FORUM: United Nations Commissions on Science and Technology for Development

QUESTION OF: Measures to Address the Issues Rising from the Recent Surge in Deep Fake Video and Audio Technology

MAIN SUBMITTER: China

CO-SUBMITTERS: Austria, Canada, France, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT,

*Aware of* the fact that deep fakes have severe damage to people around,

*Concerned* that the current methods of punishment are ineffective and will threaten the future generations,

*Bearing in mind* that according to the book Crime Science, AI could be misused in 20 ways to facilitate crime over the next 15 years,

*Fully aware that* deep fakes are the most dangerous form of crime through artificial intelligence, according to a new report from University College London,

*Reminding* that anyone can be a victim since advancements in deep fake technology make it easy for criminals,

*Keeping in mind* that all United Nations member and non-members to agree upon the willingness to restrict deep fakes unless surely needed,

1. Recommends affected states to submit biannual reports of casualties and new discoveries on trafficking the abuser of deep fake video and audio technology and on the destruction that has been caused on the victims to any of their respective government cybercrime agencies or Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) such as but not limited to:
   1. Accuracy of the report,
   2. Comprehensive and understandable information,
   3. Due at the correct date of time through ways but not limited to:
      1. Setting up a permanent due date,
      2. Time informed to the state government when due;
2. Compels the formation of several education centers specifically geared toward citizens, aspiring NGOs, and organizations in need of assistance who are interested in preventing the improper use of deep fake video and audio technology in cooperation with several different agencies such as government – and/or – NGOs, such as the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) and the Anti-Phishing Watching Group (APWG), to provide training to individuals in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Providing mandatory conventions whose objectives are to share news, in which all organizations must attend within their own respective nations,
   2. Informing all organizations on the safe use of deep fake technology such as a protocol that lines out the extent to which deep fake is offensive and the promotion of techniques such as deep-fake identifying AIs,
   3. Ensuring that all organizations receive proper certification that should be renewed annually to ensure that they have received up-to-date proper training as well as knowledge,
   4. Offering regular workshops and training classes which assist in several important aspects of fake information, such as informing the dangerous side effects of fake media or professional practices that help the public to distinguish between real and fake media,
   5. Offering classes in which organizations prepare virtual simulations of the pain of victims to prepare them for any possible negative circumstance;
3. Suggests member states to increase partnership with NGOs such as the Internet Cyber Security Protection Alliance (ICSPA) and other campaigns or programs and take measures such as:
   1. Working with relevant NGOs within the technological area,
   2. Creating database that provides the intensity and frequency of cybercrime incidents of certain age groups or gender and collects relevant comprehensive data of the number of causalities caused by the abuse of deep fake video and audio technology;
4. Encourages investing on education of fake information, which can help people stay away from fake information, say deep fakes, and provide basic training sessions to avoid possible deep fake around the web through ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Educating all citizens on how to possibly identify deep fake videos and audio through ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Social media such as Instagram,
      2. Popular video platforms such as Youtube,
   2. Educating citizens on how and where to report the deep fake video and audio on the web,
   3. Government-run television and radio programs that will be aired during advertisement sessions,
   4. Providing educational courses for students that include information, such as:
      1. How deep fake videos has effect on humans today,
      2. An investigative documentary or news about deep fake in regular term,
      3. The influences of deep fake crime for academic assignments,
   5. Creating films and documentaries provided to the public;
5. Recommends all nations to establish national-level task forces on response to the deep fake crimes and supporting existing regional task forces with information and capabilities to address deep fake crimes in ways such as, but not limited to:
   1. Instituting offices and providing enough supplies with support of governments,
   2. Coordinating databases as well as developing platforms to share information related to deep fake crimes by working with federal and local officials;
6. Requests the governments of the member states to take political actions, such as installing laws and regulations or modifying existing laws to decrease deep fake related crimes in ways such as, but not limited to:
   1. Passing laws that limit the use of deep fake such as but not limited to:
      1. Enforcing strict consequences for people who violate the law, including the administrators of deep fake websites having required paying heavy fines,
      2. Stopping the operation of the website if they are involved to go over the limitation,
   2. Passing laws that regulates the usage of deep fake in illegal ways such as online sexual abuse content and child pornography;
7. Recommends all member states to support the non-government organizations that are seeking ways to protect personal privacy by enabling them to work in stronger and more efficient ways by:
   1. Supporting NGOs with necessary equipment and labor force that can be used to protect personal privacy by:
      1. Providing technology and funds,
      2. Sending experts to help,
   2. Sharing parts of what the governments are doing in order to create a friendly alliance between the governments and organizations to collaborate on keeping the rights of personal privacy that can be used for deep fake crimes;
8. Trusts that the UN and all member states will participate in the struggle against deep fake video and audio currently and in the future.