concerns should be raised.

The United Nations has to promote AI ethics worldwide to properly ensure diversity and Inclusion among the ones who get a seat when AI systems are being designed, anticipating risks while being transparent enough, and overall develop a code of ethics that allows the regulation of AI in a global context.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

AI history is a relatively young field spanning about sixty years. AI has always been enrooted with science fiction with iconic figures such as Tin Man from "The Wizard of Oz" and evolved into human-like robots shown in films like "Metropolis". AI was properly assimilated among scientists, philosophers, and mathematicians around the 1950s, Alan Turing particularly took an interest in the mathematical potential and development AI could pull off by using information and reasoning to solve problems in comparison to humans.

The immediate pursuit of AI seemed too ambitious at the beginning since computers needed a fundamental transformation, their potential was limited by the fact that they could execute commands but couldn't store them, the cost of computing at the time was also an issue, and was reserved for prestigious universities and major technology companies, so considering the need for financial support was essential for AI research to be viable.

Not until 1956 was the proof of concept for AI initiated under the name "Logic Theorist" a project patented by Allen Newell, Cliff Shaw, and Herbert Simon which ended up becoming one of the first AI programs implemented, It was displayed at the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence (DSRPAI) where the term "artificial intelligence" was coined. This conference set the stage for two decades of AI research, though it fell short of expectations due to a lack of standardized methods.

From 1957 to 1974 AI thrived with developments in learning algorithms, with outstanding programs such as General Problem Solver and ELIZA, which along with the encouragement of leading researchers attracted government funding, especially from agencies like the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), However, there was a major slowdown in research in the 1970s due to the lack of computational power as computers couldn't store enough information.

AI experienced a sudden growth in the 1980s fueled by increased funding and the expansion of the algorithmic toolkit, and regardless of many ambitious objectives, several AI goals remained unmet, nonetheless, this era had a major impact on scientists and engineers, and during the 1990s and 2000s the lack of government funding ironically reached important milestones such as IBM'S Deep blue defeating the world chess champion or advancements on speech recognition.

The United Nations has stated that AI development must have a humanistic framework, with ethical values and respect for human rights since despite its potential it also brings ethical dilemmas to the table which is why regulation is needed and has started through law and policy in countries such as the United States with the "National Security commission on AI", or Japan with the "Governance Guidelines for Implementation of Ai principles".

CURRENT SITUATION

The latest McKinsey Global Survey reveals the rapid expansion of generative AI (gen AI) tools, with a third of surveyed organizations incorporating them into at least one business function within a year of their introduction. Notably, C-suite executives and company leaders are increasingly utilizing gen AI tools for work, and it has gained prominence on boards' agendas for more than a quarter of AI-utilizing organizations. The survey indicates a 40% increase in AI investment due to gen AI advancements. However, it highlights that organizations are still in the early stages of addressing gen AI-related risks, with less than half actively mitigating the primary concern of inaccuracy.

Companies with existing AI capabilities and high-performing AI practices are more proactive in adopting gen AI tools. Anticipated business disruption from gen AI is expected to impact workforces, leading to workforce reductions in some areas and substantial reskilling efforts to address changing talent requirements. Despite the rise of gen AI, the adoption of other AI technologies remains relatively static, concentrated in a limited number of business functions.

There seems to be a lack of awareness within companies when it comes to addressing potential risks. Only 21 percent of respondents, among those reporting AI adoption within their organizations, indicate the presence of established policies governing the usage of gen AI technologies by employees in their professional capacities. Furthermore, when inquiring about risk mitigation specific to gen AI adoption, a considerable number of respondents acknowledge their organizations' efforts to address the predominant risk associated with gen AI, which is mostly, inaccuracy. Notably, inaccuracy is cited more frequently than cybersecurity and regulatory compliance, which have traditionally been the most prevalent concerns in the realm of AI.

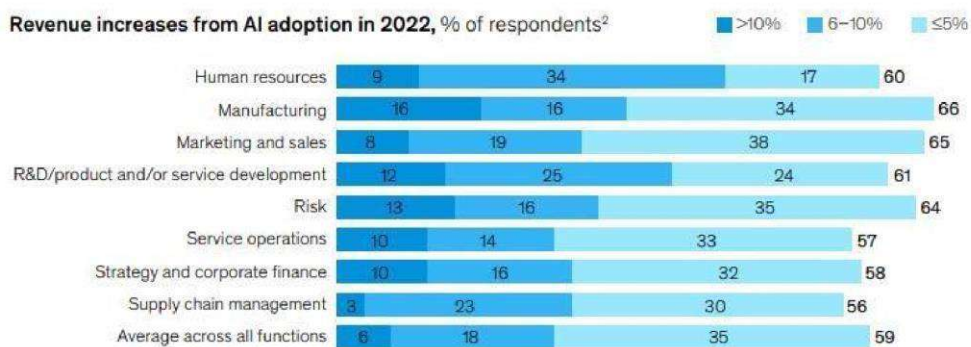
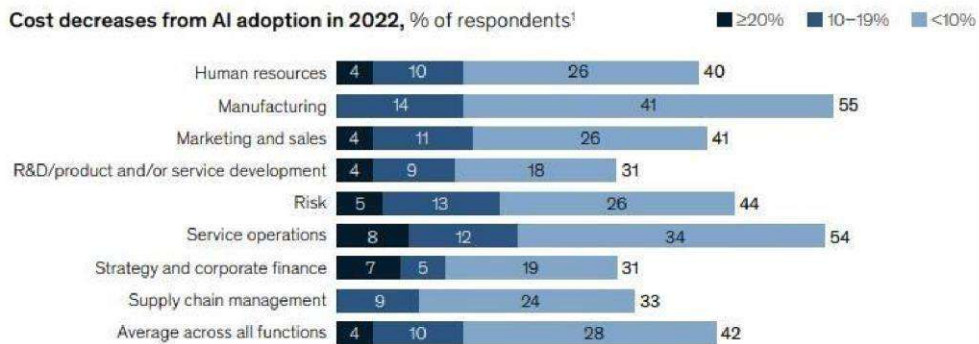
AI high performers have harnessed gen AI across a broader spectrum of business functions compared to their counterparts, with a notable emphasis on product and service development, as well as risk and supply chain management. When considering the entire spectrum of AI capabilities, encompassing traditional machine learning capabilities, robotic process automation, and chatbots, AI high performers exhibit a greater inclination to employ AI in product and service development, enclosing activities such as optimizing product development cycles, augmenting existing products with new features, and innovating AI-driven products.

Over the past year, organizations primarily sought to recruit data engineers, machine learning engineers, and AI data scientists, roles which should be exposed to societal implications interconnected with their future professional work before being hired since it's essential to keep control of who should have a seat at the table when AI is being designed and developed.

There has been a noticeable decline in the proportion of respondents indicating the hiring of AI-related software engineers, a role that held the highest hiring frequency in the preceding year. Concurrently, roles associated with prompt engineering have begun to surface, primarily attributable to the escalating demand as gen AI adoption proliferates, with 7 percent of respondents whose organizations have embraced AI indicating the recruitment of prompt engineering professionals in the past year.

Here's a graph on the benefits of AI adoption.

Organizations continue to see benefits from AI adoption in the functions using AI capabilities.



¹Question was asked only of respondents who said their organizations have adopted AI in a given function. Respondents who said "cost increase," "no change," "not applicable," or "don't know" are not shown.
²Question was asked only of respondents who said their organizations have adopted AI in a given function. Respondents who said "revenue decrease," "no change," "not applicable," or "don't know" are not shown.
 Source: McKinsey Global Survey on AI, 1,684 participants at all levels of the organization, April 11-21, 2023.

Principles the United Nations have stated as needed in AI ethical development include AI systems should adhere to a "not harm" principle, refraining from causing harm to individuals or the broader societal and environmental contexts. Throughout the lifecycle of an AI system, alignment with the purposes, principles, and commitments of the United Nations Charter is paramount.

The utilization of AI should be justified, appropriate, and proportionate to achieve legitimate objectives, while safety, security, fairness, and nondiscrimination should be central concerns. It's crucial to put humans in charge and make sure AI doesn't make decisions that should be made by people, especially when it comes to life and fundamental rights. We need to be clear and explain how AI systems work, so people can understand them and make informed choices.

If said principles aren't implemented AI usage can lead to chaotic circumstances such as in 2012 when wanted to find out who was pregnant because pregnant people often change what they buy. They used data from different places to figure out a score that could predict if someone was pregnant based on 25 products. Then, they sent special ads and coupons to those expecting a baby. However, clients felt like their privacy was being invaded because of this.

Companies are still taking advantage of AI implementation in their respective business areas, and they intend to boost their investments in AI in the coming years. Furthermore, more than two-thirds anticipate increased AI investments in their organizations over the next three years.

COUNTRY BOX

Dominion of Canada

Federal Republic of Germany

Federative Republic of Brazil

People's Republic of China

Republic of Finland Suomen Tasavalta

Republic of India

State of Japan

The Commonwealth of Australia

The French Republic

The Kingdom of Denmark

The Kingdom of Norway

The Kingdom of Sweden

The Republic of Ireland

The Republic of Singapore

The Republic of South Korea

The Russian Federation

The State of Israel

The Swiss Confederation

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

GUIDE QUESTIONS

- I. Has your country been reluctant to invest in AI development?
- II. Has your country implemented initiatives or partnerships with other countries to address global AI challenges?
- III. Have any of your country's legislations regarding AI development been influenced by UN guidelines?

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