Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence		**Arjan Chakravarthy**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The Association for the Advancement of Artificial Intelligence(AAAI) is one of few organizations across the globe that is solely devoted to the research and development of artificial intelligence(AI). Founded in 1979, the association is headquartered in Menlo Park, California and is a nonprofit organization. The organization originally began as an American-based association and was formerly known as the American Association for Artificial Intelligence. However since the old name imposed limitations on the organization, the panel decided to change the name. Despite originally being an American association, a large percentage of the membership of the AAAI includes authors outside of the U.S. Despite holding conferences in North America, AAAI's activities and tasks are not categorized with America. AAAI also has ties with the UN. Recently, the secretary general of the UN commented that artificial intelligence is "a new frontier" that will make "advances moving at warp speed." In addition, he also stated that "the time has arrived for all of us – governments, industry and civil society – to consider how artificial intelligence will affect our future." Many UN members believe that with the proper utilization of AI, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) will become a much simpler task. According to a study conducted by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs(UN DESA), 3D printing, a process performed using AI, can change the way products are made further resolving manufacturing issues.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF AAAI

Over the past few decades, there have been multiple attempts to limit the use of autonomous weapon systems (AWS). In 2012, the Human Rights Watch published a report in November of 2012 which first spurred the debate on autonomous weapons. In addition to the report, Stephen Goose, the executive director of the Human Rights Watch and member of the AAAI, also publicized the detrimental effects of AWS in January of 2015. He spoke about limiting or even potentially banning the use of AWS. He also referred to other campaigns such as the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots and the Human Rights Watch in 2012. The Campaign to Stop Killer Robots was a campaign established by the Human Rights Watch in April of 2013 and consists of approximately 50 organizations across two dozen countries. The campaign modeled itself after similar campaigns used to limit other types of weapons. This campaign was quite successful and was signed and ratified by numerous nations. Another attempt to tackle the use of Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS) was the Autonomous Weapons: Open Letter. The letter was addressed to the United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). The open letter was opened in the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence (IJCAI) in front of representatives from different countries. After the reading, 19 nations supported the ban against killer

robots. The open letter also received applause from many private individuals across 26 nations. These individuals included Stephen Hawking, Elon Musk, Steve Wozniak and Stephen Goose. Overall, this open letter was very successful in convincing nations and individuals to ban the use of AWS within their nation during conflicts and wars.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR AAAI
After the establishment of the AAAI, the organization immediately assembled a set of goals. To respond to problems resulting from the use of AI, AAAI decided to establish a mission statement similar to other associations. First, AAAI aims to promote the responsible use and increase a public understanding of AI. The institution achieved this by publishing a magazine promoting AI. Secondly, the organization works towards training AI specialists in order to understand the potential of current AI in future developments. AAAI's mission statement compliments these goals as it aims "…to promote research in, and responsible use of, artificial intelligence." AAAI does not have a stated objective regarding AWS, but many of its members have signed onto open letters and other programs tackling the production and distribution of autonomous weapons. In addition, the AAAI, like many other organizations, has a code of ethics which it is adapting to cover AWS. It can be assumed that the AAAI favors strict controls on autonomous weapons.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
The delegate of the AAAI believes that there are countless solutions to tackle the issue of production, distribution and consumption of autonomous weapons. One possible solution is to draft an international framework describing the proper and permitted use of AWS. Since many nations have been reluctant to ban or even take any action regarding AWS due to its beneficial effects during transnational and international conflicts, establishing this framework will create guidelines by which nations may use AI responsibly. Member states can also increase public understanding of this issue by spreading awareness about the detrimental effects of autonomous weapons through educational programs, public service announcements, and advertisements. Another solution could be to donate to campaigns and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that actively work towards banning lethal autonomous weapon systems (LAWS). This delegate also requests the UN to establish limits on the number of AWS a nation may possess. This will ensure that nations do not overproduce AWS and will help nations reduce their dependency on autonomous weapons during conflicts. Furthermore, penalties can be implemented in order to penalize nations that exceed their limit. This delegate also requests the establishment of a new artificial intelligence body that solely focuses on combining research conducted by every nation. As a result, nations should be open to sharing any information discovered from their conducted research. This will ensure that information and research is shared between nations further resulting in a combined effort towards reaching new heights in the field of AI. Finally, this delegate urges organizations and world bodies such as the UN and AAAI to establish treaties that ban particular LAWS. For example, the effects Unmanned Aerial Vehicles have had on civilians has been detrimental over the past decades. Drafting a treaty to ban UAVs can be used to solely restrict the use of UAVs by any government. With the help of these solutions, regulating LAWS can be achieved in the next few decades

AGIRI	AGIRI.org Artificial General Intelligence Research Institute	David Wang

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

Artificial General Intelligence Research Institute is a small team of individuals committed to bucking the trend toward AI conservatism, and explicitly working toward the grand goal of true artificial general intelligence. AGIRI's mission is to foster the creation of powerful and ethically positive Artificial General Intelligence. We realize that AGI is a huge and speculative quest, in which success is far from guaranteed. But we believe that if we don't take the step to take this risk and make this happen, no one will ever do so. Physically, we are a distributed organization. Some of us are based in the US, and some are based in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, working on Novamente-related projects via the software consulting firm Vettatech. Others are located in Poland, Britain, Rio de Janeiro and other locales. AGIRI is a registered Delaware nonprofit corporation.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS OF AGIRI

The general promotion of AGI research, in the academic and commercial communities, and the popular media. The development of cognitive theory that is pragmatically useful to AGI design. Currently the focus is on a particular theoretical approach that involves modeling intelligent systems as Self-Modifying, Evolving Probabilistic Hypergraphs (SMEPH). The creation, deployment and teaching of AGI software systems. The application of AGI technologies in ethically positive ways. The study of the theoretical properties of AGI systems, including the interface between AGI and general complex-systems studies, and the potential dynamics of interaction between AGI and society at large. The Novamente AI Engine is a software system, under development, aimed at the lofty goal of true artificial general intelligence (also known as strong artificial intelligence) -- at the human level and beyond. While AGIRI is interested in supporting AGI development in general, and in particular in promoting AGI development based on the "Self-Modifying, Evolving Probabilistic Hypergraph" approach, at present nearly all of AGIRI's AGI-engineering-and-design focus is oriented toward the Novamente system. The Novamente AI Engine has significant conceptual similarities with the Webmind AI Engine, that was created over the period 1997-2001 by the R&D Division of the now-defunct firm Webmind Inc. But Novamente is a fundamentally different type of AI system from Webmind, including a completely different software architecture and a new and more sophisticated mathematical foundation.
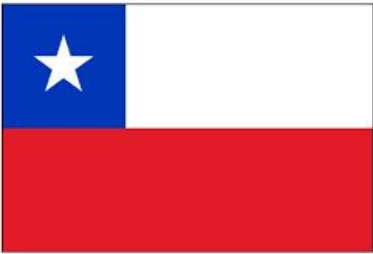
AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR AGIRI

The field of AI began with dreams of creating machines with human-level and even superhuman intelligence. But over the years it has drifted into a focus on "narrow AI" -- software programs that deal exclusively with specific areas like chess, medical diagnosis, mathematics, vision or robot arm control. These programs are very good at what they do, but they lack the ability to generalize their knowledge across different domains, as well the ability to reflect on themselves or create fundamental innovations and insights. The potential payoff is, after all, spectacular. As many futurist thinkers have observed, true AI may be the last big innovation humans ever make. Because if one can create a software program with a

roughly human level of general intelligence, this program will most likely be able to learn to program and do AI theory and thus to improve its own intelligence. The creation of a real AGI thus has the potential to lead to a process of exponentially increasing computational intelligence, resulting in software whose intelligence and general capability vastly exceeds that of human beings. The existence of such software could lead to radical transformation of the human race itself, and to further developments we humans literally can't even dream of. The field of interdisciplinary and integrative activity termed Artificial General Intelligence (also known as strong artificial intelligence) is comprised of scientific and philosophical investigation, mathematics, software engineering, and other fields. AGI is a whole-systems-focused alternative to the traditional and fragmented fields found under the scope of Artificial Intelligence, often termed Good Old Fashioned Artificial Intelligence, or GOFAI. The goal of AGI research is the creation of broad human-like and trans-human intelligence, rather than simply "smart" systems that can operate only as tools for human operators in narrowly-defined domains.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

What differentiates AGIRI from many other techno-visionaries, however, is that we have a concrete plan for moving toward these goals. Although our work is guided by ambitious long-term visions, our strategy for realizing these visions is practical and down-to-earth. We are committed to spreading the word about AGI to the general public, and increasing the visibility of AGI research in the academic and commercial worlds. But the center of our AGI work is a specific mathematical and conceptual model of intelligence which focuses on the notion of "Self-Modifying, Evolving Probabilistic Hypergraphs" (SMEPH). Inspired by this novel general approach, AGIRI is cooperating with the commercial firm Novamente LLC on the development of the Novamente AI Engine, an in-development software system that we believe has the potential to lead to the creation of a powerful AGI system.The Novamente engine embodies a unique, complex-systems based approach to AI, integrating aspects of many prior AI projects and paradigms. We are seeking to use Novamente to create a "baby AI mind" which can be taught through intensive interaction. The ideas underlying the Novamente system and the "Novababy" project are based on years of prior research by Dr. Ben Goertzel, Dr. Pei Wang and others. The Novamente AI Engine codebase also has shorter-term applications in several practical domains, including bioinformatics, data mining and information retrieval. The pursuit of these practical applications is the concern of AGIRI's commercial affiliate, Novamente LLC. Novamente LLC has licensed Novamente technology to the startup firm Biomind LCC for use in genetics and proteomics applications. Additional applications in other domains are anticipated. The founding members of the AGIRI team have been working together for about 20 years -- first (1998-2018) on the Webmind AI system, and then on Novamente.

Chile		Hiroko Kawase

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The Republic of Chile is a South American Country with a population of 17.491 million people. The Incas conquered Northern Chile in the 15th century but then were conquered by Spain themselves in 1533. It wasn't until February 18th of 1818 that Chile became independent from Spain. 1833 was the golden year of Chile as the economy rapidly grew, the new constitution was established. and infrastructures were built. However, after 1873, Chile suffered through an economic recession as the price of wheat, silver, and copper fell drastically. To make matters worse, in 1879 a war started with Chile against Bolivia and Peru as tension grew over disputed over territory and raised taxes on exports from Bolivia. Chile ended up sealing the victory, however, fell into a civil war shortly after. After a century later, the president of Chile in 1970, Augusto Pinochet turning the country into communism which leads to political disaster. However in 1989 when Pinochet gave the powers of the people to vote on presidency things started to turn around. Since the dark times currently in modern Chile, the Congress has grown stronger and their economy has prospered.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHILE

Chile has recognized the potential of Artificial Intelligence on the economy and has started conducting research since 1971 during the control of President Salvador Allende when the government established the CYBERSEN project. The CYBERSEN project was aimed to help manage the national economy through the decision distributed support system.   Chile was also the first South American country to introduce ES technology into the workforce when they started using it for fault diagnosis in the mining industry during the 1980s. ES technology designs manufactures and distributes industrial laser systems for cutting, drilling, engraving, etc. It was during the early 1970s that Chile has started to understand the value of artificial intelligence, which led to them hosting the first International Symposium on Artificial Intelligence in South America. However, the state of Chile recognizes all uses and forms hold negative potential for the environment, people, and economy of a nation. For example, AWS (Autonomous weapons) are considered unethical and Chile has taken action in order to regulate the usage of AWS. More specifically, , in the campaign to stop killer robots, Chile was the fifth country to call for a ban on autonomous weapons, on 14th April 2016. In 2016, 19 states have called for a ban on AWS, 12 being from South America.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR CHILE

On the subject of AI, Chile has clear objectives that they have taken steps towards. In regards to AWS, Chile aims to regulate the uses and boundaries and potentially ban the use of AWS due to the ethical and

legal concerns. , AWs would be not be held responsible for the harms they cause in the legal perspective, as they are machines do not delegate the responsibility of attacks. However, it is considered unethical because the controversy arises between the answers to the question should machines be able to determine life or death? Wouldn't it be disregarding human dignity? For the research and development of AI, Chile recognizes the economic and social value it has on the South American and global community. Seeing as it improves the workforce and economy with more efficiency in production make.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

For all issues, raising awareness is one of the most important yet overlooked solutions. The public understanding of AI is limited so people tend to not understand the full potential of benefit or harm it can bring to a single nation. When the public is more educated, it will help to promote AI research as well as help raise awareness of AWS's flaws. For the issue of AWS in particular, working with industries can be an alternative solution as it will help cut ties with investors investing in dangerous weapons, For economic implications of weak AI, government control is needed so shall embrace and guide new technologies. In addition, workers who are impacted by any harm caused by AI should be given support.

French Republic		Vivi Lin

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The French Republic, commonly known as France, includes six regions which are the metropolitan France, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, and Reunion. Even though there are many different parts of France, the one we are focusing on is the metropolitan France. It is a country in western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and is in between Italy, Spain, and Belgium. It is the third largest country in Europe and is the 13th richest country in Europe with a ＄41,690 GDP per capita in 2017. The country has a total population of 67,106,161, including all five other overseas regions. France has also influenced many different things in our everyday lives such as art, politics, food, and history since it is one of the oldest countries on Earth.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN FRANCE

France may not be one of the top countries that have succeeded milestones, or had many breakthroughs or has the most progressed AI technology, but it has many professionals and scientists that are studying AI as their major or as their profession. There are also projects that have been implemented and took action already, which includes the CNRS project, also known as the National Center for Scientific Research. The CNRS project is a project that researches on different areas of science which includes Biological Science, Chemistry, Earth Science & Astronomy and of course includes Information Science & Technology. The project that focuses on technology is called the INS21, it contains six main areas in total, and one of them is artificial intelligence and the interaction between robotics and human, which makes them the only project in the nation that primaries the topic AI. The National Projects' main goal is to let the French electronic industry to master the techniques from the basic technologies and components to the final products that incorporate with hardware and software systems. The project includes seven separate projects in total including VLSI/CAD tools, Software Engineering, CAD/ CAM, Computer Aided Instruction, Automatic Translation, Display Hardware, and Basic Components. Most of them are related to fifth generation technology, and people could perceive some similarities with other international projects about the fifth generation. Also, the Cooperative Research Projects were proposed after the national projects in 1983. It's a project that many research institutions are discussing some fundamental and basics' cooperative assignment. This is essentially a technology transfer project, so they made it into a long-term initiative assignment. One of the objectives is to gather a small team or group to discuss common topic and resources that relate to fifth generation problems. Even though this project is still in the preparation stage, but leading research organizations like CNRS, CNET, INRIA, universities should be the main participants. France also has some fundamental methods that include reasoning models, proof methods, and learning, which helps the country to build a stable and potential future for AI in the nation. It can also improve the general knowledge of AI in France.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR FRANCE

France wishes to improve its country's AI technology by changing the public image and enhancing AI relationship with the industrial and authorities. So in France, there are two main public images. One of them is just that artificial intelligence can be seen in many magazines and interest many people especially the industrial industry into the idea. The other image is a somewhat negative one; it includes three reasons. One is that France is usually known for having good qualities in theoretical and formalized science. However, some scientists still think that AI isn't a field instead is it still a kind of experimental science, which some scientist think that it offends their French spirit. Since one of the flaws of France's AI is that there's some misunderstanding with people about AI this topic. Also, getting more funds and aids for future complex projects or plans is also important because it is one of the main problems why France's AI is progressing so slowly. However, France is still able to perform high-quality experiments. Since France already has a right amount of people that can complete tasks, all they need is the money and sponsors to fund the country to be capable and ready to start new projects.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

France is a part of many relevant international organizations which includes the UN, EU and other major organizations. It would be easy to ask other countries to help since we are already helping other countries like the USA and China on AI researches. When cooperating with other countries, we should use the most efficient way to use AI. For example, the AWS weapons should be controlled by a human . Since letting the machine choose the target is just giving them the power to discriminate humans whether we like it or not, giving them the ability to do things that even we humans aren't allowed to do is giving too much freedom for AWS to exceed their potential and limit. We should cooperate with elites around the world to bring AI to a different level in society. Since the main usage or reason AI was built for is to make we human's jobs and tasks more accessible, to let them do the calculating and analyzing and we do the communicating and socializing. We should make them into more efficient and effective tool to be able to allow us access and enable them in our everyday life.

Germany		**Hermes Loh**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

From two brutal world wars, Germany rose from economic depression to become the most economically advanced nation in Europe as of today, as well as the second most populous nation in the continent. As part of multiple organizations including the UN and the EU, the country is a key contributor to both the world's and Europe's economic, political and defence organizations. In 1988, the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence (Deutsches Forschungszentrum für Künstliche Intelligenz) was established and to this day remains one of the largest non-profit contract research institutes for AI in the world. The DFKI also has multiple campuses across Germany and researches multiple aspects of Artificial Intelligence. In addition to that, Germany is establishing a new technological zone, called the Cyber Valley, whose primary target is to further research in Artificial Intelligence and Robotics.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN GERMANY

Germany has made clear its intentions to not just regulate the use of AWS but outright ban it. At the recent Munich Security Conference, Germany expressively made it clear that they would not be procuring any AWS for their country, and has since joined many other countries including Australia, Canada and the UK in denouncing the development and use of AWS. While Germany is not going to push for the development of AWS, it has made clear that it will defend itself from potential attacks by foreign nations employing the technology. Other actions by the UN include introducing several frameworks and protocols such as the 1980 UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR GERMANY

The first goal towards regulating autonomous weapons systems is to define what AWSs are, as the world is currently lacking an adequate and international definition for it. Another objective that should be prioritized is the stalling of further development of AWS as this could potentially trigger an arms race. Also, the implementation of regulations into current weapon conventions and war conventions should be made a focus. The goal of Germany as a more technologically advanced nation is to further develop the technology of AI to the point where it is safe to integrate it into society and benefit the world. Regarding AWS, Germany has already made its intentions clear by pledging not to use the technology, and hopes that other nations will follow its example and abandon the precarious tech.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

AWS are dangerous since they are not controlled by humans, and many problems stem from that. A couple of viable solutions that could be considered are setting regulations, raising awareness and the outright banning of the systems. First, setting regulations would be effective because it would limit the extent of which governments would be able to employ AWS, and to what extent can they be built. For example, a good regulation could be the limitation of armaments on AWS because it has the potential to greatly reduce the chance of collateral damage and unnecessary violence. Another regulation could potentially be that governments would have to inform and obtain the UN's approval to utilize AWS, this

could reduce the circumstances under which AWS would be used, and therefore decrease the chance of accidents, while Germany understands that many nations would be hesitant to do this as it relinquishes a modicum of their military control, Germany also believes that some serious steps such as this must be taken in order to fully address the issue of the regulation of AWS. Raising awareness would be beneficial because it would inform the public of the threat of these weapons to themselves as well as make them question the morality of using AWS and so therefore help the issue. Third, while the outright banning of AWS may be detrimental to many countries who employ it to bolster their military, it is a logical course to take as it resolves the issue at the origin.

Republic of India		Patrick Lin

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

India, or officially known as the Republic of India, is a country in South Asia. It is the second most populated country in the world (over 1.2 billion people) and the most populous democracy in the world. After the Indian Rebellion of 1857 that overthrew the East India Company, it led to the direct administration of India by the British government. The administration of India by the British government created a British-style parliamentary system. Later, public life gradually emerged all over India, causing the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885. From the 15th day of August 1947, India became an independent country because of the Indian Independence Act passed by the British Parliament. With this, the British no longer have control over India. This is known as the Partition of India. However, what came with the Partition of British India is the creation of the 2-independent government, Pakistan and India. This caused the Indo-Pakistani wars and conflicts, which was caused because of the Kashmir conflict, a territorial conflict between India and Pakistan. Since the Partition of India, India has grown into a world super power. In 2017, the Indian economy was the world's sixth largest by nominal GDP. Following market-based economic reforms in 1991, India became one of the fastest-growing major economies and is considered a newly industrialized country. However, India continues to face the challenges of poverty, corruption, malnutrition, and inadequate public healthcare. India is connected to a lot of countries for economy and has many allies around the world. India has a military relationship with Russia, and Israel. Moreover, India also has a strong strategic partnership with the United States. India has also played an important and influential role in other international organizations like the East Asia Summit, World Trade Organization, and International Monetary Fund (IMF). India is currently seeking a permanent seat in the UN Security Council, along with the other G4 nations. (Brazil, Germany, India, Japan).

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN INDIA

India is not concerned about the negative economy impact of weak AI, but rather the funding and the clear policies regarding to the development of AI. The Indian government has already set up an Artificial Intelligence Task Force, constituted by Government of India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, with the goals of maximizing AI for economic benefits, establishing a policy/legal framework to accelerate deployment of AI technologies, and creating recommendations for specific Government, Industry and Research programs. To continue, companies like Google and Microsoft are using India as a proving ground for launching AI-based applications and taking a few initiatives to boost AI talent with training programs. Also, a report stated that India would see a 60% rise in the demand for AI and machine learning professionals by 2018. That shows the importance of AI in India's economy. By brining AI to the common people, it will not only create jobs, but also improve quality of life from healthcare to agriculture. For greater advancements in AI, the Indian government will double its allocation to the 'Digital India' program to $480 Million in 2018-19. These money will be invested extensively in research, training and skill development in robotics and AI. As the prime minister of India Narendra Modi

said, "With the arrival of artificial intelligence, bots and robots' productivity will further go up, but there are also fears of rising human redundancy because there's a competition between mind and the machine. Such fears are neither unfounded nor new. At every stage of technology evolution, we have faced such doubts and questions," We should not fear artificial intelligence, but rather embrace it into our future.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR INDIA

As a country with a population of 1.3 billion people, India believes that AI is crucial for the future of India. As the development for AI advances, India would like to promote the use of AI, and to support the development of Artificial Intelligence from the weak AI that is being used right now into real Artificial Intelligence. India would like to create a policy for the use of AI in India, and to implement AI into Indians' social life. If AI is implemented into people's common life, it can greatly improve quality of life for Indians. For example, if AI is implemented into India's health care system, it can help diagnose illnesses, monitor critical care through collecting digitized data or generating data, and provide analyses and make decisions based on the data collected. AI can also bring health care to rural areas, where hospitals are understaffed and lack important technology. India would like to implement AI into people's common daily life, urge the funding for AI, and set clear legal grounds for the use/development of AI.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

India has some good relations with other countries; for instance, the United States and Britain. Thus, one good idea that will help fund and advance the development of Artificial Intelligence is the creation of a database containing progress and technology regarding the development of Artificial Intelligence. The database will help boost every country in the UN for the development of Artificial Intelligence through the sharing of technology using the database. This will encourage global coordination for AI development. If countries don't want to participate in the creation of such database, an alternative is to create a fund for countries to donate money for the implementation of AI in LEDC's. The fund will help boost theses' LEDC's with the development of AI and the implementation of AI. Moreover, another solution is to create a resolution in the security council in order create the basic legal groundwork for the use of AI and development of AI. This will insure that countries are embracing and guiding AI, instead of blocking it due to fears of rising unemployment rates. Another component that is crucial for the development of AI is for each country to create clear policies for AI, ensuring that each country is using AI for good, and not for strategic advantage during war. This could be ensured through the hiring of UN certified examiners that will visit and look over each countries progress during the development of AI. By implementing this solution, this will ensure that AI will be creating positive economic impact, rather than for the development of AI for the military. Another solution would be that each country would need to declare any new program created specified for the use of AI, and that will ensure that AI will be put into good use. By implementing these solutions. we could ensure that funding and the development of AI will increase and speed up, and successfully embracing AI into our lives.

Ireland		Justin Seo

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION
The Republic of Ireland, is an island country located in Western Europe, left of the United Kingdom (UK). The Kingdom of Ireland was established in 1002, when Brian Boru united Irish regional kings under one ruling King. The island of Ireland was colonized by the United Kingdom in 1494, and Ireland was ruled over as a part of England until the Irish Rebellion in 1641. Then, the Irish established a Catholic government. Ireland united with Scotland and England to form the United Kingdom (UK) of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800. Ireland joined the United Nations (UN) in 1955. Ireland has been trying to apply artificial intelligence to different aspects of Ireland's society, such as the following medical advancements: cancer treatment, newborn-monitoring, and other diagnosis of diseases with little to no indicators of the disease. As artificial intelligence (AI) can analyze indicators of diseases much more accurately and faster than people, AI is also anticipated to be applied to purposes other than medical purposes. AI can be utilized for sentencing people judiciously, and determining a fair sentence. Ireland is looking forward to a more active use of AI.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN IRELAND
AI has been used in commercial endeavors since the mid-1990s for fraud detection, and has gained rapid interest in the early 2010s. An achievement Ireland is working towards is to utilize advanced newborn-monitoring technology for newborn vitals in all Irish maternity hospitals by 2019. The UN held a meeting in Geneva about how to increase people's quality of life using AI. Focuses of the meeting included how to help individuals in need, as well as discuss general sustainable development issues, such as distributing food and energy to remote locations using AI. The CEO of Movidius in Ireland has invested €38 million for AI, planning to create 100 AI-related jobs in Ireland. The University of Limerick has created a masters degree program for AI (with the hope to have 50 people enrolled in 2018). From a recent campaign document, there are at least 66 companies working in areas of AI, currently employing about 2,500 people.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR IRELAND
Though this delegate believes that addressing the issue of regulating autonomous weapons and the future research of AI is vital, it is more crucial to address the economic implications of AI. As it is estimated that AI will bring an increase of $15.7 trillion to the GDP worldwide, debating on the economic implications on different industries and how the AI could affect future and existing jobs is critical. Also, how countries could benefit from AI in terms of industries can be another necessary objective for the conference. How and to what extent AI can improve people's lives, especially workers' productivity is an important issue to be addressed upon.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
A solution the country of Ireland would agree upon is to initially invest in research and design (R&D), implementing a larger workforce trained to maintain AI technology. Then, research can be conducted on how AI could be applied to work, to enhance people's productivity and efficiency. The focus of AI needs to be in different industries such as manufacturing and medical analysis. AI used in medical situations,

such as finding indicators of early stages of lethal diseases, are already proven to be effective. AI could make references to other research journals and access the patients' data to determine the patient's status quickly. Ireland would agree upon this solution since it will not only create new and more jobs, but it will also bring profit to the state of Ireland, as a PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers) research analysis has stated. PwC predicts that there will be an estimated €48 billion increase for the Ireland government by 2030.

Italian Republic		Ian Ho

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION
The Italian Republic, more commonly known as Italy, is an European nation with the vast majority of citizens speaking Italian. Italy is a charter member of the European Union and its predecessors, and the nation state has been established 1861 when Sardinia and Sicily, along with the region were united under King Victor Emmanuel II. After an era of parliamentary government, in 1920, Italy established a fascist government under Benito Mussolini, which ended around the end of World War II. After the dictatorship, a democratic government came to be in 1946. In 1999, Italy has joined Economic and Monetary Union. Italy's Southern region are predominantly Private owned business while the South is mainly produces agricultural goods. The Italian economy faces problems such as slow economic growth, it's GDP only raised to 1.5% per year since 2017. It also has a great 37.1% youth unemployment, and 11.4% total unemployment. As of 2017, Italy has a high debt of 131% GDP, which is dangerous to its economy. There is also a 17% GDP underground economy running mostly present in the agricultural, construction, and service areas. Italy is also a charter member of NATO, the European Economic Community (EEC), and its successors the European Commission (EC) and like prior mentioned the European Union (EU).

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN ITALY
The European Commission, Italy being a part of it, has first stated it's goal in AI development. The organization has shown a focus on citizen friendly AI technology, and has emphasized ethical and social problems, not to mention European nation's capability in the field. The EC also has several project ranging from Autonomous Service component to Pattern Analysis and recognition AIs. These development, however, is not of great significance compared to AI development in nations such as China, which has already reached beyond-human-level language recognition at 2015. Italy has categorized it's area of research for AI as mainly the following: Knowledge Representation and Reasoning, Constraint Satisfaction and Optimization, Planning and Scheduling, Automated Diagnosis, AI and Entertainment, Machine Learning and Data Mining, Kernel Machines, Neural Networks and Graphical Models, Multiagent System, Robotics, Genetic and Evolutionary Computation, and Complex Systems. Italian researchers have been participating in the robotics competition since 1990s and have accomplished goals in RoboCups. Italy has also demonstrated a focus on autonomous cars as shown by successful tests of self-drive van by the University of Parma's VisaLab. An example of events Italy has hosted regarding AI was the 50th Anniversary of the 1956 Dartmouth Conference, which being a prominent AI research party shows Italy's involvement in the field of AI development. Italy has managed to make 60% of its exports machinery, technology, and related industries. Numerous companies such as Expert System and CELI are examples of the AI industries in Italy.
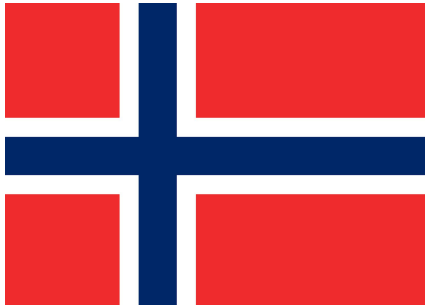
AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR ITALY
Italy, like the rest of Europe, seek to become leaders in the AI industries to be in par with current leaders such as U.S and PRC. According to Armando Varricchio, an Italian ambassador to the U.S, the trade

between the two nation is constantly increasing. It is also a aim for the two nation to increase trade. As mentioned in the EC statement, the objective would be to create AI that is humane and beneficial to the people. In regards to international cooperation, Italy would contribute to global effort through its participation in the European Union. Through the matter of AI military technology, Italy would contribute the effort of preventing immoral use of AI weapon through its participation in the European Commission, which has stated it's desire for humane AI development.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

As previously mentioned, Italy has a Northern region with numerous private corporation and these private sectors may play a prominent role in the future development of AI within the nation. Needless to say, having good ties with the U.S would provide Italy with more opportunities to learn from nations currently leading in AI development. It is also crucial that Italy continue action within the EU and EC as a crucial aspect in AI development is the ability to obtain large data, and being a part of an organization makes it easier for Italy to obtain large data needed for the learning of the AI programs. Continual development of Italy's current mechanical manufacturing sector would prove helpful for AI development. What is most important however should be redirection in the EC's stance on the issue of AI development. For EC needs to put less emphasis on the morality of the issue and rather to increase spending in inviting foreign experts. The close ties and efficient interactions between universities and tech firms in Italy may also prove to be important in developments in the future.

| **Norway** | | Austin Wen |

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

Norway, a sovereign state aad united monarchy in Europe, has King Harald V as the current king in Norway and Erna Solberg as the Prime Minister. Because Norway is also a constitutional Monarchy, Norway divides state power between Parliament, the Cabinet, and the Supreme court. Norway is relatively well off in terms of its economy. The country has the fourth-highest per capita income in the world according to the World bank and IMF lists. It also has the world's largest sovereign wealth fund, with a value of USD 1 trillion. However, its GDP is only 49th place worldwide. Norway's living conditions are also extremely well off. Since 2009, Norway has had the highest Human Development Index ranking in the world. It also ranked first on the World Happiness Report, the OECD Better Life Index, the Index of Public Integrity, and the Democracy Index. This high ranking is partly because of the fact that Norway takes care of its population semi-actively.   This means that the population gives the government a lot of money through taxes, and gets back free health care, economical safety, and free education. In the end, Norway's political ties include being part of NATO, the UN, and maintaining good relationships with the European Union and the United States.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN NORWAY

Though Norway has not agreed to any resolutions or treaties for banning autonomous weapons yet, it has joined the "Campaign to stop Killer Robots", a global coalition of 64 international, regional, and national non-governmental organizations in 28 countries that calls for preemptive ban on fully autonomous weapons. This topic has also prompted Norway to speak on the first debate in May 2013 at the Human Rights Council. However, this doesn't mean that Norway absolutely hates AI as a whole. In fact, it has its own website, Norwegian.AI. This website invites you to join Norway in creating companies and new innovative technologies through the use of AI

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR NORWAY

Autonomous Weapons Systems (AWS) are, as defined as the US department of defense: A weapon system that does not require human intervention to do its job after it has been activated. However, due to many new developments being made in this field, there is no actual internationally recognized definition yet. The issue with these weapon systems are that they are considered ethically immoral. If a human is not behind the decision to kill, then how can anyone be sure that these non discriminatory machines won't kill innocent lives? For example, automated missile systems have accidentally harmed civilians in many instances. There are also many other legal and security issues concerning AWS such as the problem of "how to punish machines for killing" and malfunctioning algorithms. Though it may seem unimportant now, such trivial matters such as sentry guns or missile systems might just escalate into something else (Harmful nano technology etc.) if nothing is done. Norway proposes to initiate and pursue a new legally

binding instrument to control the development and use of AWS or any other weapon system that could challenge the fundamental principle of war.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Norway would definitely support an immediate effort in creating an international definition for AWS. Because there is no actual definition right now, the only thing stopping these weapons from being used are the International Humanitarian Laws:

- framework of the 1980 United Nations Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW)
- Protocol I restricts weapons with non-detectable fragments.
- Protocol II restricts landmines, booby traps.
- Protocol III restricts incendiary weapons.
- Protocol IV restricts blinding laser weapons (adopted on October 13, 1995, in Vienna)

Unfortunately, this still leaves many loopholes that can be exploited as new advances in this field are made everyday. After making the definition, Norway would support raising public awareness about the dangers that come with using AWS. If citizens understand how dangerous these weapons are, they can vote and petition for the side of government that supports the regulation of autonomous weapons. Finally, Norway proposes that there should be limits to what an inventor or company can create. If regulations are placed, these people won't accidentally stumble upon a way to create a weapon of mass destruction.

OpenAI		Austin Wang

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION

OpenAI, founded in 2015 by Elon Musk and Sam Altman in the US, is a non-profit AI research company that dedicates on discovering and enacting the path to safe and friendly AI for peaceful purposes. The organization freely collaborates with other institutions and researchers by making its patents and research open to public. The company is concerned that if someday AI gains the ability to redesign itself at an ever-increasing rate like an unstoppable "intelligence explosion", as Stephen Hawking describes it, the unethical aspect and AI's capability to act without human intervention could cause human extinction. As a result, general AI is a possible existential threat to humanity and must be solved with deep research to propose strategic solutions. To be clear, OpenAI's mission is to build safe AI and ensure its benefits are as widely and evenly distributed as possible. Currently, the company has 60 full-time engineers and researchers dedicated to working towards the mission regardless of selfish incentives. The research is long term, as AI still requires fundamental advances to be able to help humanity; being at the forefront at the field, the company could influence the conditions under which AI is created. Lastly, the company publishes its research through blogs and creates open-source software tools for accelerating AI research; but there are still appropriate processes for keeping technologies private when safety concerns are present.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN OPENAI

One of the greatest advancements of AI occurred in 1997 when DeepBlue, a self-learned chess playing computer from IBM defeats world chess champion Garry Kasparov. This proved the outsmarting capability of AI to help humans make decisions under competitive and crucial situations. However, if AI were to be brought without ethical concerns to the world, it could defeat humans like a chess competition without human intervention. This brings the question of whether AI should be used to help human make decisions not only during war but also in daily lives, because once triggered, AI could destruct the basis of the society thus greatly affecting its economy. During the International 2017 Dota 2 video game tournament, OpenAI let an AI bot play 1v1 demonstration game against Dendi, who played and lost. The bot had learned by playing against itself for only two weeks of time, and that the learning software was only a stepping stone in creating software that could handle more complex tasks like surgery. The risky side is since AI is capable to react fast under extremely competitive environments where skill is essential, this makes AI a very suitable weapon to use for actual battle. Therefore, if AI power is brought to the real world, its overpowering skills to perform devastating tasks such as killing lives could be catastrophic to humans. In 2011, Watson, an IBM question answering computer, wins the top prize in Jeopardy. This demonstrates AI's capability to access and compile enormous amounts of information to help humanity make decisions. However, if Watson was to continue to improve, but falls into only few people's hands under poor treatment and selfish reasons, AI could lose control of its superpower and act unethically as a deadly weapon. As a result, OpenAI aims to spread the power of AI as even as possible, so then there's not a small set of people who can utilize or lose control of AI superpower.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR OPENAI

OpenAI's objective for AI is that although it would bring great benefits to humanity because of its unimaginable skills, the potential risk that AI could lead to an intelligence explosion that aims to harm humans without ethics and human intervention brings the possibility of human extinction. Furthermore, OpenAI also fears that if AI was to fall into only the hands of a few individuals, it may be used as a superweapon that is utilized for selfish reasons. To tackle both concerns, OpenAI seeks to invent formal solutions to invent friendly AI that promotes peace, the company also aims to empower and even out the power of AI to as many people as possible, so then there no one person dominating others with AI superpower; making that idea of using AI for war greatly unmeaningful and reduced.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

To achieve OpenAI's mission, the company was invested by copious amounts of money into AI research with a total of US$1 Billion into its venture. Providing a bearable amount of money for deep and long-term rigorous research. Not only this, the company consists of elite researchers such as Yoshua Bengio as one of the founding fathers of the deep learning movement and Ilya Sutskever as the research director who is a former Google expert on machine learning. With these skilled researchers, the company can conduct efficient research to invent friendly AI that aims to improve the economy. To ensure that AI Weapons are regulated to be not much of a harm to humanity, the company's solution is to make AI's power as evenly distributed as possible for everyone, the company has taken its first step by comparing AI superpower to nuclear warheads in an arms race as they are both existential threats. With RoboSumo, two AI virtual agents owned by different people were to have exactly same capabilities and superpower, so when they compete, no AI wins due to their equal skill. However, if only one person was to have the "red button", the individual could lose control or purposefully bring massive harm to humans only for selfish desires. This shows that by empowering the benefits of AI as even as possible, people would no longer use AI as a weapon for an instrument of war. Instead, they would team up the AI superpowers to bring peace and prosperity to the economy. OpenAI believes that through its constant research on inventing a more peaceful and skilled AI, and also bringing the power of AI to everyone, the company could definitely create the path to a trustable and peaceful AI that benefits the economy.

People's Republic of China		**Aidan Boyle**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF AUTONOMOUS WEAPONS SYSTEMS

As the development of artificial intelligence becomes more and more accepted and used around the world, many will attempt to exploit it to perform dangerous and deplorable tasks. In recent years, the issue of Autonomous Weapons Systems has risen. Though there has not yet been anyone using this form of weapon systems, the threat is very real, and only grows larger as our development and consumption of AI increases. Autonomous weapons systems would be systems that can kill others with drones, without the use of human intervention or decision making. This poses a threat to ethicality and human rights, but China believes that autonomous weapons systems can do good too. Though the threat of drones being controlled solely by computer generated systems that have with the power to kill other people is a scary thought, one must consider how more human forms of weapons systems are used to kill others, and how accurate they are in finding appropriate targets and sparing innocent lives. According to the New York Times, deaths of unarmed, innocent civilians caused by the United States' drone attacks carried out overseas have been estimated from 207 to as many as 801. With drone attacks utilizing some levels of human control and intervention, there still seems to be a horrific, unfortunate amount of innocent people being murdered by countries like America in their overseas drone attacks. In fact, the United States' very first drone attack murdered an innocent man collecting scrap metal. The Americans were under the impression that the man was Osama Bin Laden, but only because, according to Stanford Law School, of his similar height. This blunder came under the watchful eye of American workers, proving that human intervention in drone strikes can be bad instead of good and that some people cannot and should not be trusted in manually overseeing the usage of drones to kill terrorists.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHINA

In the year of 2017, nations such as Mexico banded together with organizations against the usage of AWS to discuss how to prevent the usage of AWS. Increased knowledge and research into this area of technology was stressed, as well as concerns for race bias in artificial intelligence systems, as well as the issue of distinguishing enemy combatants from innocent civilians. Representatives from Mexican groups against AWS raise concerns over the vagueness of these systems, and cite vagueness as a reason behind banning this technology. There have also been movements from the 25 nations now a part of the Campaign to Stop Killer Robots. They call for the banning of AWS, again citing the vagueness behind our knowledge of these systems, as well as the potential for AWS to cause much harm is used improperly. No nations currently use this technology, but as development of artificial intelligence grows, knowledge and development of AWS will grow as well.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR CHINA

The Republic of China's aims in this area are similar to the rest of the world. Any reasonable nations wish

for innocent people to be spared, and for terrorists to be punished. China believes that terrorists should be fought with drones and AWS, and encourages nations to use this technology in the pursuit of justice in punishing terrorists. China's aims in the usage of AWS is not to ban them, but to use them properly as a tool of international justice.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Nations should use AWS, but how they use them, who uses them, and who makes them is vital to differentiate between international justice and senseless killing with AWS. Independent companies or individual developers should not be utilized, seeing as they will not have as many utilities or ability to create this technology as well as nations such as China willing to sell them. Thus, the United Nations should monitor where nations purchase or develop their AWS in order to ensure the most reliability possible. China also proposes the United Nations monitor nation's usage of AWS in order to ensure that countries do not use them carelessly or wrongly. If the United Nations finds foul play in the deployment or performance of these AWS, they should punish the nation improperly using them, through the International Court of Justice. China also proposes that nations collect data on the people killed by their deployment of AWS, in order to further determine whether or not certain countries should use this technology and to regulate its usage in ensuring no innocent people are killed. These nations should report their data to the United Nations for it to be properly evaluated. The United Nations should also hold the manufacturer responsible for making trustworthy, non-deficient technology for selling. China proposes that countries producing these technologies should be aided financially by the United Nations in order to ensure that only the best, most accurate, most reliable technology can be made. In summary, the United Nations needs to take a very important, very hands-on role in the usage of AWS in order to regulate countries buying proper equipment They must also ensure that the technology is used properly and to make sure that proper technology is made. Though this is a large commitment, China strongly believes that if these steps are carried out, large amounts of innocent civilians being killed by drones will be drastically reduced, reducing human rights violations, saving lives, and improving the world as a whole.

The Russian Federation		Jocelyn Ho

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The Russian Federation, mostly known as Russia, has the largest country in the world by area. It spreads across eleven time zones. Russia's capital Moscow is one of the largest city in the world. The Russian Federation shares border with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia and North Korea. Since Russia is a big country, there were 35 languages considered as the official language in different regions of Russia. However, Russian is the only official language at the national level. After Russia declared independent from the Soviet Union, Vladimir Putin become the President of the Russian Federation, until now. During the past decade, the technology of artificial intelligence had slowly developed over the world. Of course, including Russia. For example, the new Russian military command center, "already has many elements that could be called AI-related,". The Russia president, Putin had declared that "Whoever becomes the leader in this area(AI) will rule the world." For sure, artificial intelligence will play an important role in the future.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN RUSSIA

In the past decade, about 1,500 artificial intelligence research project had served in Russia and received financial support from the state and private sector. Russia also gathered the strongest universities to do researches and advance on this field. During 2017, there were some major international conferences served in Moscow. Scientists from over 30 countries gathered together to discuss and find out methods to apply the technique of artificial intelligence in daily life that benefits human beings in many different areas. However, there were meetings that discuss about the future of lethal autonomous weapon system (LAWS). After the meeting, Russia announced that it will not put any international ban and regulate such weapon. Russia said that there is too less working samples to take any actions against LAWS. People noted that Russian defense contractors are already selling and marketing weapons with artificial intelligence features.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR RUSSIA

Russia will keep on developing and advancing on the artificial intelligence weapons. By improving on this kind of new and powerful weapon system, Russia believes that it could strengthen the country and be beneficial to the international world wide. Since many other countries are also developing their AWS, for example, the United States, China, India, United Kingdom, et cetera. Russia believes that it is necessary to develop such weapon system for balancing out the power in all countries. In the future, artificial intelligence related weapon system and the other things will definitely stand and play an irreplaceable role. Even though there are many uncertainty and unknown influences in the society, but there are no

enough working sample to do further effective and meaningful discussions on LAWS. However, if people can use AWS carefully and use it on the right track, it would certainly be helpful to people.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION

Autonomous weapon system is certainly a dangerous weapon. If people use such kind of extreme humanlike weapon system in the selfish and harmful way, it would damage the society, causing innocent civilians death, or even start serious battles and wars. However, people should not neglect how AWS could benefit people's daily life and countries' military. Russia suggest that such weapon system should not be completely banned, but organize them by setting laws on it. For examples, putting people who invented and used AWS in the negative way in jail. Banning scientists and labs from developing such system forever if their invention had harm the society. Also, the idea of using this beneficial new system correctly should be fully teach to people since people cannot stop what the others want to do, but their ways of thinking could be changed and built up. For example, teaching related knowledges and right stands in schools, making posters and advertisements throughout the city and social medias.

SOUTH KOREA		**Daniel Hsuan**

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The fourth industrialist revolution in the world, consisting the idea of artificial intelligence, cyber physical systems, and computer networks. Not only by the mean of robotic technology, its definition could vary from computer intelligence to cell phone apps. For example, the chess program installed on a computer, or even the Uber app on your phone could possibly replace vast amount of workforce in factories in the near future. The artificial intelligence technology in South Korea is strongly connected to its industrialization process and the main factor that South Korea becoming the world's seventh-largest exporter and 11th-largest economy overall. Back in the days after the World War II, South Korea is technically a Less Economically Developed Country (LEDC). The reason being of South Korea becoming a newly industrialized country is due to its massive economic growth it had since the end of WWII. Right after the WWII, South Korea remained largely dependent on U.S aid, however an internal revolution occurred inside of South Korea in 1961. Its new rulers decided to make South Korea more "independent" and "self reliant" by utilizing the Five-year Plans. Which were designed to increase wealth of a nation and make the nation more politically stable.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTH KOREA

There were a major change in policy within South Korea during the five-year-plan. A change of policy from import substitution (replace imported goods with locally produced goods). Most of the "locally produced" are suppose to be finished manufactured goods. As a result, South Korea's high-tech, service-based economy, skyrocketed South Korea's economy status and overall GDP. With an overall population of over 50 million (higher than canada), and a GDP of 1.4 trillion dollars (37 thousand dollars per capita). South Korea had grown into an economy giant, reducing its poverty rate and showing a steady growth of economy since the 1960s. South Korea had been continually developing technologies, electronics and cars since 1977, and now a worldwide industry competitor. Seoul, as the capital of South Korea, with the population of over 10 million people is now home to Hyundai (car company), Samsung (electronics company), and KIA (car company). As South Korea's economy grew rapidly, its education, social conditions improved too. Which results in many successful South Koreans. For example the former Secretary-General of the United Nations - Ban Ki Moon. South Korea is also now member of many international organizations, including the United Nations, G20, ASEAN - ARF, and World Trade Organization. Socially, South Korea is also ranked as the #1 country to study abroad, and #2 most forward-looking countries. South Korea had established an increasing research efforts for artificial intelligence. South Korea had the third most patent related to AI technologies after the U.S, and Japan. According to the Institute for Information & Communications Technology Promotion, patent applications

in the AI sector grew by 8% average yearly, the survey showed, from 463 in 2005 to 892 in 2017. AI technologies are even used widely for political campaigns. Park Young-sun of the ruling Democratic Party of Korea at the conference on the Fourth Industrial Revolution and AI robots held in central Seoul. The robot, Sophia had helped the president of South Korea to promote the campaign of Park Young-sun. When Google's AlphaGo artificial intelligence (AI) soundly defeated the South Korean Go master Lee Se-dol (2017) at his own strategic board game, nations took notice and more AI technology were developed in South Korea. From Samsung's AI refrigerator, to LG's AI electronic washing machine.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION

Possible solutions for South Korea to resolve the issue of economic implications of weak Artificial Intelligence could vary in different ways, despite the fact that most government around the globe are afraid to embrace new technologies even if they have the ability and resources. The South Korean government should be more proactive with their decision on settling up policies that regulates new AI technologies in order to ensure mutual benefit among companies and government. Finally, AI technology should be more presentable worldwide and they should be more transparent as in international platform; attentions from AI technology is deserved and necessarily for future development and sponsor.

The United Kingdom		Vihaan SAHARIA

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The United Kingdom (UK) is a country in Western Europe that consists of Scotland, England, Northern Ireland and Wales. The UK has a population of over 65 million people that are mainly ethnically white and of Christian faith but over one-fourth of them are not religious. The system of governance present in the UK is parliamentary democracy, in which elected political officials represent groups of people in a nation, as well as a constitutional monarchy, in which monarchs are bound to a specific legal framework and they are not omnipotent. At the height of the British Empire, the UK's empire contained nearly one-fourth of the world's land mass, making it the greatest empire in history. During the first World War, the UK suffered 2.5 million casualties, leaving the nation reeling and the social order in turmoil. After this, the Great Depression occurred, leaving the population in significant economic and social hardship. Despite this, the UK chose to wage war on the Germans after their invasion of Poland and were ultimately successful in defeating them, with the help of other allies. After the Second World War, the UK became one of the permanent five members(P5) of the United Nations(UN) Security Council. However, the war had left the UK considerably weakened and it was at this time that decolonization of former colonies such as India and Pakistan occurred as the UK was economically burdened. The government initiated reforms to help the UK's recovery in post-war years such as the nationalization of several public utilities and industries and the creation of the publicly funded healthcare system, the National Health Service, that is still in order today. Currently, the UK has the fifth largest economy in the world, with a gross domestic product(GDP) of approximately 2.88 trillion USD. Its main natural resources are of fuels such as petroleum, coal, natural gas and metal ores such as iron, zinc and gold with the UK exporting said fuels as well. The majority of the labor force, 83.5%, is in the services industry with less than 2% in the agricultural business. Despite the UK's recent exit from the European Union, it maintains membership and association with the UN, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization(NATO), the World Health Organization(WHO) and several other organizations.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The UK has worked with autonomous weapons systems(AWS) in its Ministry of Defense(MoD) and is in fact a world leader in artificial intelligence(AI) as a new AI company is created every week in the UK. Research estimates show that AI-based industries could add up to 654 billion pounds to the UK economy by 2035. In terms of AWS, the UK is strongly committed to maintaining human control of weapon systems and not allowing machines to take decisions on their own. In fact, government representatives have been quoted several times on this topic. Lord Astor of Hever, a UK politician, said in Parliament, "My Lords, the United Kingdom does not have fully autonomous weapon systems … I must emphasise that any type of weapon system would be used only in strict adherence with international humanitarian law." After the Open Letter that conveyed a warning about the use of autonomous weapons to the UN,

that was signed by important technology leaders such as Elon Musk, the UK MoD announced that autonomous weapons and similar technology "will always be under control as an absolute guarantee of human oversight and authority and accountability". However, the MoD has worked with companies such as BAE Systems on the potential development of fully autonomous drones such as the Mantis and Taranis drones. Despite this, the UK government still ensures that human control is kept of the machines and that the said machines are in strict accordance with military and international humanitarian law.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
The UK's aims and objectives are to continue with the sustainable development and growth of artificial intelligence. In fact, the Business Secretary and Culture Secretary of the UK asked a professor of Computer Science at the University of Southampton and a CEO of a technology company to create a report on how to grow the artificial intelligence industry in the UK. In terms of autonomous weapons, the UK continues to work with companies such as BAE Systems on the development of autonomous machines such as the ones previously mentioned, but does not possess any at the moment. The UK has asserted that it has no intention of creating lethal AWS(LAWS) and does not possess any at the moment either. If the development of LAWS for military purposes was necessary, as government officials in the UK have stated, the UK intends to maintain human control over the operation of weapons systems. The UK is cognizant of the dangers of giving legal authority to machines and keeping autonomous systems of any kind under human control at all points is a top objective. In conclusion, in the future, the UK aims to continue working with artificial intelligence but has no agenda for the creation of LAWS in the military.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS
Creating specific frameworks for fully autonomous weapons systems(FAWS) under the Convention on Conventional Weapons(CCW) and international humanitarian law is a necessary step the world must take in order to solve this issue. This could be done through widespread debates and discourse with member states of UN involved on the issues present regarding the ethics of fully autonomous weapons systems. Countries must debate about whether a machine should truly be allowed to take human lives without human control and the potential consequences the development of FAWS could have on the world. Through this debate, they must try to come to a consensus on the regulations for FAWS and specific rules for their usage and development. This could be achieved through the Group of Governmental Experts on LAWS meeting that was established by CCW in order to bring about change in humanitarian law pertaining to AWS. To conclude, through these solutions and others employed, the usage of autonomous weapons systems can be regulated worldwide in order to ensure safety.

United States of America		Jeni Liu

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION

The USA, better known as the United States of America, has been a leading member of international politics since the Cold War. In the past, the victories of the country during World War 1 and 2 and the end of the Cold War in 1991, has helped the US has remain as one of the most powerful nations in the country, maintaining relatively steady growth, low unemployment and inflation rates, and rapid advances in technology. The US has a majority of white people, along with a black and Asian minority. Prominent religions in the US are Protestants and Roman Catholics. In previous years, the US has withdrew its acceptance from the ICJ (International Court of Justice) and the ICC (International Criminal Court) jurisdiction. The US has one of the most technologically powerful economy, and the US firms have been forefront in the technological advances, especially in computers, medicine, aerospace, and others. Long-term problems in the US include the ever-increasing wage gap, the decreasing investments in deteriorating infrastructure, energy shortages, the increasing age of the population, and the budget deficit for the government. Recently, the US has intensified domestic security control and is collaborating closely with Mexico and Canada in this regard, to monitor illegal transport across borders.

PAST ACTIONS/ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Recently, the US has introduced a new tax plan, including a large proportion for the R and D (Research and Development) towards the AI. However, because of the current immigration policy, many prominent AI companies have been having difficulties recruiting employees, so instead, many have focused on other parts of the world. AI is currently becoming integrated into the US Healthcare system with $300 billion. Additionally, the Obama Administration had previously released reports regarding to the developments of AI. The country believes that AI is the transformative technology that will "underpin future economic and military power", according to Foreign Policy. The government has decided to increase the long-term investments into the R&D of AI, and has been promoting collaboration on AI between private-sector companies and the government itself. They have attempted to develop top AI talents in the States, and has invested to investigate the potential risks and societal disruptions of AI as well. However, the Trump administration has recently again called for the budget for AI to be decreased to only $175 million. Although US government support has waned, US companies still lead the way in AI technology, at least in the healthcare systems. Nowadays, companies with the best AI technology are refusing to work with the military and the government anymore, including Google. However, as China and other countries approach the same status as the US in AI technology key military technologies such as precision guided munitions and stealth aircraft, the Department of Defense hopes that AI will be able to maintain military technological supremacy well into the 21st century. To achieve this, the Department of Defense has partnered up with Silicon Valley to produce more technology for the Pentagon. Unfortunately for the States, Trump's administration has decreased the employees at White House Office of Science and

Technology Policy, demonstrating the utter lack of critical expertise and strategy into AI. The US Treasury Secretary has stated that "AI workforce issues are not even on our radar screen." Now, as the AI investments become crucial for the United States, the attention of the government towards the subject has become lax.

AIMS/OBJECTIVES FOR THE UNITED STATES

Many leading technologists and scientists in America believe that AI is the future, as well as the fact that America is behind China in the AI race. For Google CEO Eric Schmidt, he believes that "the US needs to get its act together as a country", especially when it comes to AI development versus the AI regulation debate. The government's utter lack of interest towards AI developments is clearly shown through Trump's State of the Union speech, where he addressed major issues such as immigration, trade, and national security, but nothing about working to develop the true potential of AI nor the means to enable America to maintain its top spot in the AI race. Many actually, including Tim Hwang, the AI policy manager at Google, are yet waiting for the White House to provide some direction as to where to go for the direction of AI. However, because of the new immigration policy, major tech companies are already looking to relocate in other cities, such as Beijing or Toronto. The Trump Administration has not been focusing much of its attention on AI and the prospect of its future, according to various news sources. as they are starting to investigate the different levers towards the issues that can be pulled. The Deputy Chief Officer for Technology Kratsios, has stated that AI is a "priority for the Trump Administration since Day 1." Trump has indeed been prioritising this subject, contradicting many news sources: he has been investing in STEM education throughout schools and encouraging the course. Many other organisations in the US have also been investing in research for AI, not just the government.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

One solution could be to further educate not just American citizens, but for citizens in the global world, and especially the younger generation. This is because citizens are not aware of the importance of AI developments in the country, therefore, do not understand why AI is the future. Perhaps, to address the case of citizens not having jobs, firms in the US should be encouraged to accept more internships and apprenticeships to allow the workforce to have more experience and training, and thus open them up to future job prospects. According to the White House, one method to decrease worry for job losses is for the government to invest more heavily in research and the new technology of AI. Another method mentioned is the same as previously mentioned: education. America believes that we must take the time to nurture and foster new skills in this field, which would directly address employment issues in the future. Additionally, to protect citizens rights, much more research needs to be done on privacy issues regarding AI, such as drone usage and cyberspace in general. In an international manner, further transparency in the field would be beneficial to all countries -- meaning that ensuring each and every country is included in the AI revolution.