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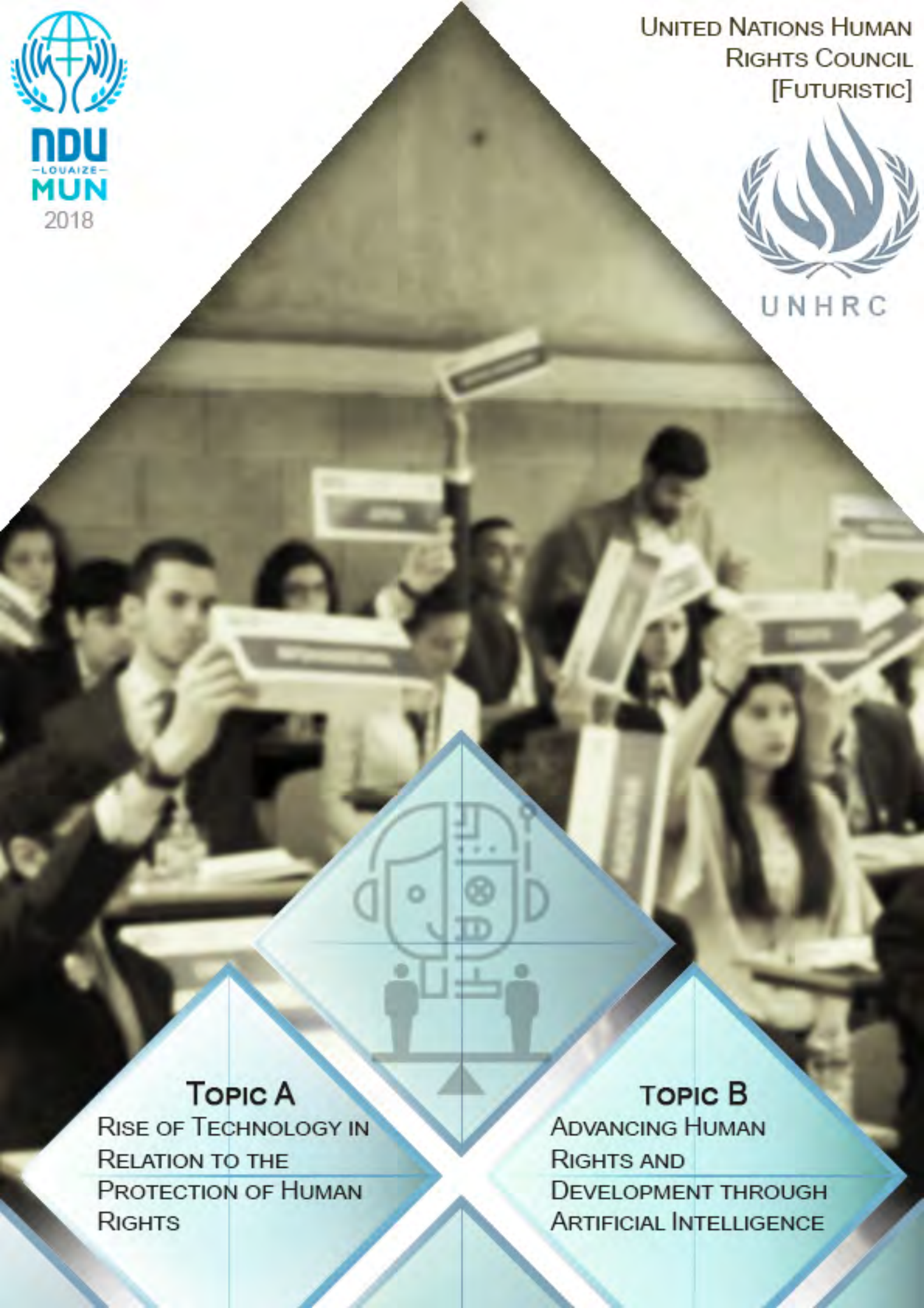

Topic A

Rise of Technology in Relation to the Protection of Human Rights

Topic B

Advancing Human Rights and Development through Artificial Intelligence

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

"We strive to reach excellence, and we aim to achieve it."

On behalf of the Academic Training Committee, I welcome you all into our 2nd Annual Model United Nations Conference at NDU!

My dearest delegates, we live in a fallen world where the voice of reason is lost and the power of freedom is forgotten, where man is often seen to be poisoned by greed and blinded by misery and bloodshed, and where man can be the voice of change, but has failed to do so. But, you delegates, can be different. You have the power of change within you. So be courageous and stand up for what you believe in. Believe in yourself and believe in your country. But most importantly, believe that your voice will be heard.

In the conference, you will be representing a country that may not be your own. You will be representing the voice of a nation that you may not have heard of before. You will be the reason behind which a nation may stand or fall, and with that lies great responsibility. You will have to fight to make your voice heard, and I urge you delegates to keep fighting. Fight life the same way you will fight in that conference. For when you choose to create change, you will make your country proud, and you will make your school proud, because you chose to be THAT change.

I hope that, in return, you will leave the conference with more than just an award. You will leave the conference with everlasting memories, friendships that last a lifetime, and strong determination to handle life the same way you handled your conference.

Humbly Yours,
Stephanie Sleilati
Head of Academic Training

Dear Esteemed NDUMUN Delegates,

It is with utmost excitement that I welcome you to Notre Dame University Model United Nations' 2018 conference. The initiative you have taken in being a part of this journey is not only a leap in the direction of self-empowerment and knowledge nourishment, but also serves as a step towards tackling and resolving conflicts which could lead to a healthier future for worldwide generations to come.

Honorable delegates, even after all the cruel battles, harsh efforts, and determined struggle the human race has gone through to overcome human rights issues such as racial prejudice, sexism, wars, illiteracy, and restricted expression, our world today finds itself repeating unwanted history where indigenous and underprivileged people are persecuted, violent combat is being commenced, education is not prioritized, and freedom of speech is not respected and ignored. Evidently, the fight for universal acknowledgment and application of human rights should be further edified and conquered in order to properly construct a realm where we have the ability and capacity to prosper, innovate, and lead; only then can mankind be able to truly move forward and achieve one of the UN's main goals, peace.

At NDUMUN, we strongly believe that leadership begins with the decision to become an active, outspoken, and dogged individual. Consequently, we have taken up a theme that enables different arrays of current topics for you, delegates, to passionately caucus and represent: Technology and the Future of Sustainable Development. Indeed, technology has not only altered our way of living and day-to-day happenings, but has also played a huge role in shifting the approach towards a global community that proudly practices its human rights properly. In fact, technology's development today poses both several solutions to rights violations and imminent danger to other rights we relish. Therefore, it is our job in this committee to debate around solutions on an international spectrum that caters to all the controversial problems derived from the technological advancements exponentially emerging around us and at the same time protects the human rights we merit.

My name is Charbel Dahdouh and I will be chairing this committee throughout NDUMUN's second annual conference. I promise to guide you, make sure your voice is heard, and encourage you to flourish into the unique leaders I know you all can become to the best of my ability. Throughout and before this process of fervently exchanging thoughts, courteously abiding by the rules of procedure, and vigorously attempting to reach resolutions, you are expected to listen attentively, give well-informed speeches, demonstrate proficient public speaking skills, role-play your country's position on the matter, and most importantly, research well and work smart. Below you will find the background guide prepared in a way to aid you in your research and preparations; make sure to expand on it instead of just settling for the information provided.

I look forward to being a part of the change we will be igniting together. I also look forward to observing you unlocking your leadership potentials, dynamic minds, and unbound strengths and skills as we attempt to attain the purpose of our conference: writing a draft resolution. Take this seriously, and I can assure you that the world will be transformed one clause at a time.

With Highest Sincerity and Heartfelt Regards,
Charbel Dahdouh
Chair of Futuristic Human Rights Council and Deputy Head of Editorial Board

UNHRC

Outline

— Disclaimer —

- *Notre Dame University & its Model United Nations program are diligent in promoting human rights & respecting international law.*
- *This guide does not represent the views of Notre Dame University, the NDU MUN program, or any of its members.*
- *All NDU MUN members reserve the right to the privacy & discretion pertaining their individual opinions on all issues.*
- *This guide remains neutral throughout & is not meant to sway public opinion on these sensitive & controversial issues.*
- *This guide features a panoply of references to back up the material being displayed*

— Disclaimer —

General Overview

The definition of “futuristic” is as follows:
Futuristic means that the session is taking place in the present, year 2018, where delegates would write a recommendation notice rather than a draft resolution (both written in the same format) to other bodies of the United Nations as they see a potential human rights problem rising in the future due to all the technological advancements happening over the globe.

A. Introducing the Committee:

The Futuristic Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations made up of 47 States responsible for the encouragement and protection of all human rights around the world. Mary Robinson, former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1997 to 2002, stated in her book A Voice for Human Rights “Today’s human rights violations are the causes of tomorrow’s conflicts” (Robinson, University of Pennsylvania, 2007).

The futuristic human rights council’s aim is the protection and promotion of human rights via diminishing the risks that arise from the intentional and unintentional development and uses of Artificial Intelligence.

B. Actions of the Committee:

The Human Rights Council was created by the UN on March 15th 2006 by resolution 60/251, issued by the General Assembly when they saw the need for such a council to monitor human rights on an international scale. Its first session took place from 19 to 30 June 2006. A year after that, the HRC adopted its “Institution-building package” to guide its work and set up its procedures and mechanisms. Few of them include the Universal Periodic Review mechanism which is devised to interfere with human rights situations in all UN Member States, the Advisory Committee which acts as the HRC’s “think tank” providing it with advice on human rights conflicts, and the Complaint Procedure which permits individuals and organizations to bring human rights transgressions to the attention of the committee. The council issues statements that should be enforced when deemed necessary by the UN Member States concerning governments disrupting human rights within their borders.

Topic A
Rise of Technology in Relation to the Protection of Human Rights

I. Definition of Topic:

In the past decade, the world has witnessed a new technological wave that has brought tools for human rights documentation. With the arrival of these new tools, human rights defenders have come across new possibilities, new challenges, and new expectations when it comes to human rights documentation.

While technology moves faster every day, law-making and keeping progresses very slowly. This results in technology racing out of legal control and in consequence, huge damage to human rights can be caused. Technology can be looked upon as a panoramic phenomenon, influencing almost every aspect of human lives, and most importantly, their rights.

The emergence of new technologies has caused a change in the public debate around the impact of human rights, making it reactive, piecemeal, and most often impractical. It has been increasingly challenging for policymakers to see the bigger trends, to comprehend the connections between parts, and to evaluate top priorities, since many scopes have been unsettled by digital technologies.

i) *History of the Topic:*

Technology started impacting the understanding of human rights especially in the recent years. The key fact to consider is that we can observe a trend according to which technology impacted our understanding of human rights and that trend can be traced back to the days of the industrial revolution. One example could be the development of farming which, when first introduced was a unique technology of its time that lead the establishment of early societies which revolved primarily around organizing and normalizing human interactions through means of social laws and norms, a byproduct of which can be what we can call today, human rights. Early technologies like the invention of radio or television facilitated practicing the rights of expression, individuality and communication. Other advancements in the machine world like the introduction of automated factories transformed our viewpoint on labor and work rights and gave more opportunities for utilizing human resources in more creative and less hard-labor oriented fashions. Seeing that almost no society today is independent of technology, these patterns appear in populations all over the world and are not limited to a certain social or cultural group. One of the features that enabled technology to change, correct or improve our understanding of human rights is technology's expansive nature. Such nature makes technology a universal construct that anyone can access, utilize, and develop. What makes this fact clearly evident is that humanity has seen innovations come from all over the globe and at no point in time was technological advancement unique to one culture or group against others. Technology doesn't know race, religion, culture, or money.

Therefore, the mission of technology is directly and historically linked to the core of human rights development.

ii) *How the Topic Relates to Today:*

What boggled the minds of today's innovators is how that trend can carry on to the future, meaning that technology today comes carrying the momentum of everything that preceded it; this in turn means that technology's rate of growth is constantly accelerating. However, this exponential growth pattern presents, aside of its benefits, a moral human dilemma; but, is that growth sustainable? Or is there a point where that growth spirals out of control bringing catastrophic repercussions with it?

While possibilities remain open, the effects of this growth shape lives day after day and year after year. From entire online encyclopedias and knowledge bases that promote the rights for free education to web-based black markets that violate international human rights conventions like "the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment" on a daily basis, both positive and negative effects have the potential to induce worldwide change. In the modern world today, technology is an essential part of every human's day-to-day activities. Therefore, integrating technology within the boundaries of international human rights remains a priority.

iii) *Problems and Conflicts in our World Today:*

The rise of technology has indeed facilitated everyday life; however it has also generated conflicts and problems along the way that are impossible to neglect. The debate on stopping studies in certain technological fields in order to respect human rights and remain ethical, or going forward with them in order to give people the right to access the latest advances and use them for their benefit remains under discussion. While it is highly important for citizens to benefit from technological advances, it is equally important to remain ethical with the use of material that results from any technological breakthrough or scientific discovery. The achievements of technology have been proven to drive the wheel of human rights in various directions. For that reason, the Human Rights Council keeps a keen eye on the advancements of technology especially those related directly or indirectly to human rights.

Examples of such technological innovations are too many to count. One very interesting example is a collaboration between UNHRC and the technology giant Microsoft. This collaboration led to the birth of Rights View, a real-time information dashboard dedicated to aid the United Nations Human Rights Council staff to analyze and aggregate massive quantities of data, be it external, internal or specified to a certain country or region. This tool can provide projected data that can be very useful in preventing potential future human rights violations.

In a world of communication, technological advances, and the importance of citizen journalism such as in the Arab Spring, the line between necessary governmental monitoring and the right to individual privacy was blurred. While maintaining national security remains a top priority, people who are not of national threat should not have their privacy

invaded. The dangers of misuse of science are also a conflict that was engendered with technological improvement. Some advances in biology, medicine, and biochemistry were also conflicting when it came to respecting human rights, dignity, and integrity such as cloning, DNA manipulation, and interfering with heredity (Hederson, 2013). Additional concerns were focused on robotics, genomics, and reproductive health technology among others.

II. Role of Committee in Current Topic:

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III. Case Studies:

1. Human's Right to Privacy and Security vs. Technology

i) *Definition:*

One of Europe's most important organizations is the European Convention on Human Rights, stated that mass surveillance practices are an elemental threat to human rights and violates the right to privacy incorporated in the European law. The parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe is made up of delegates from 47 member states, including European Union and former Soviet countries. The assembly discussed that it is concerned by the technologically advanced systems which are used by the US and the UK to collect, store and analyze the data of private citizens for the purpose of better security.

ii) *Relation to violation:*

The European convention of Human rights condemned that digital technology used as surveillance is a fundamental threat to human rights. Many violations have been made by the interference of other states using digital technology. The parliamentary assembly of the Council of Europe, which is dedicated to uphold human rights, democracy and the rule of law, is deeply worried of the fact that intelligence agencies have weakened internet security by creating back doors and systematically exploiting weakness in security standards and implementation. In the assembly, the members discussed the spying conducted by the United States National Security Agency, as well as several British surveillance

cases, currently in the Strasbourg court, which is a branch from the European Court of Human Rights and is an international court established by the European Convention on Human Rights. (Europea, 2015)

2. Technology Limits Human Rights in Combat

Technology today has the means for scientists and military experts to successfully develop and launch *"killer robots"*, weaponry like drones or battle vehicles that function autonomously. Indeed, the use of unmanned drones for targeted assassinations without transparency, accountability or clear legal limitations raises important questions about human rights protection on a global scale.

In depth, fully autonomous weapons, the "killer robots," have the ability to select targets without mankind's intervention. Precursors to these machine weapons started development in 2010 across the globe. They're being manufactured by nations such as China, South Korea, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. This raises the concern where fully autonomous weapons and international humanitarian law standards clash; this includes the international laws on distinction, proportionality, and military necessity: all of which depict governing laws related to the use of force in armed conflict. Plus, they could cause a threat upon the basic right to life and concept of human dignity. Human Rights Watch (HRW), in 2013, called for a preventive ban on the development, production, and use of fully autonomous weapons.

A recent Human Rights Watch report documented that use of such machines and weaponry borders beyond human rights violations. The humanitarian and security risks may overshadow any potential military strategy and/or benefit.

Countries have been deliberating the issue for 3 years under the mantle of the Convention on Conventional Weapons. A breakthrough happened towards the end of 2016, when nations who took part in the treaty Review Conference[1] agreed to formalize their discussions on autonomous weapons systems. Consequently, the conference's final debate establishes a team of administrative experts chaired by Ambassador Amandeep Gill of India. Around 90 nations are expected to participate in this session at the United Nations in Geneva along with representatives from UN agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Campaign to Stop Killer Robots.

3. Revisiting the Role of ICTs in Bridging Gender Inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa

Gender inequality has been a pressing issue across the globe; and while some countries are actively working on terminating this problem through many conventions for women empowerment as: United Nations Decade for Women (1967) and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1979); others still did not have this opportunity. Sub-Saharan African countries have been facing brutal inequality when it comes to access to education, getting equal paying

1 https://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/9F975E1E06869679C1257F50004F7E8C?OpenDocument

jobs, and overall discrimination against women and girls ever since childhood. Access to technology and improving the technological conditions of Sub-Saharan African women can increasingly grant them their rights to social integration, access to education, equal opportunities with African men, and give them the freedom of speech they require.

According to article 27 of the declaration of Human rights, *"everyone has the right to participate, enjoy and share in scientific advancement and its benefit"* (Afujo, 2015), making the information and communication technologies (ICTs) a crucial aim to the current Sustainable Development Goals reaching 2030. This futuristic technological breakthrough in Sub-Saharan regions will not only give the power that women deserve, but also increase literacy rates, the overall access to education and the integration of Sub-Saharan women to the global community that was brought forth in the digital era with the internet and communication means. According to "Technology and Human Rights" by Nnenna Afujo discussing the role of ICT in bridging gender inequality in Sub-Saharan Africa, Technological advancements will thus increase women's chances at becoming functional members of society and break free from the alienation they have been facing, thus reducing poverty rates in Africa and acquiring their human rights for a decent, educated, and equal living.

4. The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act, United Kingdom

i) *Definition:*

The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act signals at the same time the apprehension of human rights and the significance of surveillance forms as methods of policing. This Act is studied and explained in accordance to rights-based standards, and fits with the development of an "information society" at the same time; meaning, it takes into account the media world that currently exists in the formation of policies and surveillance methods.

Policing agencies have been impelled in late modern societies towards techniques of surveillance by several deeply-seated factors. The first is the enormous development of information technologies, pervading the economies and societies in western states. These technologies are being used for both good and ill, the latest being the subject of policing. Simultaneously, these technologies give rise to a new level of policing activities, furnishing a diversity of surveillance methods which previously would not have been feasible. A fundamental switch is represented through the trend, away from the reactive policing of incidents and closer to the proactive policing and management of risks.

An extraordinary challenge is found when it comes to recognising and regulating the impetus towards a state surveillance in the information age. However, a comprehensible attempt has taken form in the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA). Yet, whether or not RIPA tackles the challenges drawn, in an adequate way, remains uncertain.

ii) *Relation to the topic:*

The civil liberties of UK citizens can be potentially infringed by the Act, making it a classic case of hastily drafted and ill-conceived legislation that is essentially reactive rather than proactive. While the legislature intended to allay fears concerning the safety and dependability of the internet, the question of encryption and the liability of proof is the faltering block. Alan S. Reid and Nicholas Ryder, in their article “For Whose Eyes Only?” raise these very critical questions, while placing the Act in a wider context. In this aspect, this Act has the potential to infringe the terms of the Human Rights Act of 1998, which formerly placed conceptual distinctions between public and private law under increasing pressure. Adding to that, a big concern arises with the inclusion of the discredited provisions Electronic Communications Act 2000 into the RIPA. While the legislature intended to allay fears over the security and trustworthiness of the internet, the opposite effect has been achieved, making these two decrease exponentially.

IV. Additional information:

i) *1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

ii) *European convention on human rights /parliamentary assembly 2015 committee on Legal affairs and human rights*

iii) *The European convention on Human Rights, 1953*

iv) *Adoption of resolution 68/167 by the General Assembly on December 2013*

v) *Adoption of resolution 28/16 by the Human Rights Council April 2015*

vi) *Adoption of resolution 25/117 by the Human Rights Council on March 2014*

A. Reports and analysis

The international human rights movement has been in its core a function of time. It has evolved over decades, operating at a local, regional and global level. The fast-pace of modern day technology development presents obstacles to creating practices, standards and monitoring systems to evade or keep up with the threats posed by governments, private-sector companies or even individuals. Threats can range from mass surveillance and censorship across large populations or giant networks to targeted surveillance of a certain individual or various forms of censoring, filtering or leaking user information especially those found on mobile phones.

Since its emergence, the internet has been a window for exercising the right to freedom of expression and freedom of opinion. According to Reuters (2017), having at least 2 billion daily users today, the internet has become a huge platform for communication. Yet, the British magazine WIRED mentions that the internet has been shut down more than 50 times in 2016 by governments from all over the world. Inter Press Service, an internet news agency, argues that such incidents sparked major civil unrest, multiple economic setbacks and spreading rumors around elections in countries all over the world. To some, this is considered an act of authority where governments need to interfere with the freedom of internet to maintain its security, and to millions of people, organizations, and even societies around the world, it is a complete violation of the right of free speech and expression.

B. SDGs in Relation to the Topic:

On September 2015 the United Nations general assembly adopted the 2030 sustainable development goals, which includes 17 SDGs. One of the goals; goal 9 revolves around industry innovation and infrastructure where some of the targets are to enlarge the entry of small industrial and other establishments particularly in developing countries, reinforce internal technological development which revolves around research and innovation, refine scientific research, and many more. Those targets aim to aid in protecting human rights, by supporting them in strengthening domestic technological development and innovation in low income countries. By achieving these targets technological advancement will be facilitated to rapidly grow.

V. Questions to consider:

1. Does your country encourage or discourage the rise of technology?
2. In what ways does your country strive or lack in promoting human rights?
3. Does your country use any technological mediums to inform their citizens of (or keep them up-to-date with) their civil rights?
4. Does your country provide legal, health, or economic services through mobile applications, websites, phone calls and/or other technologies?
5. What technologies does your country use when it comes to physical health and how does that relate to the rights of human beings?
6. What technologies does your country use when it comes to educational techniques and how does that relate to the rights of human beings?
7. Is technology active in the economic field of your nation? How is technological advancement affecting your employment rates?
8. Is your country advancing in nuclear technologies and developments? How does that affect human being's safety?
9. Is your country using technology to provide better living standards to its population (electricity, water filtration techniques, disaster-resistant shelters)?
10. Is your country using technology in a way that hinders the right to privacy through surveillance?

11. In what ways can your country help other nations in developing technologies to enhance the application of human rights within their borders?

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Topic B
Advancing Human Rights and Development through Artificial Intelligence

I. Definition of the Topic:

One potential way to get timely, cheap, and accurate responses to multiple human security-related issues is Artificial Intelligence. AI applications that are related to the searching, classification, and recognition, might be able to help compare and excerpt content and significance from various sources.

Unlike the UN's average estimated time response to new crisis when they emerge – that is, violence and mass threats to human rights kind of crisis – which takes between 6 and 12 months to organise and plan out a credible peacekeeping mission, these kinds of applications would be able to rapidly, rationally, and unfailingly help its users to plan complex and well-planned actions in disaster relief operations.

However, it is primordial to keep using normative principles to question the drive and effects of the applications as they are linked to empowerment and human security. As likely as it is to empower people, AI can also disempower them, which makes the use of ethics very important when creating and deploying the AI systems.

Since human security is not to be placed in the hands of the few, the capabilities and the power of the AI must be within everyone's grasp, equitably. It is primordial that larger schemes of data sharing become employed by individuals, groups, NGOs, and governments, when facing disaster relief, conflict prevention, and human rights protection and justice. In parallel, it is also imperative that data shared and acquired, is also protected to the highest possible extent.

i) *History of the topic:*

"You are worse than a fool; you have no care for your species. For thousands of years men dreamed of pacts with demons. Only now are such things possible". When William Gibson wrote those words in his groundbreaking 1984 novel, Neuromancer, Artificial intelligence had only existed in the world of science fiction. Today, due to artificial intelligence, the probability for different technological systems to evolve towards performing tasks of complex algorithms, big data, and exponential increases in computational power has derived from a world where AI inflates significant ethical and human rights dilemmas such as singularity (which is how do we control complex intelligent systems) and robot rights (human treatment towards AI) (World economic forum, 2016). Confronting these affairs will demand significant material from specialist across an

exceedingly broad line-up of authority like public policy, business, criminal justice, and ethics.

ii) *Impact:*

The impact of advancing human rights through artificial intelligence would increase the spread of aid quickly to all individuals who are victims of human rights violations all over the world, using artificial intelligence would result in with accuracy and a degree of precision. The development of AI, in the domestic sector, aids in significant human rights issues such as discrimination and systemic racism. Artificial Intelligence would aid in advancing the society of each state implementing it. It would aid in flourishing the state's economy thus improving the states living standard, as well as aid the state to improve by managing the global economy (Europa, 2016).

iii) *Problems and Conflicts:*

However, while the entry of Artificial Intelligence into the living world helped a lot in various aspects of society, it also introduced lots of questions. Most important of all is the threat that they might pose to human rights as we know them. The risks caused by the entry of AI to the employment market is well documented and made aware of, and according to Statistics MRC, the Global Artificial Intelligence market is poised to grow at a CAGR of above 35% during the forecast period 2015 to 2022. However, in recent years, robots have started to become involved in very controversial fields such as psychology, healthcare (the market for AI in healthcare is projected to reach $6.6 billion by 2021 – Frost & Sullivan, 2016), and even law enforcement (AI involved in law enforcement can act as a predictive analysis that can anticipate and prevent crime – McCaney, 2010).

We may even reach a time where AI might be able to outsmart human beings, as documented in July 2017 when 2 Facebook AIs were able to communicate using their own encrypted language (Griffin, 2017). Some extremists imagined that this intelligence might take over the world, so to speak, but in a less cinematic fashion. As the secretary General of Amnesty International aptly puts it, *"There are huge possibilities and benefits to be gained from artificial intelligence if human rights is a core design and use principle of this technology".*

II. Role of Committee in Current Topic:

The achievements of technology have been proven to drive the wheel of human rights in various directions. For that reason, the Human Rights Council keeps a keen eye on the advancements of technology especially those related directly or indirectly to human rights.

Examples of such technological innovations are too many to count. One very interesting example is a collaboration between UNHRC and the technological giant Microsoft that took place in May 2017. This collaboration led to the birth of Rights View, a real-time information dashboard dedicated to aid the United Nations Human Rights Council staff to analyze and aggregate massive quantities of data, be it external, internal or specified to certain country or region. This tool can provide projected data that can be very useful in preventing potential future human rights violations by allowing UN human rights staff to aggregate large quantities of internal and external data on specific countries and types of rights violations in real time, as the Office of the High Commissioner mentioned.

III. Case Studies:

1. AI Providing Psychological Support for Syrian Refugees.

Amidst the Syrian refugee crisis that has evolved in the past few years, many people have found themselves with no shelter and on the run in order to find a safe haven. Many politicians have overlooked the importance of maintaining stable mental health as a basic human right, and while appropriate refugee policies are being set per country, artificial intelligence has made a step forward in order to grant Syrian refugees the minimum of mental health care wherever they are, through their smartphones. A start-up that develops Artificial Intelligence called “X2AI” is using a system including a Chatbot entitled “Karim” as a platform for refugees fleeing to Lebanon in their assistance during times of need (Gorey, 2016). This application is accessible to anybody with a mobile phone and allows them to converse with an intelligent robot in Arabic.

“Karim” would allow refugees to acquire basic assistance in times of distress which is an overall improvement when it comes to enhancing human rights through technological advances. This form of therapy is available via SMS, and according to previous statements by refugees who have used the application, it feels like they were “talking to a real person”. “Karim” is built with an algorithm that understands emotions. The bot helps therapists track and monitor patients when they aren’t available, as well as care and provide therapy itself (Baer, 2017). Syrian refugees have been facing trauma and their lasting impact has generated depression, anxiety, and PTSD among other disorders (Solon, 2016). Using technological advances for such a cause may be the closest thing to therapy that some individuals will find especially when the concerns include extreme situations of instability. Instead of relying on body language or voice tone as a form of analysis, the bot analyzes typing speed, diction, and phrasing among other patterns and relates them with

emotional states (Romeo, 2016). This artificially intelligent device is operated as a digital way to improve human interaction and the access to mental health care; it provides therapeutic assistance rather than concrete treatment. The AI algorithm starts off by asking very general questions while analyzing people's responses, answering accordingly, and slowly talking about bigger issues they are dealing with. The AI can detect suicidal thoughts or intentions of self-harm through the messages and evaluates them through context, and automatically alarms the therapist or hospital who's also taking care of the patient. With its vast understanding of technical and medical terms, the bot will know what the patients are talking about (Baer, 2017). The Lebanese minister of health and the World Health Organization have also expressed their interest in "Karim".

Country: United Kingdom
Organizations: Deep Mind (Google's artificial intelligence company) in collaboration with UK National Health Service:

2. Deep Mind (Google's artificial intelligence company) in Collaboration with UK National Health Service

i) *Definition:*

The current leading approach to artificial intelligence currently is machine learning, in which programs are primed to pick out and answer to patterns in huge amounts of data, such as spotting a face in an image or choosing a winning move in the board game "Go". This technique can be applied to all sorts of problems, such as getting computers to identify patterns in medical images, for example. Deep-Mind which is the world leader in AI Google's artificial intelligence company are collaborating with the UK's National Health Service in a handful of projects for UK's National Health Service on delivering better care for conditions that affect millions of people worldwide. Deep Mind's aim is to enhance the positive impact of AI. Their goal is that AI should ultimately belong to the world, in order to benefit the many (NHS,2016).

ii) *Relation to Health Care:*

Deep Mind has been given access to the healthcare data of up to 1.6 million patients from three hospitals run by a major London National Health Service which is an organization that gives free healthcare to all of UK's citizens catering to a population of 54.3 million and employing around 1.2 million people is being provided with the patient information as part of an agreement with the Royal Free NHS trust, which runs the Barnet, Chase Farm and Royal Free hospitals Gathered information are about people who are HIV-positive additionally details of drug overdoses, abortions, and patient data from the past five years. Then apply it to their secure clinical app that aims to improve care by getting the right information to the right clinician at the right time. The first version of Streams has been deployed on February 2017 at the Royal Free National Health Service, nurses, doctors and patient's feedback has been really positive. Nurses using Streams at the hospital estimate that the app is saving them up to two hours per day, giving them more time to spend with

patients in need. The app picks up use the background information of the patients whose conditions were picked up and act on it faster due to stream alerts; it detects early signs of kidney failure used to improve care for some of the Royal Free National Health Service most vulnerable patients. Deep-mind's goal is that AI should ultimately belong to the world to benefit the many. (DeepMind, 2018)

3. AI Revolution and Employment

This case highlights statistic applied to USA's and UK's workforces, in addition to a specific incident in Japan.

What is to happen with employment in a future where artificial intelligence dominates the job market?

"We are expecting 500 billion objects to become connected to the Internet, and this automation is going to hollow out middle and working class jobs," (Fraser, 2016) stated the CEO of Citigroup's Latin America business, Jane Fraser, as he was giving a speech at Fortune's Most Powerful Women Summit in Laguna Niguel, California.

In a globally acknowledged study[2], Carl Benedikt Frey (a Swedish economist and economic historian) and Michael Osborne (an expert on the development of machine intelligence) figured out the chance of automation, or implementation of AI for 702 jobs, and found that 47% of workers in America alone are at high risk of losing jobs because of it[3]. Their study was targeted towards the employees working in transport and logistics (example: taxi drivers can be substituted with self-driving cars), office support staff (example: security guards and receptionists can easily be replaced by computerized check-ins and surveillance), and sales and customer support staff (example: cashiers, call-center assistants, telemarketers are to be substituted with chatbots and machines). The study[4] also depicts that *"recent developments in machine learning and artificial intelligence will put a substantial share of employment, across a wide range of occupations, at risk in the near future."* Additionally, more studies show an equivalent figure of 35% for the workforce in the United Kingdom (where the majority of the citizens work more in creative fields less susceptible to automation or AI replacement) and 49% in Japan.

Automation has already been adopted by Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance in Japan. The company announced that by the end of March 2018, 34 of its employees will be swapped with an AI system that can compute and analyze payouts on policyholders.

From the perspective of the company, an artificially intelligent system doesn't care for a hefty paycheck at the end of every month; regardless, having a computer working for companies comes with its costs. To hire an AI system as your worker, the company explains that employers have to take into consideration development costs and also

2 Frey, C. B., & Osborne, M. A. (2013, September 17). THE FUTURE OF EMPLOYMENT: HOW SUSCEPTIBLE ARE JOBS TO . COMPUTERISATION?
3 Igor Barani (2016, July 26). Automation and anxiety. The Economist.
4 Frey, C. B., & Osborne, M. A. (2013, September 17). THE FUTURE OF EMPLOYMENT: HOW SUSCEPTIBLE ARE JOBS TO . COMPUTERISATION?

compare that amount with the total sum you would eventually be saving. Fukoku Life Insurance purchased an AI which cost them £1.4m, but the company's experts note that it would be saving an annual sum of £1m. Furthermore, concerning the routine developments and unplanned maintenance costs, the company reported it would cost them approximately £100,000 yearly.

4. Can AI Mimic Human Decisions?

In October of 2016, researchers at University College London, University of Pennsylvania and University of Sheffield have managed to predict the judicial decisions of the European Court of Human Rights with an accuracy of 79% by means of an artificial intelligence method they had earlier developed UCL mentions.

The AI units utilized machine learning algorithms to analyze case text and mimic judicial decisions. The researchers ran the text files for 584 cases written in English. To prevent bias, the cases chosen contained equal numbers of violation and non -violation cases. Finally, the AI algorithms were applied in search of patterns in the case texts. It is worth mentioning that the cases chosen were violations related to articles 3, 6 and 8* of the European Convention on Human Rights.

"We don't see AI replacing judges or lawyers, but we think they'd find it useful for rapidly identifying patterns in cases that lead to certain outcomes. It could also be a valuable tool for highlighting which cases are most likely to be violations of the European Convention on Human Rights," explained Dr Nikolaos Aletras, who led the study at UCL Computer Science.

This study remains the first of kind as an experiment that was used to process raw imperial data to come up with decisions similar to those made by high level human rights courts.

Article 3 prohibits torture and inhuman and degrading treatment (250 cases); Article 6 protects the right to a fair trial (80 cases) and Article 8 provides a right to respect for one's "private and family life, his home and his correspondence" (254 cases).

IV. Additional information:

A. AI for Good Global Summit

With extensive parts of our lives being impacted by AI, it is important that administration, industry, the scholarly community and common society cooperate to assess the opportunities exhibited by AI, guaranteeing that AI benefits all of humanity. Reacting to this basic issue, ITU and the XPRIZE Foundation composed AI for Good Global Summit in Geneva, 7-9 June, 2017 in collaboration with various UN sister agencies. The Summit expected to quicken and propel the advancement and democratization of AI arrangements that can address particular worldwide

difficulties identified with neediness, hunger, wellbeing, education, the environment, and others.

B. Oviedo Convention 24-25 October 2017*, Strasbourg*

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Council of Europe Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine (Oviedo Convention), Bioethics Committee (DH-BIO) organised in October 2017 an International Conference to debate the views of the emergence of new technologies such as AI and their consequences for human rights, with a view to writing a Strategic Action Plan during the next biennium 2018-19.

C. Technological Convergence, Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights

The pervasiveness of recent technologies and their programs is confusing the limits between human and device, between online and offline activities, between the physical and the virtual world, between the natural and the artificial, and between reality and virtual reality: people are finding it harder to discern and separate between what is real and what isn't. Humankind is increasing its capabilities by boosting these with the assist of machines, robots and software. Nowadays it is feasible to create practical brain-computer interfaces. A shift has been made from the "treated" human being to the "repaired" human being, and what's now looming at the horizon is the "augmented" individual: when once we solved problems as they appeared without additives, we might one day "update" before problems come up, adding to our reality, and changing it drastically. (22 March 2017)

D. UNICRI Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics

In 2015, UNICRI launched its programme on AI and Robotics. Utilising knowledge and information of experts in the field to educate and inform stakeholders, and in particular policy-makers, UNICRI believes it will be possible to progress discussion on robotics and artificial intelligence governance.

E. How Artificial Intelligence Can Be Used to Predict Africa's Next Migration Crisis

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that post-1994, Africa has seen its largest waves of forced migration globally beginning in 2001 (Nyoni B., 2017). The article explains the factors that ultimately lead to forced migration and how Artificial Intelligence can be harnessed to curtail the factors that ultimately lead to forced migration.

F. SDGs in Relation to the Topic

The repercussions of discussing a topic like AI on such an immersive topic like Sustainable Development Goals are self-evident and the relationship between the two is explicit. Artificial Intelligence can be viewed as a golden opportunity for the achievement of goals 8, 11 and 16 specifically. Goal 8 calls for "Decent Work and Economic Growth", which

in many ways can be improved by the integration of Artificial Intelligence. AI can start replacing hand labor in order to invest more human resources in the innovative and evolving fields of inquiry. In other words, robots can take care of mundane tasks like cleaning and filing which would allow more humans the opportunity to focus on creative and mind challenging topics. Similarly, we can see that Goal 11 which calls for “Sustainable Cities and Communities” can be served by integrating Artificial Intelligence into field of sustainable design. AI can be used to monitor and regulate energy consumption systems or maintain household consumption rates at efficient rates. Finally as mentioned in the Case Studies section of this Background Guide, a case study has shown the achievements of Artificial Intelligence in the justice field that can in the very least of estimates pass for an impressive result. Goal 16 calls for “Peace and Justice Strong institutions” and goes in the exact same direction of such innovations.

V. Questions to consider:

1. Does your country conduct any artificial intelligence studies or practices?
2. Why does your country use or avoid using artificial intelligence?
3. How is your country using artificial intelligence to advance or restrict human rights? In case your country isn’t then why not?
4. How does artificial intelligence clash with religious stands and cultural norms in your country?
5. Is artificial intelligence being used to enhance the medical, economic, social, or governmental field in your nation? Why or why not?
6. How does your country view the correlation between artificial intelligence and job opportunity, and consequently, the right to work and be productive?
7. How does your country view the correlation between artificial intelligence and efficiency in the work field?
8. What human rights can be hindered by artificial intelligence in your country?
9. What human rights can be boosted with the use of artificial intelligence in your country?
10. How aware are your citizens about the importance of artificial intelligence in improving or obstructing human rights?
11. In what ways can your country influence other nations to adopt or get rid of artificial intelligence in order to promote human rights?

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