

DASMUN XVI



March. 8-9, 2024



ICJ

CHAIR REPORT

*Topic: Preserving the Integrity of Media in the
World of AI*

Table of Contents

Message from Chairs	3
Committee Introduction	4
Definition of Key Terms	6
Background Information	7
Major Parties and Organizations Involved	8
History and Timeline of Events	9
Relevant UN Treaties and Documents	11
Possible Bloc Groupings	12
Previous Attempts to Solve this Issue	13
Possible Solutions	14
Questions to Consider	15
Bibliography	16

Message from the Chairs

Dear delegates,

We would like to extend a warm welcome to the International Court of Justice at this year's DASMUN. This is the first time DASMUN has had an ICJ committee and we are beyond excited for the conference. We are honored to serve as your chairs for this prestigious committee and can't wait to see you at the conference. We hope your excellent communication, critical thinking, and problem-solving skills will help this committee find viable solutions to the issues that our world faces today.

We've been taking part in MUN conferences for numerous years, developing our public speaking and teamwork abilities, and can definitively say that MUN has helped shape our lives and develop our skills. We hope this conference will help do the same for you.

As your chairs, we are here to help guide you through your experience in ICJ. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to reach out, and we will do our absolute best in making sure your experience at the 16th annual Dhahran Ahliyya Conference is wonderful. MUN is more than winning awards; it's about fostering connections, putting forth a collective effort, and working diligently to help improve the world we live in. We hope you take this chance to make the world a better place through your commendable efforts.

Most sincerely,

Duaa Mushahid and Ghala AlJarallah

Committee Introduction

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the only international court that serves to address disputes between nations and gives advisory opinions on international issues. This is the first time ICJ has been present at DASMUN, so in order to make this experience as easy as possible for you, we have waived some of the more technical procedural elements to allow you to focus on the unique nature of this debate. This committee is addressing the issue of preserving the integrity of the media in a world of artificial intelligence. This court will give an advisory opinion to international community regarding the actions that the court believes related parties should undertake in order to help mitigate the effects of this issue.

The ICJ committee consists of two main roles, Advocates and Judges. Traditionally, advocates are of two types, one for the Applicant Party and one for the Respondent Party. However, for the sake of this debate, we will not be using the traditional party dynamic. Instead, we will have advocates for two clients, media companies and the general public. The two parties have differences, but no one party is being put 'on trial' by the other party. The advocates for Client 1 will be representing the interests of large media companies, who want their media to perform successfully, while the advocates for Client 2 will be representing the interests of the general public, who want to make sure that the information they are receiving is accurate. Although both advocates will generally argue for the integrity of media to be preserved, there will be integral differences in the way the two parties want to regulate the media. Please see the Major Parties section for more information regarding the positions of the parties.

The advocates in ICJ have the responsibility of representing their clients accurately and doing their best to ensure that the actions the Judges choose are ones that their client would be happy with. Traditionally, advocates are required to submit a memorial document detailing the arguments that their side will use. However, seeing as this is the first time ICJ is present at DASMUN, we have waived this requirement. Instead, advocates will only be responsible in submitting a Prayer of Relief to the court. Please note: the Prayer of Relief is required to be submitted to the court at the **beginning of the conference**. This means that the Prayer of Relief

needs to be finalized **before** the day of the conference. The Judges will have access to both Prayers during committee sessions, so that they can reference them during debate. At the end of the conference, the Judges will deliberate and choose to adopt the Prayer of Relief from the advocates of Client 1 or the advocates of Client 2.

The advocates of the Client are also traditionally required to submit the evidence (treaties, laws, frameworks, etc.) to the Court before the conference starts. However, we have relaxed this requirement. Advocates will still need to present their evidence to the committee, but can share the evidence with the court during the conference. Please note that both sides should be prepared to present a rebuttal to the evidence of the other side, so it is important for you to conduct research on the other side so you are familiar with their arguments, and can prepare your rebuttals accordingly.

Advocates are also allowed to bring in witnesses to the conference. Witnesses are integral to the court proceedings. As advocates, you have the ability to bring in a witness to the trial. To do this, you will need to inform the chairs of the witness that you would like to bring, and then write a fully detailed report to give to the witness in order to ensure that the witness is prepared for the proceedings. It is crucial that the witnesses you bring are given a thorough report as they will be questioned by your advocates, the advocates for the other side, and the judges themselves.

The Judges in ICJ are tasked with the responsibility of choosing the actions that the committee will present to the international community. As Judges, you have the responsibility of ensuring that you are prepared for the conference by conducting your own research, and ensuring that you listen to the arguments of both sides with an open mind. You will also have the opportunity to question the witnesses that are brought in from both sides. You will need to prepare beforehand by researching the issue at hand, and familiarizing yourself with the perspectives of both sides.

The ICJ is a unique committee in that it requires delegates to be extremely well-prepared and to submit documents to the court before the date of the conference. We are confident in your abilities, and are always present to help guide you through this committee. Please don't hesitate to reach out should you have any questions.

Definition of Key Terms

Information Integrity	<i>the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of information</i>
Disinformation	<i>inaccurate information that is spread in order to deceive and cause harm</i>
Misinformation	<i>the unintentional spread of inaccurate information</i>
Hate speech	<i>any kind of communication in speech, writing, or behavior that is discriminatory to any person or group of persons</i>
Digital literacy	<i>the ability of an individual to find, evaluate, and communicate information on a digital platform</i>
Social Media	<i>technology that helps facilitate the sharing of ideas and information</i>
Artificial Intelligence	<i>the intelligence of machines and software as opposed to the intelligence of humans</i>
Media Integrity	<i>the ability of a media outlet to serve the public interest and help share accurate information</i>

Background Information

Artificial Intelligence (AI) talks about the simulation of human intelligence in machines and software. It is a branch of computer science that focuses on developing intelligent software and systems that can perform mundane tasks that usually require human intelligence, such as decision-making using recognizing data systems and speech recognition using sensors.

AI uses algorithms, systems, and machine learning to solve complicated and complex problems and learn from data to make predictions. These algorithms were made to simulate the way of human thinking, allowing AI to do such tasks easily which in any other case would require human interference and intelligence.

AI has a wide range of applications, including finance, healthcare, transportation, and more. Some applications have been used for years now such as voice assistance (Siri, Alexa) and autonomous vehicles. However with the development of AI we can see more developments in the future for each sector, Such as in healthcare, we can expect to see more data-predicting systems which can diagnose a patient more accurately than a human doctor. Also in agriculture. AI can be used to scan crops and weed out bad crops and reinvent the bad soil to maximize efficiency.

AI has also been wrong on multiple occasions as well. In June of 2020 facebook's AI system made an offensive error in which a video featuring a black man had the prompt under the post that read "keep seeing videos about Primates" which insinuates that black people and Primates are indistinguishable from each other.

However with AI comes ethical questions, since AI can revolutionize the way we live and work, by automating tasks and improving processes while also providing more accurate results. However questions such as privacy, bias, and responsibility.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a field of computer science that mainly focuses on creating robots and machines that can perform mundane tasks that usually require human insight. The goal of AI is to create intelligent machines that can think and learn as humans do to help with tasks that would otherwise require human work to accomplish and make human lives easier.

AI history dates back to the 1940s. When Alan Turing, one of the founders of computer science, created the Turing test, which is best described as a method that determines whether a machine could think for itself or not. It was Turing's belief that if a machine could pass this test, then and only then it would be considered intelligent.

In the 1950s, the term "Artificial intelligence" was first created by John McCarthy, who later founded the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at Stanford University, which became one of the prominent research centers in AI and could be credited for many of the early advancements in AI.

A decade later, in the 1960s, AI began to broaden as a field of science, researches focused on creating machines that could adapt human ways of learning like learning from mistakes or experience, and to reason. One of the most influential figures of this period was Marvin Minsky, who developed "perceptrons" which was a neural network model that is now considered a predecessor to modern AI techniques

In the 70s and 80s, researchers began to focus more on creating systems that could solve complicated and intricate problems, such as recognizing patterns in data and playing games. This later led to the development of expert systems which use a set of rules to make decisions or predictions based on a specific problem.

In the 1990s, the new World Wide Web and the emergence of the search engine industry made multiple new opportunities for AI. As these technologies later evolved and progressed, AI became an essential part of our daily lives, working behind everything from online advertisements to self-driving cars.

AI in media has been prevalent over the past decade, with applications such as content creation, advertising, and recommendation analytics. AI algorithms can be used in media to analyze vast

amounts of data and provide real-time insights into the audience's behavior and preferences. allowing media companies and influencers to optimize their content advertising strategies.

Major Parties and Organizations Involved

With the rise of AI, There are many different perspectives on how to develop and use it by several different countries and regions, each having a unique idea on how to approach the use of AI.

In North America, The development of AI technologies seems to be a priority proven by well-established research programs and investments. The aim for this development is the plans that the United States and Canada have which include applying AI in many industries to help improve the workflow. Canada has a national AI strategy that prioritizes making Canada a world leader in AI. Which includes investment and research programs as stated previously. Canada also aims to use AI to address societal challenges.

This sort of ambition is forming the future of AI in a positive light. China also aims to use AI in areas such as healthcare, transportation, and education. This is the reason why China invested heavily in AI research and development. China aims to lead the field of AI by 2030, directly competing with the current lead in AI which is the USA.

Europe is also investing in furthering the research and development of AI but for different reasons. The European Commission has launched the AI Act. This ensures that AI is used to focus on developing privacy measures, security, and human rights, as opposed to transportation and education.

Japan also aims to lead in the AI movement but seems to be lacking behind in the AI field. The reason is the lack of tools and research they have on deep learning and software development. They are planning on fighting this by investing around in AI research and putting regulations on AI in the workforce.

The world seems to agree upon the fact that AI can be helpful and has a positive idea of AI, however, each country is approaching its development in a different way due to the various different values and priorities relative to each place.

Furthermore, the constant investment in AI development across the globe proves that AI is recognized to have the potential to be beneficial to society. AI is globally perceived in a positive light but also is known to have some potential risks and challenges. And so, there has been a significant interest in developing AI in a way that is responsible, transparent, and ethical.

History and Timeline of Events

- 1939 - 1945** *World War II, often cited as one of the most significant time periods for propaganda and disinformation*
- 1947-1991** *The Cold War occurred during this time, with both sides using biased information through government controlled media organizations to convince their populations of their own agendas*
- 1950** *Alan Turing published the Turing test and opened the doors to AI*
- 1955 - 1975** *The Vietnam War, another popular example of propaganda usage*
- 1956** *The term 'artificial intelligence' was created by four researchers*
- 2013** *An Australian media outlet published a fake press release*
- 2015** *An Egyptian TV anchor that portrayed footage from a video game as the evidence of Russian action in Syria*
- 2016** *Facebook announces that the platform would now flag 'fake news'; A Columbian hacker reveals he interfered with elections across Latin America*
- 2017** *A joint statement was issued regarding the impact of fake news on journalists; parliamentary inquiries in the UK, Australia, and the Philippines were launched into 'fake news'; a Qatari news agency was hacked and a fake story was published*
- 2018** *OpenAI released GPT; Journalistic coverage causes the collapse of a disinformation campaign in South Africa; the EU released a report on fake news with recommended solutions, but no calls for state regulation*
- 2022** *OpenAI released ChatGPT-3.5 to generate humanlike text, leading to the*

rising spread of disinformation, especially through social media

2023

OpenAI released GPT-4; Elon Musk, Steve Wozniak, and thousands of experts in the field urged a six-month pause on training "AI systems more powerful than GPT-4" due to concerns about privacy and data usage; GPT-4 could now generate images, leading to an even higher amount of disinformation and propaganda

Relevant UN Treaties and Documents

[Information Integrity on Digital Platforms Report](#): This report was intended to bolster the integrity of digital media, and the UN Secretary General called for a “new era” in order to minimize misinformation.

[Countering disinformation for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms - Report by the UN Secretary General](#): This report lays out the different international human rights laws that apply to disinformation.

[Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#): Article 19 of this declaration states that all people have the right to receive and impart information and ideas through any media, regardless of frontiers. This article could pose a challenge when attempting to address misinformation. Article 19 could be used as the basis for the argument that no entity has the right to interfere with the spread of information, as it is a human right that all people have been granted, whether the information is accurate or inaccurate.

[International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#): Article 19(2) establishes the same right as Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, see above. However, Article 19(3) quantifies this right, stating that this right is subject to restrictions provided by the law that are necessary “for respect of the rights or reputations of others” or “for the protection of national security or of public order, or of public health or morals”. Article 19(3) could be used as a basis for the argument that disinformation falls into these categories, and thus, measures can be taken to stop disinformation.

[The Digital Services Act](#): This was a framework adopted by the EU in 2022, as an initiative to stop the spread of disinformation.

[Code of Practice on Disinformation](#): This was an initiative that the EU adopted in 2022 in order to set self-regulatory standards to fight disinformation.

[Interim Report: Governing AI for Humanity](#): The report calls for a closer alignment between international norms and how AI is developed and rolled out.

Possible Bloc Groupings

Advocates for Client 1:

As mentioned in the committee introduction, advocates for client 1 will be representing the interests of large media companies, who want their media to perform successfully. Large media companies have invested billions in ensuring that their platforms will run successfully. As AI continues to grow and develop to become more widespread and well-known, large media companies could take advantage of its assets to further their businesses, such as using AI to recognize buying patterns to advertise more and gain more profit. However, these companies need to use AI in a structured way to ensure AI is being used ethically.

Advocates for Client 2:

Advocates for this client will focus on the general public and the effect of AI in the media on them. AI can be used with malicious intentions which in turn affects the public negatively. AI has become indistinguishable from actual human work and misinformation has become more prominent with the rise of AI. Without certain guidelines AI can take jobs from people and ruin reputations while costing millions.

Judges:

People in this bloc shall remain unbiased whilst taking information from both parties to run debates smoothly and to ensure a proper resolution is achieved.

Previous Attempts to Solve this Issue

In December of 2023, the UN made an Interim Report: Governing AI for Humanity. Which talked about the risks of AI, Challenges to be addressed, sustainable goals, and more. The Sectors affected included agriculture, healthcare, intellectual property, and more. They concluded by having a good assessment of how exactly AI affects the human world and implemented measures to ensure safety for all. To be effective, the international governance of AI must be guided by principles and implemented through clear functions. These global functions must add value, fill identified gaps, and enable interoperable action at regional, national, industry, and community levels. They must be performed in concert across international institutions, national and regional frameworks as well as the private sector. Our preliminary recommendations set out what we consider to be core principles and functions for any global AI governance framework. They also created a plan that includes consultations over the next few months.

High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence. In August of 2023, the Global AI Impertavive coordinated AI governance as the only way to harness AI for Humanity While Dressing its risks as AI-related services, algorithms, and computing expertise become more widespread internationally. The UN responded by convening a multi-stakeholder high-level advisory body on AI to undertake analysis and advance recommendations for the international governance of AI. According to the UN, The United Nations is calling for support for the Body's operations. With such support, we can expect contributors to strengthen stakeholder cooperation on governing AI even with the pressing technical breakthroughs which will hopefully result in better-governed and regulated AI globally.

Possible Solutions

As AI technology continues to develop and impact the field of media, there are several potential solutions for preserving the integrity of the media.

- 1) Ethics: Creating clear instructions and boundaries of what AI can and cannot create.
- 2) Transparency: Media companies to be completely clear on when they are using AI to avoid fake news with AI-generated media
- 3) Training and education: To train media employees on how to work alongside AI and as well as training media inspectors to be able to catch fake news and companies not abiding by AI safeguarding guidelines
- 4) Collaborations: Collaborating with media professionals to develop AI in the media profession.
- 5) Continuation: The continuous development of AI with heavy supervision, implementing harsh consequences to people out of order and using AI in unethical ways or easily that don't hold up to societal standards.

While there is no silver bullet to solving this issue, these potential solutions can help ensure that the media remains a trusted and reliable source of information in a world of rapidly advancing AI technology.

Questions to Consider

- 1) How can we be confident in media companies to provide reliable content when the use of AI media can be fabricated easily?
- 2) What ethical instructions can be put in place for media companies and influencers to follow to preserve the integrity of journalism?
- 3) Ways to ensure that AI is not used in an unethical way such as being used to discriminate against certain minority groups?
- 4) How to ensure that AI content is inclusive and is not used to manipulate the public opinions.
- 5) Ways to ensure that the media is not biased by the person making it?
- 6) How can we ensure that AI is a tool to help human journalists and not a replacement?
- 7) How to make sure the AI content is labeled correctly when used in media?

Bibliography

“Economists fear generative AI's impact on India, Indonesia.” *Nikkei Asia*, 3 July 2023, <https://asia.nikkei.com/Economy/Economists-fear-generative-AI-s-impact-on-India-Indonesia>. Accessed 25 February 2024.

“Governing AI for Humanity.” *the United Nations*, 31 December 2023, https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/ai_advisory_body_interim_report.pdf. Accessed 25 February 2024.

“High-Level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence | Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology.” *the United Nations*, <https://www.un.org/techenvoy/ai-advisory-body>. Accessed 25 February 2024.

“International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.” *ohchr*, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-civil-and-political-rights>. Accessed 31 January 2024.

Keary, Tim, et al. “Top 10 Countries Leading in AI Research & Technology in 2024.” *Techopedia*, 29 January 2024, <https://www.techopedia.com/top-10-countries-leading-in-ai-research-technology>. Accessed 25 February 2024.

“Our Common Agenda Policy Brief 8 Information Integrity on Digital Platforms.” *UNSOS*, <https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/our-common-agenda-policy-brief-information-integrity-en.pdf>. Accessed 31 January 2024.

“UN chief calls for new era of social media integrity in bid to stem misinformation.” *United Nations*, 13 June 2023, <https://turkiye.un.org/en/236022-un-chief-calls-new-era-social-media-integrity-bid-stem-misinformation>. Accessed 31 January 2024.

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights | United Nations.” *the United Nations*,
<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>. Accessed 31
January 2024.