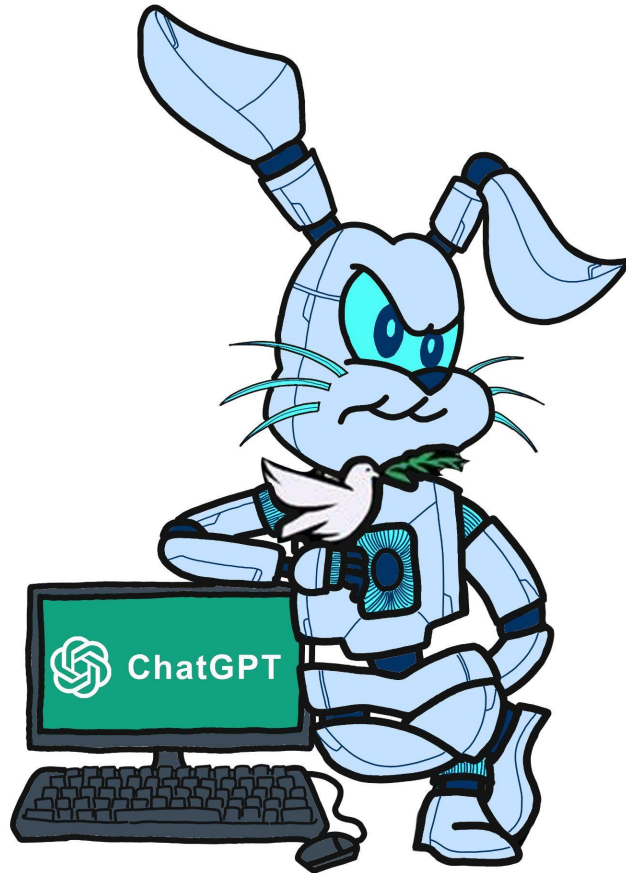


# WIPO: ChatGPT and AI Technology

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## BunnyMUN II

L.B. POLY - December 2nd, 2023

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# HEAD CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

My name is Quinn VanWagner, and I am a senior at Long Beach Poly. This is my second Bunny MUN and I have been in the MUN program at Poly for four years. My favorite part of MUN is the collaborative aspect of working together to solve real-world problems.

In addition to MUN, I am the captain of the Poly varsity golf team. In my free time away from school and golf, I love doing escape rooms, playing video games, and listening to music. I have done over 125 escape rooms with my family all around SoCal and even one in Belgium.

I am very excited to be one of your co-head chairs and to see the collaboration you all will participate in during this committee. I am so glad that you all decided to attend our conference and I wish that I had this opportunity when I was in middle school. Model UN is a great activity and I hope that all of you will enjoy it as much as I do. I can't wait to meet all of you!

Sincerely,

Quinn VanWagner

WIPO | Co-Head Chair | [gvanwagner@verizon.net](mailto:gvanwagner@verizon.net)

# HEAD CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to Poly! My name is Lauren Griffieth and I am extremely honored to be one of your Co-Chairs for this year's Bunny MUN conference. I am a senior here at Poly and have been in Model UN since my sophomore year. I have enjoyed going to several conferences through my high school career including an international conference in New York, New York. My favorite part about being involved in Model UN is getting to meet new people who are as eager to solve the world's problems as I am.

Outside of Model UN, I am the Vice-President of Poly's Black Student Union, the Treasurer of Female Leadership and involved in numerous other clubs. In my free time, I love to relax and listen to music or watch a good scary movie. Aside from that, I enjoy cooking and hanging out with my friends.

I am so excited to share this experience with you and hear all of your wonderful ideas. I hope you all will find the same passion and interest in public speaking and foreign affairs as I did when I started MUN. Best of luck. See you in committee!

Sincerely,

Lauren Griffieth

WIPO | Co-Head Chair | [griffiethlauren2006@gmail.com](mailto:griffiethlauren2006@gmail.com)

# VICE CHAIR LETTER

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Dear Delegates,

I'm Soli Nickerson, a sophomore at Long Beach Poly. This is my 2nd year in Model UN and my first Bunny MUN! I'm very excited to meet all of you. It's so impressive all of you are getting a head start on this wonderful MUN journey.

Other than Model UN, I swim for our team here as well as perform in the musical with our theater department, and sing in our chamber choir. Singing has always been an extremely important part of my life and I've been doing it for 5 years. I really hope you enjoy this conference, and my biggest piece of advice going into it is to make allies! Collaboration is key here, and it can also make you some great friends on the way. I hope through this you will gain a passion for Model UN and continue it through your high school years. Send me or either of our co-chairs an email if you have any questions!

Sincerely,

Soli Nickerson

WIPO | Vice Chair | [solinickerson@icloud.com](mailto:solinickerson@icloud.com)

# HOW TO MUN

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So, you're probably wondering: How do I prepare for debate? Well, here are some starting points to begin your country research!

1. Read through this background guide
  - a. find your country in Bloc Positions (pg. TKTK) and read that paragraph
2. Look for information on your country in the CIA World Factbook and BBC Country Profiles, linked here:
  - a. <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/>
  - b. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country\\_profiles/default.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/country_profiles/default.stm)
3. Look at the Questions to Consider (pg. TKTK) and try to answer them (do some research on the internet!)
4. Do more research on the internet for:
  - a. previous country actions
  - b. previous TKTK and United Nations actions
  - c. possible solutions

During the committee, all delegates will present an “opening statement.” This is a short introductory speech and will only last about 30 seconds to 1 minute—nothing too bad! You can practice and time your speech using a timer.

These opening statements are written beforehand. They don't have to be memorized, either. You can print or write your speech, then read off the paper.

Your opening statement should include:

1. Your country's position on the issue at hand
2. What your country has done in the past
3. Possible solutions that align with your country's position
  - a. This is what you will discuss in the main part of the committee! Including this in your opening statement is a great way to let other delegates know where you stand.

# COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION

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The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is the global forum for intellectual property (IP) services, policy, information and cooperation. WIPO is a self-funding agency of the United Nations, with 193 member states.

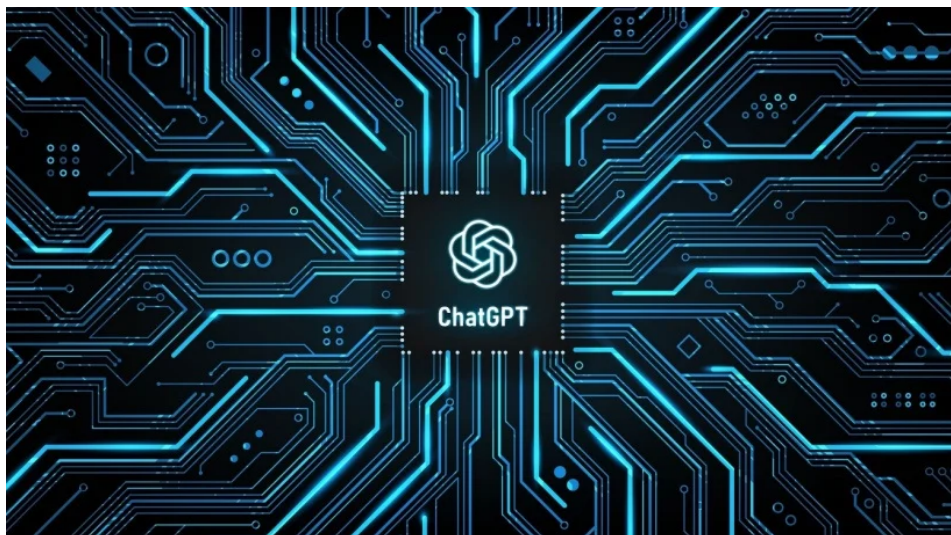
WIPO's mission is to lead the development of a balanced and effective international IP system that enables innovation and creativity for the benefit of all. The organization's mandate, governing bodies, and procedures are set out in the WIPO Convention, which established WIPO in 1967.



# TOPIC SYNOPSIS

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From writing essays in seconds to creating art and impersonating people's voices, the growing power of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has presented the global community with complex discussions. Who owns the rights to the content generated by AI models? How can the global government regulate copyright and intellectual property with non-human entities? How should countries regulate the private companies that have created AI models? Because the use of AI has expanded so quickly, nearly all existing legislation does not address the problems that AI models create. Recently, we have seen the effects of AI on the rights of artists and writers, namely in the SAG-AFTRA strikes. If an AI model is prompted to create mimicking the style of a certain person, is that infringing on their rights to their work or is it a new work? Will we let AI take over the industries that have relied on human innovation and creation? AI has shown incredible potential and also incredible danger. Little has been done by the global community to regulate or protect the rights of people in the face of AI.





# BACKGROUND

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## **The History and Development of AI Technologies**

The term “Artificial Intelligence” (AI) was coined by John McCarthy in 1956 at the Dartmouth Summer Research Project. From there, the concept of machine intelligence and the formation of AI began to produce significant advances within the next decades. By the 1980s, the understanding of human intelligence revived the concept of “machine learning” and enabled machines to improve through the repetition of trial and error. This created the concept of “deep learning” which is modeled by the human brain and can recognize complex patterns to produce accurate insights on human life. Recent rapid growth due to factors such as large amounts of data, increased connectivity, and cheaper, faster computers has led to an AI boom in the 21st century. Today, AI technologies have had a significant impact on the creation, production, and distribution of economic cultural goods and services. For example, the skilled-intensive “teleimmigrants” in developing nations are finding their jobs threatened due to the ChatGPT transforming the digital world. AI is increasingly being used in many fields and industries, and plays positive and negative parts in our society’s development.

## **The Dangers of AI Technology**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has begun to pave a path for itself in society. The extreme efficiency of AI has even overtaken the capacity of humans. Despite AI performing at greater capacities, many AI technologies lack distinct human characteristics, leading to the lack of emotional intelligence, creativity, and complex problem-solving skills. The increasing developments of AI lead to long-term concerns for humanity. As the future of AI is predicted to increasingly grow in many sectors, the possible consequences of AI could lead to many issues such as bias, transparency, accountability, and privacy. As for companies, the use of AI in human resources can lead to unemployment, which is severely detrimental to nations with

underdeveloped economies. Predicted outcomes include market volatility, extreme wage gaps, and unfair concentration of power between AI and humans.

## **Regulation of AI Technologies today**

Artificial Intelligence raises deep concerns about the risks that it and other automated decision-making systems pose to well-being and rights. Currently, not much is being done globally to combat Artificial Intelligence. The use of AI in the European Union is currently regulated by the AI Act, which is the world's first comprehensive AI law. The law bans AI systems that pose a threat to people by including behavioral manipulation, classifying people based on behavior or personal characteristics, and software such as facial recognition. AI systems, like ChatGPT, also have to comply with the EU's new requirements. Outside of the EU, there is implementation forcing websites and apps to disclose that content was generated by AI. For example, some platforms have warning labels when a user discloses that their media was created by AI. On October 30, 2023, President Biden issued an executive order that aims to protect Americans against threats posed by artificial intelligence. The executive order enacts oversight over safety tests used by companies such as ChatGPT and introduces watermarks for identifying AI-created products.

# UN INVOLVEMENT

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The United Nations (UN) is active in ensuring AI technologies are developed in transparent ways, in which citizens have a say on AI development. As a global issue, the UN body as of October 26, 2023, announced the new creation of the Artificial Intelligence Advisory Body which will support international efforts to govern AI. Through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO will act as a global forum to call for an ethical framework for human rights, as the UN understands AI's ability to amplify bias, reinforce discrimination, and enable new levels of authoritarian surveillance. Despite the negative possibilities, the UN recognizes the potential positive impacts of AI transforming society. The UN believes AI can contribute to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in which the world is behind.

In 2019, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (UNCEB), through the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), established three commitments to promote system-wide action on AI Capacity building in developing countries, support broader stakeholder engagement and knowledge outside the UN, and promote the ethical developments of AI technologies. Together with the collaborative efforts of relevant United Nations entities, the strengths of each entity, and relevant inter-agency mechanisms, will ensure that those three commitments are carried out.

# BLOC POSITIONS

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## **African Bloc** (Egypt, Mauritius, South Africa)

The African bloc is often seen as technologically irrelevant, but with AI technology that narrative is changing quickly. While there are very few African countries participating in the development of AI technologies, many governments have begun to incorporate AI technology into their plans for development, whether that is training their citizens in safe use practices or using AI as a force of innovation. However, many of the developing nations in the African bloc are wary of safety and regulations that are missing from many AI technologies. Without assurances that they will not be taken advantage of by nations who are developing AI technology, they cannot use AI to its full potential in their countries.

## **Asian Pacific Bloc** (Australia, China, India, Israel )

The Asia Pacific bloc has generally taken a pro-business approach to AI technology and development in their nations. Many developed and developing countries stood apart from the recommendations of the EU on a common policy of AI regulation, choosing to be less regulatory in favor of tech companies. However, the wide-ranging censorship policies of countries in this bloc create differing policies according to the previous laws and precedents of censorship.

## **Eastern European Bloc** (Estonia)

The Eastern European bloc has been looking to the EU for leadership in policy on AI technology. Led by countries such as Ukraine, Eastern European Bloc countries have been drafting their regulations, often very similar to the AI Act of the EU. Many Eastern

European countries are already in the EU or are candidates for entry and so there are very few outliers who do not match the law of the EU.

**Western Bloc** (Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Ireland )

Led by the EU, the Western bloc has pushed very strongly for AI regulation and risk categorization. These policies have slowed AI development but many Western European companies are still at the forefront of AI technology. This bloc has by far the more stringent regulations on AI and is encouraging a global standardization of AI regulation. They have yet to succeed in that effort.

**Latin American and Caribbean Bloc** (Brazil, Chile, Colombia)

Supported by the EU-Latin America and the Caribbean Digital Alliance, the Latin American and Caribbean Bloc is in support of AI technology, especially its role in sustainable development. Led by Agencies like Chile's National Center for Artificial Intelligence, many countries in Latin America are excited by the possibility of AI technology, but are wary of the ethical and economic repercussions of using AI. The wide range of developing and developed nations in Latin America and the Caribbean, create wide-ranging policies on AI, and its implementations and regulation.

# QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

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1. How is your country influenced by AI economically? Is it a producer, a consumer, or a country whose economy could be depleted with more implementation, etc.?
2. How will you make sure your solution doesn't ruin the economies of other countries?
3. Consider your country's already implemented policies. Do they work? Why, and if they do, could you implement them into your solution?
4. Who do we hold accountable when copyright infringement occurs?
5. What is considered copyright infringement from AI programs that simply follow prompts?

# REFERENCES

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For more information on the History and Development of AI:

[History of Artificial Intelligence](#)

<https://sitn.hms.harvard.edu/flash/2017/history-artificial-intelligence/>

<https://ourworldindata.org/brief-history-of-ai>

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/the-history-of-ai/>

For more on UN Activity on AI:

[UN Artificial Intelligence Advisory Board](#)

[World AI Commitments](#)

For more information on the Risks of AI:

[Risks of AI](#)

[AI on Replacing Jobs](#)

[Ethical Dilemmas of AI](#)

[Risks to Privacy](#)

For information on the benefits of AI:

[AI Efficiency for Business](#)

[“Machine Usefulness”](#)

[Global Summit on AI](#)

[https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/artificial-intelligence-can-contribute-transforming-development-models-latin-america#:~:text=Artificial%20intelligence%20\(AI\)%20can%20contribute,to%20harness%20its%20opportunities%20and](https://www.cepal.org/en/pressreleases/artificial-intelligence-can-contribute-transforming-development-models-latin-america#:~:text=Artificial%20intelligence%20(AI)%20can%20contribute,to%20harness%20its%20opportunities%20and)

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