SEZMUN



GENERAL ASSEMBLY 6

SEZMUN III. HRD SYMPOSIUM

Ethics and Fundemental Rights

AGENDA ITEM: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND RIGHT TO PRIVACY

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Distinguished Delegates,

It's our honour to welcome you all in SEZMUN III. Hrd Symposium and in General Assembly 6 (Legal) Committee.

Our aim in this committee will be to produce solutions to deal with international issues with you under the objectives of the Legal Committee.

In the committee we will discuss our agenda item, which is one of the most pressing issues of our time: Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Right to Privacy.
As technology developes rapidly, it's our duty to create laws that protects privacy. We expect to see well prepared clauses that protects fundemental rights while adapting to digital age.

We wish you all a successful and fruitful debate.

Sincerely,

Zeynep Tuncel & İrem Yılmazkaya

Introduction to the Agenda

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly become one of the most powerful influential technologies of today's world, it has become a technology that develops very quickly and appears everywhere such as social media (Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, Snapchat), search engines, Virtual Assistants (Google Assistant, Siri, Alexa), education, security, shopping, health and more. Technology companies such as Meta, OpenAI and Google started to include AI in their Apps and programs which made the community use it without caring about their wishes and thoughts. Many Apps now include an AI search tool or an assistant that helps with the problem and through the conversation it will have access to some specific information of yours, your voice and some photos depending on the situation.

While AI offers benefits such as efficiency and accessibility it increases the concerns about the safety of personal data and the protection of privacy. States, technology companies, corporations and international organizations continue to expand the usage of AI, whilst this expand concerns increase about how personal information is collected, stored and used.

Introduction to the Agenda

The growing trust for AI systems created a need for stronger arrangement about usage of personal data and protection of privacy. If the security of these materials is not ensured, technological developments may lead to violations of basic human rights.

Overall balancing new technological developments with protection of privacy has become a new challenge for the community.

Definition of Key Terms

Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the ability of computer systems and algorithms to do tasks that normally need human intelligence, it is used in various areas such as social media, health, education, shopping and more. Even though AI fastens the process it can cause problems such as the concerns about protection of privacy.

Privacy - Privacy is a fundamental human right that should be respected and protected in any case.
Throughout history protection of privacy became a problem in certain situations, to solve these problems several declarations and frameworks have been established such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Even though these regulations are still valid, AI and data driven technologies created some new challenges. The increased usage of surveillance systems, facial recognition technologies, etc. raises concerns about people's privacy.

Personal Data - Personal data is information about an individual that makes it easier to identify them. Name, address, photos, voice mails, e-mails can be a great example for personal data. Protecting personal data is an essential part of protecting privacy.

Definition of Key Terms

Data Protection - Data protection refers to protecting personal data from threats such as theft, unauthorised access and misuse. It aims to ensure that the personal information of individuals remains secure.

Personal Data - Personal data is some secret information that shouldn't be spread out such as phone number, identification number, house address. AI systems mostly rely on personal data to function. To protect personal data individuals should be aware of its risks spreading out and try to protect their personal data.

Deepfake - Deepfake is the term used to describe how AI can be misused to create false content. Deepfake increase the concerns about privacy and security

Historical Background

Throughout history, privacy has always been one of the most important fundamental rights. Before the regulations, people were ensuring the security of their privacy with the values brought to their lives by traditions and religions. But because there were no international standards, there was no guarantee that privacy wouldn't be exceeded. To solve this problem UN created solutions, first one was the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR-1948)** this declaration recognized privacy under article 12, the second one which is the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR-1966)** strengthened the protection of privacy through article 17. UDHR serves as a declaration that establishes the right to privacy, ICCPR strengthens this protection by creating legally binding obligations for the States to recognize the document.

At the start of 1990 usage of the internet started expanding internationally, individuals adapted to this technology fastly because once they experienced they saw that this tool fastens their work and saves their time. After 10 years social media came to life, the adaptation to it was even more easier because social media apps was an algorithm that allows you to chat with your friends, post photos of yourself and interact with others. The thing that individuals weren't aware of was that these programs collected their personal data and stored them, that's why social media platforms come with friend suggestions and websites show you the news about the topic you were lately interested in. Technology companies gathered that data and stored it, that's when it gave rise to what is known as 'Big Data'.

Historical Background

After 10 years Artificial Intelligence (AI) has appeared. This technology was different from the others, the basic principle of its study is that an individual needs it to interact with it, the adaptation process was even easier because AI gathered information from various websites and presented it to us. It saved us from time, but it collected personal data and shared it with technology companies. With these technological developments some professors started doing research about how these technologies stored personal data and shared it, with the results of research individuals started to feel conscious about their privacy.

By late 2010's increasing usage of AI needed support with more advanced regulations. In 2018 **the European Union (EU) put General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) into effect**, it became one of the world's strictest data protection laws. GDPR brought new rights such as right to access, consent, right to be forgotten, data minimization and heavy fines as the consequence for the companies who don't give these rights to their users. The main idea of the GDPR is to ensure that personal data is collected by consent and that individuals' data protection rights are respected.

Historical Background

The need for stronger privacy regulations became more apparent with the **Cambridge Analytica Scandal**, one of the largest privacy crises in recent history. Cambridge Analytica gathered approximately 87 million FaceBook users' personal data without permission, the company gathered this personal information with a personality test and with the test not only they reached the person's personal data but their friends too. With this data they showed targeted political advertisements.

This scandal showed that the regulations that are in practice were not enough and stronger regulations for protecting privacy were needed. Since then protection of personal data and privacy is a question mark. Today balancing the power of AI with strong regulations is one of the most important problems that the international community faces.

Main Parties Involved

Governments

Governments use AI mostly in their security and defense systems to protect their citizens from any damage and provide security.
The items listed here are a few examples of technologies used by governments; face recognition, criminal investigations and identifying suspects.
While these technologies fasten the process it can also leave some question marks on citizens' minds if they have been watched 24/7. Governments should try to develop AI technologies, protect their citizen's rights and provide security.

Technology Companies

Technology companies develop AI powered programs. Some of these technologies are created to use in daily life, while others are for use in software development within companies. Leading technology companies like Google, Meta, OpenAI, Apple and Microsoft play a role in many of these developments. These companies develop AI technologies that can be used in several fields such as health, productivity and communication. To use these technologies AI should firstly collect data, this increases people's concerns about privacy. Its company's responsibility to be transparent about their technologies.

Main Parties Involved

International Organizations

In this case International Organizations play a role in ensuring peoples safety and protecting their rights. Organisations such as the UN, EU, UNESCO and OECD have developed various regulations and guidelines to protect human rights and promote the ethical use of artificial intelligence. Examples include UDHR, UNESCO's Recommendation on Artificial Intelligence Ethics, OECD Principles of Artificial Intelligence and GDPR.

These organisations also promote international cooperation by organising summits and conferences to strengthen cooperation between countries. Their main goal is to create common standards for the ethical development and usage of artificial intelligence while protecting basic human rights.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

UNESCO Recommendations on the Ethics of AI (2021):

UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI is the first ever global framework on AI ethics. This framework emphasizes protection of human rights, data privacy and algorithmic transparency in places that AI is in usage.

General Data Protection Regulation(GDPR) (2018):

GDPR is the most strict regulation that has laws about data privacy.
It grants that individuals controls their own data with such things like 'right to be forgetten' while signing in to websites. GDPR have strict regulations on how AI systems collect and process data which is one of the reasons that it is the most strictest regulation on AI.

UNGA Resolutions on Privacy in Digital Age:

UNGA have published multiple resolution's to solve the issue. These resolutions's highlights mass surveillance and unauthorized data collection can violate fundemental rights.

EU AI Act

EU AI Act is a framework which classifies AI applications by risk levels (unacceptable, high, specific, minimum risk). It bans some of the applications if it's a threat to fundemental human rights.

Questions a Resolution Should Answer

- How can international community establish ethical standards for AI without slowing and stopping technological developments?

- How can Member States safeguard citizens privacy while maintaining national security interests, what kind of actions should be taken?

- What actions should be taken if a nation/company developes an unsafe AI tool that create effects international community and breaks down privacy protections?

Possible Solutions

- **Creating International Ethical Guidelines and Standards:** Member States must collaborate to establish frameworks that prevents any violence of privacy while enforcing human rights standards.

- **Establishing Independent AI Oversight Bodies:** Governments should form agencies to inspect AI systems for transparency and safety before establishing the application to the usage of public.

- **Enhanching user control and Data Protection Laws:** Laws must make sure that Big tech. Companies askes people for clear permission before they use any of their personal data, these laws must also give everyone right to remove their own informations whenever they want to.

Summary

Artificial intelligence has become a part of our daily lives. Technology companies have started integrating AI-powered search tools into their apps, which means we now see artificial intelligence almost everywhere. These technologies rely on collection and storage of personal data, which increases the concerns about privacy.

One of the most important challenges faced by the international community with artificial intelligence is data collection and processing. So why does artificial intelligence need data? Artificial intelligence uses data for a variety of purposes, such as learning, making suggestions, and personalising apps. To fulfil these tasks, artificial intelligence systems can collect information such as users' locations, search histories and purchase histories. However, the collection and processing of such personal information increases concerns about privacy and data protection.

AI has become a powerful tool to use in public security, border control and more. AI technologies such as facial recognition systems which are mostly used at police stations and airports match your face with some other information of yours and then it decides whether the person is you or not. This technology has its own benefits and problems. With this technology, preventing crime and finding missing persons would be a lot easier, however this technology can also increase concerns about lack of transparency and protecting privacy which can be a huge problem for the international community.

Summary

As a result while AI powered technologies can provide faster control to governments it can also increase the concerns about privacy too. Maintaining balance and gaining the trust of citizens are the most important things States need to do at this point.

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