

United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

Chair: Kaise Dualeh

Topic 1: New Forms of Sovereignty and Statehood

Topic 2: Artificial Intelligence and International Security



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Welcome to UNSC!

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Committee of Yale Model United Nations Singapore! My name is Kaise Dualeh, and I am very excited to serve as your chair for this committee. In this committee, we will be discussing two of the most pressing issues facing international institutions: new forms of sovereignty and artificial intelligence as it relates to international security.

I am a senior in Yale College studying Global Affairs with a certificate in Human Rights from Yale Law School. On campus, I work as a student aide for my college and as a freshman counselor. In the past, I served as President of the Yale International Relations Association, the university's largest undergraduate organization which oversees programs like YMUNS. I also volunteer as a certified tax preparer in the city of New Haven. I can usually be found watching English Premier League games or F1 races before class, and then complaining about the results the rest of the day. I also enjoy going on walks in while listening to a podcast or audiobook.

As your Chair, I am more than happy to help you with any points of confusion. If you have any questions or concerns about this topic guide or YMUNS in general, please feel free to contact me at kaise.dualeh@yale.edu. The Director-General of Committees Joanne Lee can be reached at dg.committees@ymuns.org, and the Secretary-General Way Lee can be reached at secgen@ymuns.org. We will get back to you as soon as we can.

Looking forward to seeing you all in March!

Sincerely,



Kaise Dualeh



Committee History

The UNSC has played a pivotal role in maintaining international peace and security since its establishment. Formed in the aftermath of World War II, the UNSC was one of the principal organs of the United Nations, created with the primary objective of preventing conflicts and fostering global stability.

The roots of the UNSC can be traced back to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, where the framework for the United Nations was initially discussed. The five major Allied powers during World War II - the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, China, and France - played a key role in shaping the structure of the Security Council. These nations, known as the P5, were granted permanent seats on the council and were given veto power, reflecting their significant roles in the war and the desire to prevent any single power from dominating international affairs.

On October 24, 1945, the United Nations officially came into existence, and the UNSC held its first meeting. The council was tasked with maintaining international peace and security, and its powers included the ability to impose sanctions, authorize the use of force, and establish peacekeeping missions.

Throughout the Cold War, the UNSC faced challenges as the ideological divide between the United States and the Soviet Union often led to deadlock. However, the end of the Cold War ushered in a new era for the UNSC. The absence of the East-West rivalry paved the way for increased cooperation, and the council became more active in addressing regional conflicts and humanitarian crises.



The post-Cold War era also saw a rise in peacekeeping operations authorized by the UNSC. Missions in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Sierra Leone marked a shift toward more proactive involvement in conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction.

In the 21st century, the UNSC continued to grapple with new security challenges, including terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and civil wars. The need for reforms to address the council's composition and decision-making processes became a recurring theme in discussions about its effectiveness and legitimacy.

Despite these challenges, the UNSC remains a vital institution in the global governance architecture. Its decisions, influenced by the dynamics among the P5 and other member states, shape the international response to crises and conflicts, making it a cornerstone of the United Nations' efforts to maintain peace and security worldwide.

Committee Structure

The committee structure will closely mirror that of the current United Nations Security Council (UNSC), underscoring its effectiveness in addressing global security concerns. As in the UNSC, the committee will consist of permanent members, often referred to as the P5 nations – the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, China, and France. These nations will retain veto power on resolutions, a key feature that reflects the historical dynamics of power and ensures that no single country can impose its will on the international community. The inclusion of veto power for the P5 members acknowledges their unique roles in global affairs and aims to prevent gridlock in decision-making.

In addition to the permanent members, the committee will incorporate a rotating set of non-permanent members, following the UNSC model. These nations, elected for a specific term, bring diverse perspectives and regional representation to the decision-making process. The



inclusion of rotating members enhances the committee's inclusivity and responsiveness to the changing geopolitical landscape.

This committee structure is designed to balance the need for continuity and stability with the imperative of adaptability to evolving global challenges. By mirroring the UNSC's composition, the committee aims to draw on the lessons learned from decades of international diplomacy, emphasizing the importance of collaboration among nations with varying interests and ensuring a comprehensive approach to addressing complex security issues on the world stage.



Topic 1: New Forms of Sovereignty and Statehood

History of the Topic

Current Situation

The results of climate change are an existential threat for Pacific Small Island Developing States (SIDS). These extremely low-lying nations face a myriad of challenges that threaten the future of not only their land and environment but also their culture and fundamental way of life. The primary threat from climate change is the encroachment of seawater onto inhabited land. A recent NASA-UN study has estimated that Tuvalu, a Pacific island state with a population of 12,000, will have “much of their land area” below the high tide by 2050.¹ Other SIDS have similarly ominous outlooks for the end of the century. Rising sea levels also cause salinity issues for freshwater resources and agricultural land, rendering them undrinkable and unsuitable for agriculture. This has a direct impact on food security and the availability of potable water, forcing communities to either relocate or find innovative ways to adapt. Rising sea levels have also intensified the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, such as storm surges and hurricanes. These events not only result in immediate destruction but also contribute to the erosion of coastlines, further diminishing habitable areas. Infrastructure, essential for economic development and basic services, is at constant risk of being damaged or destroyed, leaving nations in a perpetual state of recovery. At the same time, these Pacific island states are contending with great power competition as both the U.S. and China challenge each other on

¹ “UN Partnership Gauges Sea Level Threat to Tuvalu.” NASA, August 15, 2023. <https://sealevel.nasa.gov/news/265/nasa-un-partnership-gauges-sea-level-threat-to-tuvalu/>.



fishing rights and military presence in the region.² In the face of all these challenges, SIDS have increasingly advocated for international cooperation on climate change and financial assistance to support adaptation and development efforts. Many of these diplomatic efforts have gone viral. Concurrently, policymakers and legal experts have also begun to discuss and implement more drastic relocation efforts which challenge traditional conceptions of sovereignty and citizenship.

UNSC resolutions should seek to target at least one of three distinct goals in order to be successful. The first is guaranteeing the survival and physical safety for the citizens of these SIDS by ensuring their access to land and an economic future. Second, we seek to maintain some form of access to government and its services even as the physical land the states rest on continues to move underwater. It is critical to consider how access to health resources, government financial support, voting and other services will continue as parts of these island states move below the high tides. This is also complicated by the creation of potential relocation efforts, particularly if the state itself is forced to relocate. Finally, solutions should generally seek to preserve the rich cultural heritage the peoples of these island states have developed over tens of thousands of years, ensuring that their physical safety does not come at the expense of their cultural heritage. Respectful and reciprocal relationships with the land are at the core of many indigenous island cultures. It must be a priority for this cultural component to be a driver in any strategy that seeks to center the interests of the people involved. These three pillars must be centered in order for any short term adaptation solution or long-term worst case relocation policies to be effective.

SIDS are a group of 39 states and 18 associate members of the United Nations with a unique array of environmental, economic, and social vulnerabilities. Since their coalition

² Needham, Kirsty. "Tuvalu, Sinking in the Pacific, Fears Becoming a Superpower 'Pawn.'" Reuters, May 13, 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tuvalu-sinking-pacific-fears-becoming-superpower-pawn-2022-05-13/>.



formation under the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) in 1990, SIDS have played an outsized role in climate negotiations. Over the past 50 years, SIDS lost a collective \$153 billion due to weather, climate and water related hazards.³ Tuvalu and its Pacific neighbors are bearing the brunt of rising sea levels even though they contribute less than 0.03% of the world's carbon emissions.⁴ They successfully mobilized support for a loss and damages fund at COP27, proving the import of their collective bargaining power on the international stage.

To use a case study, Tuvalu is a country of nine low-lying islands about halfway between Australia and Hawaii. The most recent NASA reports from August 2023 show that sea levels are almost 6 inches higher in Tuvalu than they were 30 years ago, with a rate increase 1.5 times faster than the global average. Much of Tuvalu's land area and vital infrastructure will be beneath the high tide mark by 2050, and the frequency and severity of periodic flooding will also increase. To make matters worse, the islands are experiencing variable rates of sinking. Salt water intrusion into drinking water sources will make life on the islands more challenging and unpredictable in coming years.⁵

Current strategies under the UN-led Rising Nations Initiative prioritize long-term adaptation plans that seek to preserve the habitability of the atolls for as long as possible. The Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project (TCAP) uses a range of measures for coastal protection to fortify three of Tuvalu's nine inhabited islands. A total of 2,780m of high-value vulnerable

³ Less Division, More Ambition: High-Level Dialogue on Loss and Damage in Small Island Developing States, UNOHRLLS, November 8, 2022, <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/events/less-division-more-ambition-high-level-dialogue-loss-and-damage-small-island-developing>.

⁴ Pia Sarkar, "Drowning island nations: 'This is how a Pacific atoll dies'," *AP News*, September 22, 2022, <https://apnews.com/article/united-nations-general-assembly-drowning-island-nations-75f5390daf98d1d385da7dd4a869ae09>.

⁵ NASA Sea Level Change Team, K. Adams, C. Blackwood, R. Cullather, E. Heijkoop, B. Hamlington, K. Karnauskas, R. Kopp, E. Larour, T. Lee, R. Nerem, S. Nowicki, C. Piecuch, R. Ray, D. Rounce, P. Thompson, N. Vinogradova, O. Wang, M. Willis, (2023) Assessment of Sea Level Rise and Associated Impacts for Tuvalu, N-SLCT-2023-01 Technical Report, pp 18. Doi: 10.5281/zenodo.8069320.



coastline, with houses, schools and hospitals, will be protected from increasingly intensive wave action and coastal inundation.⁶ Tuvalu has also begun creating contingency plans for movement and relocation if needed. Almost a fifth of the population of 12,000 have already relocated to New Zealand under the Pacific Access Category, a ballot that allows 150 people to resettle every year.⁷ Australia also recently extended an offer through the Pacific Engagement Visa for up to 280 Tuvaluans to permanently migrate to the country each year with the guarantee of access to social services.⁸

Despite offers for resettlement in New Zealand and Australia, many Tuvaluans do not want to leave their homeland and rich cultural heritage behind. At last year's UN General Assembly, Tuvalu Prime Minister Kausea Natano and President David Kabua launched the Rising Nations Initiative, a global coalition that seeks to preserve the sovereignty, heritage, and rights of Pacific atoll nations like Tuvalu whose existence is threatened by rising sea levels and other climate threats. Rising Nations Initiative seeks a political declaration affirming sovereignty, innovative financing for climate resilience projects, and a UNESCO World Heritage designation.

Climate change not only poses an existential threat to SIDS, it also disrupts the very notion of state sovereignty. Article 1 of the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States specifies that a state must have “a permanent population; a defined territory; government; and capacity to enter into relations with the other states.”⁹ With rising sea levels, some SIDS may no longer have the territory they once claimed, and whether they remain as sovereign states

⁶ Tuvalu Coastal Adaptation Project, <https://tcap.tv/>.

⁷ “Pacific Access Category,” *New Zealand Immigration*, January 21, 2023, <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/about-us/media-centre/common-topics/pacific-access-category#:~:text=The%20Pacific%20Access%20Category%20is,in%20New%20Zealand%20every%20year>.

⁸ “People connections in the Pacific: Pacific Engagement Visa,” *Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade*, <https://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/pacific/people-connections/people-connections-in-the-pacific/pacific-engagement-visa>.

⁹ “Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of States,” The Faculty of Law, accessed November 13, 2023, <https://www.jus.uio.no/english/services/library/treaties/01/1-02/rights-duties-states.html>.



comes into question. But the possibility of e-governance, as evidenced by the case of Estonia, provides a path to continued statehood without territory.¹⁰ This is but one example of the international legal innovations that SIDS present an opportunity to pursue.

This is an approach that seeks to use international law as a tool to advance political and diplomatic goals.¹¹ These two states find themselves in a position where they independently wield little economic or political power. In this context, international law and institutions provides potential mechanisms and forums for counter-hegemonic mobilization. International legal pronouncements alone will not solve the crises that Tuvalu and Vanuatu face, but these resolutions and judgments do provide an opportunity for other states to engage in transnational legal process through which they “internalize rules of transnational law.”¹² SIDS are especially well-positioned to pursue international legal action on climate change because they can point to direct harms they experience as a result of climate change and have not meaningfully contributed to greenhouse gas emissions.

While the uncertain future of SIDS provides perhaps the best case studies for the question of new forms of sovereignty and statehood, the issue is not confined there. Stateless populations, such as the Palestinians and the Kurds, present a compelling challenge to traditional notions of sovereignty and statehood. Their existence raises profound questions about the nature of political authority, identity, and the evolving dynamics of the nation-state system.

The Palestinian case is emblematic of the enduring complexities surrounding statelessness. Displaced during the creation of the state of Israel in 1948, Palestinians have faced protracted displacement and lack formal recognition of statehood. The ongoing

¹⁰ Jonathan Gliboff, “Waterproofing Statehood: Strengthening Claims for Continued Statehood for Sinking States Using ‘E-Governance,’” *Columbia Law Review* 123 (2023).

¹¹ Donald Rothwell, “The Acid Test: Legal Moves to Force Action on Climate Change,” Lowy Institute, August 22, 2017, <https://www.lowyinstitute.org/the-interpretor/acid-test-legal-moves-force-action-climate-change>.

¹² Harold Koh, “The 1994 Roscoe Pound Lecture: Transnational Legal Process,” *Neb. L. Rev.* 75 (1996), 183-4.



Israeli-Palestinian conflict has not only led to the fragmentation of Palestinian territories but also highlights the limitations of conventional state-centric solutions. The quest for Palestinian statehood underscores the need to reevaluate the established norms of sovereignty, considering alternative models that accommodate diverse national aspirations within a shared geographic space. Similarly, the Kurdish people, dispersed across several countries in the Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and Syria, have long sought self-determination. The lack of a recognized Kurdish state reflects the challenges posed by arbitrary colonial-era borders and the resistance of nation-states to territorial reconfigurations. The Kurdish struggle prompts a reconsideration of sovereignty beyond conventional borders, questioning whether identity and governance can be effectively addressed within the framework of existing nation-states.

Bloc Positions

The following are positions of some of the nations represented in this committee. Delegates should consider the stance of their country on refugees in a similar manner, and conduct independent research.

France

France's position on climate change, island disappearance, and new forms of statehood and sovereignty reflects a commitment to global environmental responsibility. As a member of the European Union and the international community, France emphasizes the urgent need for collective action to address climate change and its impact on vulnerable regions, including islands. France supports international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and advocates for climate adaptation measures to protect islands facing the threat of disappearance. In terms of statehood and sovereignty, France upholds the principles of international law and recognizes the importance of multilateral cooperation in addressing climate-induced challenges.



Algeria

Algeria, situated in North Africa, emphasizes the interconnectedness of climate change and geopolitical stability. The country recognizes the potential consequences of island disappearance and the resultant impacts on global migration patterns and resource distribution. Algeria advocates for inclusive international dialogues that consider the needs of vulnerable island nations. In terms of sovereignty, Algeria supports collaborative efforts to ensure that climate-induced challenges do not compromise the sovereignty of nations. The country emphasizes the importance of addressing climate change as a shared responsibility while respecting the diverse forms of statehood within the international community.

Japan

Japan, as a technologically advanced nation, takes a multifaceted approach to climate change, island disappearance, and sovereignty. Japan acknowledges the vulnerability of islands to rising sea levels and extreme weather events, emphasizing the importance of sustainable development and resilience. Japan actively engages in international climate agreements and supports research and innovation to address climate-related challenges. In terms of sovereignty, Japan values international cooperation and emphasizes the need for a collective response to preserve the sovereignty of nations affected by climate change. Japan advocates for a balance between environmental conservation and economic development to ensure the resilience of island nations.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) collectively advocate for urgent global action on climate change and the preservation of their sovereignty. SIDS face existential threats due to rising sea levels and extreme weather events, leading to the disappearance of some islands. These nations



emphasize the need for climate justice, calling on developed countries to take responsibility for historical emissions. In terms of sovereignty, SIDS highlight the unique challenges they face and seek support for sustainable development, adaptation, and mitigation efforts. SIDS actively engage in international forums to amplify their voices and ensure that new forms of statehood and sovereignty are respected and protected in the face of climate-induced

Questions to Consider

1. How can traditional notions of sovereignty adapt to the climate crisis and challenges facing SIDS?
2. How must notions of statehood change to accommodate stateless populations like the Palestinians and the Kurds?
3. How could ideas like digital citizenship and states-within-states be operationalized?
4. What other creative solutions may be possible to address issues of sovereignty and statehood?
5. What reforms, if any, are necessary within the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to help address these issues?



Topic 2: AI and International Security

History of the Topic

The roots of AI can be traced back to the mid-20th century when pioneers in computer science began envisioning machines with the capability to mimic human intelligence. The term "Artificial Intelligence" was coined during a seminal workshop at Dartmouth College in 1956, where early AI researchers, including John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky, laid the foundation for the field.

In the decades that followed, AI researchers made significant strides in symbolic AI, focusing on rule-based systems and logic. Early successes included programs like ELIZA, a natural language processing system, and SHRDLU, which demonstrated an understanding of three-dimensional objects and language interaction.

Despite initial optimism, the field of AI experienced a series of setbacks in the 1970s and 1980s, known as the "AI winter." Funding cuts and unmet expectations led to a decline in interest and support for AI research. However, the emergence of new paradigms, such as machine learning and neural networks, sparked a resurgence in the late 20th century.

Advancements in machine learning, particularly the development of algorithms capable of learning from data, rejuvenated the AI landscape. The application of statistical methods and neural networks paved the way for breakthroughs in image and speech recognition, laying the groundwork for AI's integration into various industries.

Current Situation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a transformative force, revolutionizing various aspects of society, including international security and human rights. The rapid advancements in



AI technologies present unprecedented opportunities, but they also pose significant challenges that demand careful consideration. This comprehensive exploration aims to shed light on the current situation surrounding AI and its profound effects on international security and human rights.

Landscape of artificial intelligence

The landscape of AI is multifaceted, encompassing diverse applications such as machine learning, natural language processing, and computer vision. As AI technologies become increasingly sophisticated, they have found applications in military, surveillance, healthcare, finance, and more. The convergence of AI with other cutting-edge technologies like big data, cloud computing, and the Internet of Things (IoT) has further amplified its impact.

AI has made substantial inroads into the military domain, shaping the landscape of warfare and defense strategies. Autonomous weapons, powered by AI algorithms, have the potential to transform the nature of armed conflicts. The deployment of drones, unmanned vehicles, and AI-driven decision-making systems has raised ethical and strategic concerns regarding the use of force and the potential for unintended consequences.

Governments and corporations are increasingly leveraging AI for surveillance purposes, monitoring citizens on a massive scale. Facial recognition, predictive policing, and data analytics are among the tools employed, raising significant privacy concerns. The unchecked use of AI in surveillance can lead to the erosion of civil liberties, fostering a society where individuals are constantly under scrutiny.

While AI holds promise in enhancing cybersecurity defenses, it also introduces new challenges. The same AI algorithms that detect and thwart cyber threats can be exploited by



malicious actors to launch sophisticated cyber attacks. The advent of AI-driven cyber threats poses a dynamic and evolving risk to nations, organizations, and individuals.

AI-powered tools can be employed to manipulate information and influence public opinion, posing a threat to the integrity of democratic processes. Deepfakes, automated social media bots, and algorithmic content curation contribute to the dissemination of misinformation. The challenge lies in striking a balance between leveraging AI for information dissemination and preventing its malicious use for spreading propaganda.

The intersection of AI and international security raises complex questions regarding the balance of power, arms control, and the potential for unintended consequences. The pursuit of AI supremacy has sparked an AI arms race among major powers. Nations are investing heavily in research and development to gain a technological edge, leading to a geopolitical landscape where strategic competition is intertwined with advancements in AI. The risk of an uncontrolled arms race underscores the need for international cooperation and governance mechanisms.

The development of autonomous weapons systems raises ethical dilemmas surrounding the delegation of lethal decision-making to AI algorithms. The lack of human judgment in critical situations poses challenges in adhering to international humanitarian law. Establishing norms and regulations for the responsible use of autonomous weapons is imperative to prevent unintended consequences and minimize the risk of conflict escalation.

Cybersecurity has become a central concern in the era of AI. State-sponsored cyber attacks leveraging AI capabilities can target critical infrastructure, military systems, and economic assets. The fluid nature of AI-driven threats necessitates a paradigm shift in cybersecurity strategies, emphasizing collaboration, information sharing, and the development of robust defense mechanisms.



Addressing the global challenges posed by AI requires international cooperation and governance frameworks. The lack of a unified approach to regulating the development and deployment of AI technologies hampers efforts to mitigate risks. Establishing norms, standards, and mechanisms for cooperation is essential to ensure that AI is harnessed for the collective benefit of humanity.

Human Rights Implications

As AI permeates various facets of society, its impact on human rights becomes increasingly pronounced. The following areas highlight the human rights implications of AI: The widespread use of AI in surveillance infringes upon the right to privacy. Facial recognition, biometric data collection, and mass surveillance systems pose a threat to individual liberties. Striking a balance between security concerns and the protection of privacy rights requires robust legal frameworks, transparency, and accountability mechanisms.

AI algorithms, when trained on biased data, can perpetuate and even exacerbate existing societal biases. Discriminatory outcomes in areas such as hiring, criminal justice, and financial services have been observed. Ensuring fairness and equity in AI systems demands attention to data quality, algorithmic transparency, and the ethical considerations embedded in AI development.

The use of AI in social media manipulation and the spread of disinformation can undermine the right to information and free expression. Deepfakes and algorithmic content curation raise concerns about the authenticity of information, challenging the foundations of democratic discourse. Safeguarding human rights in the digital age requires vigilance in countering manipulative practices and ensuring the integrity of information ecosystems.

The widespread adoption of AI technologies has implications for the job market, potentially leading to job displacement and shifts in labor dynamics. Ensuring the protection of workers'



rights and addressing the socio-economic impacts of AI-driven automation is crucial for a just and equitable transition.

As the challenges posed by AI in the realms of international security and human rights become increasingly evident, the need for ethical and inclusive AI practices is paramount. The following principles and initiatives offer a pathway toward responsible AI development and deployment:

Embedding ethical considerations into the design and development of AI systems is fundamental. This includes prioritizing transparency, accountability, and fairness throughout the AI lifecycle. Ethical AI frameworks should guide researchers, developers, and policymakers in making responsible choices that align with human rights principles.

The development of international standards for AI is essential to foster cooperation and ensure a unified approach to governance. Collaborative efforts among nations, industry stakeholders, and civil society organizations can lead to the establishment of norms that uphold human rights, prevent arms races, and promote the responsible use of AI technologies.

Policymakers must adopt a human-centric approach to AI regulation, emphasizing the protection of fundamental rights. Legal frameworks should address the ethical implications of AI, establish clear guidelines for its use, and hold accountable those who violate these principles. Continuous dialogue between governments, industry, and civil society can contribute to the development of effective and adaptive AI policies.

Raising awareness about the implications of AI among the public is crucial for fostering informed discussions and shaping responsible AI practices. Educational initiatives can empower individuals to understand the ethical considerations surrounding AI, advocate for their rights, and actively participate in shaping the societal impact of these technologies.



The current situation regarding AI and its impacts on international security and human rights is at a critical juncture. As AI continues to evolve, it brings forth immense opportunities and challenges that demand a collective and proactive response. Striking a balance between technological innovation and safeguarding fundamental rights requires international cooperation, ethical considerations, and a commitment to inclusive governance. By navigating these challenges responsibly, societies can harness the transformative power of AI for the betterment of humanity while minimizing its risks.

Bloc Positions

The following are positions of some of the nations represented in this committee. Delegates should consider the stance of their country on refugees in a similar manner, and conduct independent research.

United States

In the United States, the position on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and international security is characterized by a dual focus on technological advancement and strategic competition. The U.S. acknowledges the transformative potential of AI and prioritizes investments in research and development to maintain a technological edge. The country emphasizes the integration of AI into military operations, intelligence, and cybersecurity to enhance national security capabilities. The U.S. takes a proactive stance on the ethical use of AI in military applications. While leveraging AI for autonomous weapons and decision-making, there is a commitment to adhering to international humanitarian laws. Additionally, the U.S. emphasizes collaboration with allies and partners to establish norms and governance frameworks that promote responsible AI use in the global security landscape.



China

China's position on AI and international security reflects its aspirations for technological dominance and strategic influence. The country views AI as a cornerstone of its national development, with a focus on leveraging AI technologies in military modernization. China aims to be at the forefront of AI innovation, emphasizing the development of autonomous systems, intelligent weaponry, and cybersecurity capabilities.

China's approach raises concerns about an AI arms race and the potential lack of transparency in military applications. While emphasizing the peaceful use of AI, there is a need for international dialogue to address the implications of China's rapid advancements in AI on global security dynamics. The country's commitment to ethical considerations in AI development remains an area of scrutiny, particularly regarding the impact on human rights and privacy.

Ecuador

In Ecuador, the position on AI and international security is marked by a balance between technological adoption and socio-economic considerations. The country recognizes the potential benefits of AI for national development but prioritizes ethical considerations and human rights. Ecuador seeks to leverage AI for economic growth, healthcare, and social welfare while ensuring responsible use and avoiding negative consequences on privacy and civil liberties.

Ecuador's approach to international security emphasizes collaboration and adherence to ethical standards in the development and deployment of AI technologies. The country seeks to actively engage in international forums to contribute to the establishment of norms governing the use of AI in military and security contexts. Ecuador advocates for a human-centric approach, aiming to minimize potential negative impacts on society while fostering innovation and inclusivity in the AI landscape.



Questions to Consider

1. How can nations strike a balance between harnessing the strategic advantages of AI in military applications and establishing international norms to prevent an uncontrolled AI arms race and ensure responsible use in conflict scenarios?
2. In the realm of cybersecurity, what collaborative measures and frameworks can be implemented internationally to address the evolving threat landscape posed by AI-driven cyber attacks and safeguard critical infrastructure?
3. What ethical guidelines and regulations should be established to govern the development and deployment of AI technologies in surveillance, ensuring a balance between security concerns and the protection of individuals' right to privacy?
4. How can the international community address the challenges of bias and discrimination in AI systems, ensuring fairness and equity, particularly in areas such as hiring, criminal justice, and financial services?
5. In the context of disinformation and social manipulation facilitated by AI, what strategies can be employed globally to counteract the negative impact on democratic processes, ensuring the right to information and free expression is preserved?

