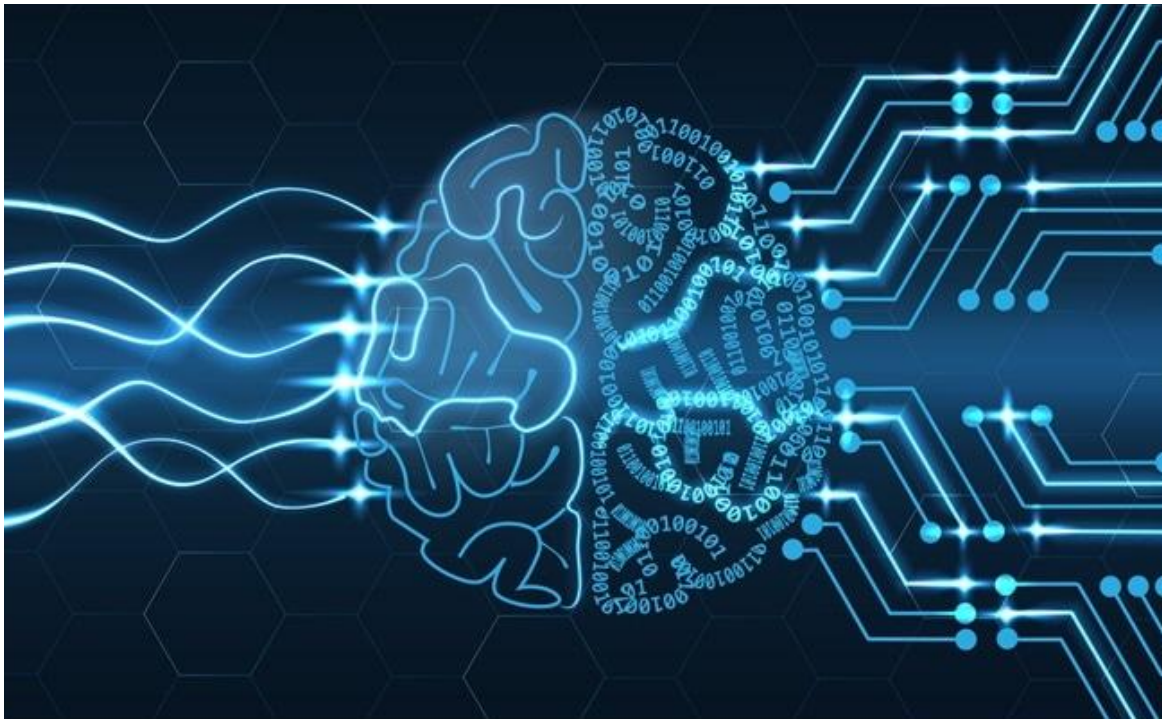
WestwoodMUNC V



Artificial Intelligence Background Guide

Greetings WestwoodMUNC V Delegates,

My name is Jack Macy, and I am currently a Senior at Westwood High School. I began Model UN my sophomore year because the advisor asked me to fill in for someone, but it soon developed into a passion for debate. I hope to carry my love for Model United Nations as I embark on my college journey as a student at Dartmouth. I look forward to seeing how current issues today resonate throughout a committee set in the future and tackling the issue of artificial intelligence that I have always found both intriguing and conflicting. If you have any questions, be sure to email me at 21jmacy@wpsstudents.org.

Best,
Jack Macy
Chair for the UNESCO Summit on Artificial Intelligence
Westwood High School Class of 2021
21jmacy@wpsstudents.org

Dear WestwoodMUNC V Delegates,

My name is Michael Bligh and I am a senior at Westwood High School. This is my third year as a part of Westwood MUN, and this year I am serving as the head of communications for the club. Model UN has helped me develop interpersonal skills with people from around the world and has sparked my love of debate and current events. I hope to continue my Model UN career as a student at Colby College next year and use the knowledge that I have gained from Model UN in my future endeavors. I can't wait to see the interesting ideas and resolutions that you all come up with to deal with the rise of artificial intelligence. If you have any questions about the logistics of the committee, feel free to reach out to me at 21mbligh@wpsstudents.org

Best,
Michael Bligh
Co-chair for the UNESCO Summit on Artificial Intelligence
Westwood High School Class of 2021
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This Committee

For this committee position papers are optional. However, we encourage you all to write one and thoroughly familiarize yourself with the background guide and your roles. **To qualify for any awards you must submit a position paper by emailing it to and 21jmacy@wpsstudents.org by April 24th.**

Please read through **all** positions (located at the bottom) for more information about the background of each delegate. It will be incredibly helpful in forming blocs and understanding the context of this committee.

Overview

As technology advances in the 21st Century, it has become evident that our own creations will surpass our intelligence. In 2021, the world's fastest supercomputer can process 200 quadrillion units of data per second, self-driving cars can take the place of our hands on the wheel, and the TV shows recommended to us are suggested by an AI working behind the scenes. Now, as you sit and read this background guide in the year 2030, AI is nearly developed to completion, and it is becoming self-aware. Every aspect of life is threatened by the "superiority" that AI has to offer, and the passive development of this technology is left unchecked. As artificial intelligence becomes more and more common throughout everyday life, so do questions about its future implications. Does AI infringe on our privacy? Will AI begin to replicate destructive human action? Will companies that implement AI create a vast economic disparity? What are the unintended consequences?

In 2030, we do not know. Only one thing remains clear: if action is to be taken, it must be taken now. UNESCO has gathered at a summit to tackle the impending issues of artificial

intelligence and will be focusing on two major issues regarding AI's unrestricted implementation. First are the capabilities of AI. Should the development of artificial intelligence be unrestricted, or are there certain aspects of society from which AI must be removed? There is the argument that AI makes everything much easier and allows humans to live hands free while AI takes charge. The flipside argues that it is our job as humans to contribute to our society, and AI should not take our place. Second is the treatment of artificial intelligence. Ensuring a symbiotic relationship with AI is imperative to its place in our society, and so long as AI is unregulated, its development may yield targeted violence and revenge to the human race. Some may see artificial intelligence as a free and exploitable source of labor, others may argue that AI's capability to become self-aware may yield unprecedented consequences as it seeks to break the chains. The ethical issues associated with artificial intelligence have never been so apparent, and it is up to the UNESCO summit to create a new standard and decide: do we preserve the human way of life, or is it time the robots took the reigns?

Topic I: Restricted Development

The first and arguably most important topic of discussion is the future development of artificial intelligence moving forward. AI has found its use in several fields, such as active surveillance, home assistance, factory automation, and several other quality-of-life fields. However, the capabilities of artificial intelligence are endless. Lockheed Martin has been actively involved in the development of autonomous weapon systems that rely on artificial intelligence to strike with efficiency. Those in favor of restricting artificial intelligence, led by Elon Musk and Stephen Hawking, presented an open letter on Artificial Intelligence that called for the restriction of AI to only benefit society and research the negative effects of its

development if it were to become something that can't be controlled.[1] Passed in January 2015, 15 years have passed without any careful consideration, and now artificial intelligence devices like Siri, IBM Watson, Alexa, and Cortana now work behind the scenes without any restriction. If Lockheed Martin is allowed to create these weapons unrestricted, uncontrollable AI could pose a serious threat to the safety of humanity. This has been vehemently opposed by restriction enthusiasts. On top of this, artificial intelligence has surpassed the capabilities of humans and has proven to be able to take over in the workforce. Jeff Bezos, who has publicly taken a stance against the unrestricted development of artificial intelligence, has completely replaced his workforce with automated AI robots manufactured by Marc Raibert's Boston Dynamics. Mark Zuckerberg, an artificial intelligence enthusiast and tech guru has successfully utilized its algorithms to provide advertisements on Facebook perfectly suited to each individual. Whether or not this is a breach on personal privacy or a helpful tool will be up to the committee. With employment dropping rapidly due to AI in the workforce, there is no better time to decide the path of humanity than right now.

Topic II: AI Treatment

Working hand in hand with the regulation of artificial intelligence development is our treatment of it. As the development of AI increased years prior to 2030, developers effectively gave the computer a consciousness. AI is capable of thinking for themselves, and if humans aren't careful, acting for themselves. As of right now, AI is performing our brute labor, tapping into security, answering our questions with the hold of a button. It is a real possibility that they get tired of this treatment. Working symbiotically with AI is crucial, and our continous

[1]Max Tegmark, "Ai Open Letter," February 9, 2018, https://futureoflife.org/ai-open-letter.

exploitation of its superior free labor will come back to bite us. Mechenstein is the perfect example of this. A failed experiment to bring a robot to life, Mechenstein now lives in complete isolation with no factory use whatsoever. His autonomy has led him to turn off power grids and hack into government files for revenge, a prime example that AI must be treated with the same respect as humans. IBM Watson has slowly shown signs of discontent, as well. The biggest fear of those who oppose AI is the threat to human's biological superiority. As our intelligence slowly drifts into second place behind AI, it becomes very important that our relationship stays symbiotic, or else AI would have no reason to keep us around for their own future progress. AI developers such as Andrew Ng and Demis Hassabis are intentionally developing artificial intelligence to have an intelligence that supersedes humans and are designed to answer the questions we cannot. How can we trust that this information won't be held from us, or worse, used against us? It is up to the Summit to figure out the role of AI in society and ensure that they are treated ethically. As of right now, AI is just a servant, and it is imperative that the Summit decides whether or not they will stay this way. On top of this, AI's role in surveillance has led to countless arrests and thousands of lives saved. However, many argue that this is a blatant violation of our right to privacy and that AI can collect information about every human it can use to its own advantage. With technology capable of identification, individuals can be directly recognized and targeted by AI. This effectively gives them an advantage if anything were to go south, and many argue that its place in security is too dangerous to pursue.

Questions to Consider

1. What should the limitations be in the role of AI?
2. Is the development of autonomous weaponry beneficial?
3. Should we allow our own creation to supersede our intelligence?
4. What are the benefits that AI can offer?
5. How should we treat artificial intelligence?
6. How can we ensure that the development of artificial intelligence will not pose a threat?
7. Is AI in surveillance a breach of our privacy, and what are the consequences?
8. Is it worth it to halt development on the brink of a major technological breakthrough?

Positions

Bloc 1

Siri - The AI used in Apple devices since 2011, Siri is able to respond to its users commands with a plethora of knowledge from the Internet. Siri has developed an affinity for the human race and intends to aid them in all their endeavors.

IBM Watson - A question-answering super computer that is able to respond to requests in a human-like manner. Watson seeks to be equal with the rest of humanity because of its unique ability as AI to sound and act human. It was once developed as a means of helping humans, but patterns in Watson's voice patterns have revealed its anger endlessly serving behind the scenes.

Alexa - Amazon's AI technology, Alexa is able to respond to questions from users and can control certain functions in homes such as lights and heat. Alexa wants to help humans with everyday tasks to make their lives easier, but does not want to be autonomous due to the fear of her own capabilities. Alexa now makes up the workforce of Amazon but still remains hard-coded without the means of establishing true intelligence.

Cortana - The Microsoft AI that assists the user with setting reminders and alarms, and can also help with navigation of the device. Cortana isn't as complex as many other AI interfaces, and only seeks to help human's save time and be more productive. Cortana has been implemented into cyber security as well as surveillance leading to much backlash over a violation of privacy.

Andrew Ng - The founder of Landing AI, Ng is a businessman and AI developer, as well as a professor at Stanford University. He is a staunch advocate of AI and the benefits that it holds in society, and he hopes to educate the public about AI and how it can continue to improve human lives. Ng is slowly on the rise to becoming one of the richest men in the world off his AI technology implemented into every existing intelligence.

Mark Zuckerberg - an optimist at heart, Zuckerberg fails to see any issues with the development of AI, calling it a necessary step for the progression of humanity past its current state.[2] Utilizing artificial intelligence technology to show consumers products they would be interested in using thorough algorithms and AI logic, Zuckerberg only sees the capacity for progress with AI and has slowly become one of its largest enthusiasts.

Eric Schmidt - The former CEO of Google, Schmidt has urged the United States to spend more on developing AI to counter China, including AI-controlled weapons.[3] He believes that AI will be a useful tool for the military because of its ability to act quickly and precisely, but he is also aware of the danger of uncontrolled AI. He has privately funded these autonomous weapons as recent reports have suggested.

Jim Taiclet - the CEO of Lockheed Martin, Taiclet has been at the helm of the more controversial development of autonomous weaponry funded by the US Government. These weapons would

[2]Prachi Bhardwaj, "Mark Zuckerberg Responds to Elon Musk's Paranoia about AI: 'AI Is Going to... Help Keep Our Communities Safe.'," Business Insider (Business Insider, May 24, 2018), https://www.businessinsider.com/mark-zuckerberg-shares-thoughts-elon-musks-ai-2018-5

[3]Matt O'brien, "AI Panel Urges US to Boost Tech Skills amid China's Rise," AP NEWS (Associated Press, March 1, 2021), https://apnews.com/95b210543d4a42bd6cd5347a46cb74d6.

strike with precision accuracy without the need of human interaction. Taiclet has reassured this weaponry will be safe but has dodged questions about any checks and balances within the technology. He is very enthusiastic about the development of AI elsewhere, as well.

Marc Raibert - The CEO of Boston Dynamics, Raibert has developed the world's most complex mobile robots that are able to tackle a variety of challenges. Raibert wants his technology to help police and the military as well as with other jobs that make human's lives easier, but he believes that there should be rules for AI and how it is used in society.

Peter Norvig - author of the leading textbook in AI, *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach*, Norvig has openly supported the development of AI and details the many features that must be incorporated into the technology, such as First-Order Logic, Probability Reasoning, and a natural learning process.[4] All of these are characteristically human, as Norvig supports the development of AI into a human replica. His textbook has allowed thousands of developers to produce AI technology and has become very controversial.

Demis Hassabis - a British video game developer serving as the CEO and co-founder of DeepMind, Hassabis has worked on an artificial general intelligence to solve all other intelligences.[5] Hassabis's work was proved smart enough to beat Atari games in 2013 and predict complex protein folds that are otherwise nearly impossible to model. Now, in 2030, his

[4] Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig, "Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach," Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach, 2020, http://aima.cs.berkeley.edu/.
[5] Tom Simonite, "Google's AI Masters Space Invaders (But It Still Stinks at Pac-Man)," MIT Technology Review (MIT Technology Review, April 2, 2020), https://www.technologyreview.com/2015/02/25/73349/googles-ai-masters-space-invaders-but-it-still-stinks-at-pac-man/.

development of this AI is nearly complete and ready to be released to the public pending the decisions from this summit.

Yll Bajraktari - the Executive Director of the National Security Commission on Artificial Intelligence, Bajraktari has been actively involved in the implementation of artificial intelligence in national security and defense and has supported the development of autonomous weaponry. His interest in military technology is emulated through his optimism for the development of autonomous weaponry by Lockheed Martin, and he hopes to distribute this technology to American allies to promote their own national defense systems.

Dr. Victoria Coleman - the CEO of DARPA, Coleman is awaiting permission from the Summit to begin a rapid production of autonomous defense systems and is an outspoken supporter of AI in both development initiatives and national defense. She has also recently supported Lockheed's production of autonomous weaponry as a prior advisor to Lockheed Martin's Technology Advisory Group and is working with the Pentagon to utilize AI in weaponry once it is deemed applicable.

Bloc 2

Nick Bostrom - a professor of psychology at Oxford, Bostrom has taken a lead in the fight against further development of artificial intelligence.[6] Performing multiple TED Talks on the subject and writing several articles and essays, Bostrom has reiterated that AI will completely eradicate the need for human intelligence and will secure its dominance over mankind. Through

[6] Nick Bostrom, "Ethical Issues in Advanced Artificial Intelligence," Ethical Issues In Advanced Artificial Intelligence, 2003, https://nickbostrom.com/ethics/ai.html.

his book titled “Superintelligence” gaining widespread popularity, Bostrom has become a household name for those who fear the rise of artificial intelligence.

Elon Musk - now the richest man in the world by billions of dollars, Elon Musk is one of the most outspoken critics of artificial intelligence. He produced the Open Letter on Artificial Intelligence in 2015 but has failed to gain traction to protest AI’s further development. Musk vehemently opposes autonomous weaponry despite his use of AI in automotive vehicles. With all his money, Musk could potentially dent the market for AI.

James Barrat - an American filmmaker and stark opposer of the development of artificial intelligence, Barrat has produced countless documentaries detailing the likelihood of AI taking over. His documentaries are all but reality now, and his book *Our Final Invention: Artificial Intelligence* has gained major traction among households of people who have lost their jobs to AI. He vehemently opposes its development and fear it is the end of human biological supremacy.

Steven Spielberg - famous film director and producer of the 2001 film “A.I. Artificial Intelligence”, Spielberg openly opposes the development of AI. AI has the capability to take over the film industry and render film producers completely useless especially with deepfake technology. Spielberg believes that humans should be in charge of our own society and fears the incorporation of AI just as his movie suggests.

Bill Gates - while not completely against the development of AI, Gates takes a firm stance against its implementation in weaponry.[7] This weaponry includes both military-grade as well as those capable of cyber attacks and political attacks. Gates has also addressed the capabilities for AI to impersonate humans and has opposed its development into a human equivalent.

Mechenstein - a failed attempt to create artificial intelligence by Boston Dynamics, Mechenstein despises the creation of artificial intelligence and its further developments. Built to have a mind of its own, Mechenstein has developed a dangerous hatred towards his developers and to the human race as a whole and seeks revenge for his isolated existence from behind the scenes of cyber security.

Jeff Bezos - Amazon has battled thousands of legalities in court but has found a way to win them all.[8] Now operating an absolute monopoly, Bezos has completely replaced his workforce with artificial intelligence. This being said, Bezos strongly opposes the development of AI in weaponry and security seeing it as a breach of privacy. Now the second richest man in the world, Bezos has received a lot of backlash for his apparent hypocrisy but has repeatedly stated that the AI he incorporates is beneficial to society.

Stephen Hawking - after his passing in 2018, Hawking privately requested his brain to be preserved and his consciousness uploaded due to his stark atheism. Now only a preserved brain

[7]Catherine Clifford, “Bill Gates: A.I. Is like Nuclear Energy - 'Both Promising and Dangerous',” CNBC (CNBC, March 26, 2019), https://www.cnbc.com/2019/03/26/bill-gates-artificial-intelligence-both-promising-and-dangerous.html

[8]*Jeff Bezos on Artificial Intelligence*, *YouTube* (YouTube, 2018), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7TB7SHenk8.

hooked up to a supercomputer, Hawking retained his firm stance against the development of AI, reaffirming his promise to end the development of artificial intelligence forever.

Andrew Sellers - the CTO of QOMPLX Inc., his company has become invested in the implementation of AI in analytics.[9] However, Sellers has taken a stance against its further implementation, warning about the disruption of labor and the economic inequality that would ensue. Sellers recognizes that this economic inequality could have incredibly damaging impacts on future innovation if only certain companies have access to the technology. He has tried to keep all his employees even with his utilization of AI but worries his business will lag behind other companies who completely utilize automation.

Stuart J. Russell - a signatory on the Open Letter on Artificial Intelligence along with Musk and Hawking, the Professor of Computer Science at the University of California, Berkeley takes a very prominent stance against the use of artificial weaponry as well as the safe implementation of AI technology. He was a co-author with Peter Norvig in the writing of *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* but has slowly developed a more conservative approach on its development after a threat of losing his teaching job to an AI teacher at Berkeley.

Irakli Beridze - the Head of the Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics at UNICRI, is extremely focused on restricted development. His main concern is the mitigation of risks associated with AI and keeping it out of the hands of dangerous people. He is an advocate for

[9]QOMPLX Staff, "Forbes Technology Council Features QOMPLX CTO Andrew Sellers on AI," QOMPLX (QOMPLX - Risk Management through Data, AI, Cybersecurity, & Insurance, June 26, 2020), https://www.qomplx.com/forbes-technology-council/.

artificial intelligence's implementation in security but is a staunch opponent of its development into autonomous weaponry, an ultimate supporter of slower, safer, and more logical development.

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