FORUM: Commission on Science and Technology for Development

QUESTION OF: Measures to Develop Strategies against the Spread of Misinformation by Artificial Intelligence

MAIN-SUBMITTED BY: United States of America  
CO-SUBMITTED BY: Brazil, Cambodia, Canada

The Commission on Science and Technology for Development,

*Acknowledging* the potential benefits of AI in advancing scientific research, innovation, and economic development,

*Applauding* the efforts of the United Nations on the issue of Measures to Develop Strategies against the Spread of Misinformation by Artificial Intelligence,

*Bearing in mind* the AI Safety Summit hosted by the government of the UK, AI Safety Institute,

*Concerned about* the growing prevalence of misinformation spread by AI systems, which can have detrimental effects on societies, democracies, and public trust,

*Emphasizing* the need for comprehensive strategies to mitigate the spread of misinformation while preserving the principles of freedom of expression, access to information, and privacy,

*Keeping in mind* that the increasing impact of artificial intelligence (AI) spreading in various ways, including information dissemination, education and communication,

*Observing* various issues that are caused by misinformation from artificial intelligence such as deep fake, fake news that can directly affect real life;

*Recognizing* the importance of international cooperation and collaboration to address the challenges posed by AI-generated misinformation,

*Stressing* the need to take further effective, progressive action in order to ensure genuine gender neutralization in preventative measures against global climate change,

*Stressing* that the current limitation in understanding the logical and linguistical conclusion of AI’s mechanism can be progressively addressed by active intellectual cooperation between different nations,

*Stressing* that unbalance in access and understanding of AI’s mechanism can be solved by the democratization of data and information processed by AI from the cooperation between all four crosses including governance, academia, civil groups, and entrepreneurship;

1. Request relevant parties to establish a national AI Safety Institute and request active collaboration between international organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), to facilitate knowledge sharing, best practices, and capacity building initiatives within and among member states to tackle AI-generated misinformation in multiple scales:
   1. establishing a specialized and dedicated working group to share best practices, conduct research, and develop guidelines to address AI-generated misinformation,
   2. urging ITU to organize capacity-building workshops, conferences, and training programs to enhance the technical capabilities of member states in countering AI-driven misinformation,
   3. encouraging international organizations such as UNESCO to establish online platforms or databases for sharing case studies, success stories, and lessons learned in combating AI-generated misinformation,
   4. developing a cautionary non-discretionary system that facilitates monitoring and evaluating the potential harm of AI models such as bias, misinformation, and uncontrollable behaviors for the present and future by revealing the details of the evaluations and outlining the criteria of the assessment;
2. Call upon member states to establish national and international regulatory frameworks regarding AI technologies and their applications, including measures to address misinformation, and to ensure transparency, accountability, and ethical standards in AI systems in such ways but not limited to:
   1. urging all nations to require AI users in industry to clarify the mechanism of AI and the source of information used to ensure the transparency of industries’ products and services:
      1. requesting corporations to reveal an understanding of their AI model and summaries of copyrighted data used for training by developing the mechanism in which the complex conclusion of AI is explained in a humane logic, marking the limitation and possible error derived from the inference in-context learning of AI, and unveiling with which data source and method was the AI trained.
      2. requesting professionals to reveal the use of AI in all aspects of their professions such as medication, food, military, journalism, commercial content, R&D, and more.
      3. developing and implementing AI detecting tools such as Zero GPT to ensure that the AI regulatory policies are applied,
   2. requiring all AI industries to undergo an AI detective process affirmed or developed by the various national or international AI Safety Institutes to minimize the potential uncontrollable biased behaviors from respective AI models by varying degrees according to the following developmental periods:
      1. being able to enunciate in human logic what information is definitively by boolean values and what information incorporates the element of nuance and different perspectives.
      2. being able to weigh the varying degrees of nuanced information by horizontal and vertical analysis.
      3. further encouraging scholars, citizens, policymakers, and entrepreneurs to come up with the next collectively viable steps in which the ability of such detective AI to alleviate and optimize the misinformation circumstances;
3. Urge all member nations that have a leading role in the development of artificial intelligence to create an advanced A.I. algorithm that can effectively discern and deal with multiple levels of information, which provides a fundamental framework to combat misinformation consequently:
   1. stimulating collaboration between governments and experts researching AI technologies designed to identify and notify the user of the certain levels of risk the information might have,
   2. actively incentivizing the employment of the workers and the experts in related fields with higher salaries, optimized working conditions, diversified national background and portfolios of elite workers, and other additional environmental benefits;
4. Call for the investigation and creation of statutes about AI’s untailored appropriation of raw data and following infringing usage of information, possibly misinformation, to adapt real-world complications from the usage of AI:
   1. encouraging all related statutory officials and civil groups to cooperate on creating AI-information-specific laws based on the investigation of the real and simulated ethical disputes on the decision made by AI,
   2. empowering the voices of individuals in the face of algorithms’ interpretation by demanding the entire linguistic interpretation of how AI processed the case associated with individuals as a basic presupposition of such a lawsuit;
5. Encourage the establishment of public-private partnerships and international cooperation to combat misinformation effectively;
   1. calling for the creation of collaborative platforms or consortiums involving governments, private sector entities, and academic institutions to share resources, expertise, and data illustrated logically and linguistically about the technical mechanism of AI’s processing information deriving certain conclusions and encourage stakeholders to research the aggregate impact of AI processed information in human knowledge pools such as news media, scientific journals, multi-sensory platform, and more,
   2. encouraging the equal allocation of research grants and funding across all participated stakeholders to support crucial interdisciplinary research projects focusing on AI-driven solutions to combat misinformation,
   3. urging technology companies and social media platforms, that have superior understanding and access to AI, to actively collaborate with governments and civil society organizations to participate in efforts to democratize the esoteric nature of AI and alleviate the unbalanced gap between them;
6. Urge member states to invest in educational programs and capacity building to promote media literacy, critical thinking, and digital literacy skills among citizens, with a particular focus on vulnerable populations:
   1. calling for the integration of media literacy and critical thinking education into national curricula at all education levels, ensuring that students are equipped with the skills to evaluate information and identify critically,
   2. adding necessary knowledge and tools to teach the ability to evaluate information in training programs for educators,
   3. encouraging member states to provide training programs and workshops for educators, journalists, and information professionals to enhance their understanding of AI technologies and their role in combating misinformation,
   4. urging member states to prioritize digital literacy initiatives aimed at vulnerable populations, including marginalized communities, elderly individuals, and individuals with limited access to information technology,
   5. encouraging all nations to include the basic mechanism of AI in the teaching curriculum to educate individuals on simple knowledge of artificial intelligence;
7. Encourage all member nations to enhance their understanding of misinformation by artificial intelligence through means including but not limited to:
   1. creating effective advertisements in social network services such as X, Facebook, YouTube, and more,
   2. inviting public figures and intellectuals to open public and private summits to exchange intellectual and practical ideas,
   3. encouraging member states to stimulate public consultation in formulating and implementing AI policies.