Committe: The United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development

Country: United Kingdom

Topic: Regulation of Artificial Intelligence Regarding Human Interactions

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Artificial Intelligence as a term can mean a lot of things, and the government recognises that no single definition is going to be suitable for every scenario. Nevertheless AI technologies have been taking over the world since 1956. Respectively we could declare this is the age of artificial intelligence. Whether we know it or not, we all interact with AI every day; the navigation programmes leading our cars, smart assistants as Google and Alexa, the algorithm controlling our social media feeds and advertisements. Over the next ten years, the impact of AI on businesses across the UK and the wider world will be profound as it is every which way. The UN Human Rights Council advocates that there should exist a guideline for such AI technologies in order to avoid calamity in the near future regarding human rights.

Many of the UK’s successes in AI were backed by the 2017 Industrial Strategy, which set out the government’s ambition to make the UK a global centre for AI innovation. In April 2018, the government and the UK’s AI ecosystem signed a near £1 billion AI Sector Deal to strengthen the UK’s global leadership position in creating AI technology. There are at least three reasons we should care about diversity in our AI ecosystem. We could sort them as moral, social and economic The benefits from AI on the economic range is indispensable The vast economic benefits include expanding the UK’s human resources from a broad labour supply, producing a greater range of AI services that drive the market, ensuring the finest talent is identified from the most diverse talent pool.

UK is profoundly opimistic about the emergent technologies yet complies with the Human Rights Council in the regulations of AI technologies to encourage its use in the most beneficial way to humanity. "At stake is whether we bequeath an Orwellian world, designed for censorship, repression and control, or a world of emancipation, debate and learning, where technology threatens famine and disease, but not our freedoms."states the British Prime Minister. Our duty is to entrust these technologies to our heirs in this brave new world order, with the most worthy way.

<[*https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-innovation-strategy-leading-the-future-by-creating-it*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-innovation-strategy-leading-the-future-by-creating-it)>

<[*https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-ai-strategy*](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-ai-strategy)>

<[*https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1099972*](https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1099972)>

<[*https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/1020403/National\_AI\_Strategy\_\_mobile\_version\_.pdf*](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1020403/National_AI_Strategy__mobile_version_.pdf)>

<[*https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-the-un-general-assembly-24-september-2019*](https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-speech-to-the-un-general-assembly-24-september-2019)>