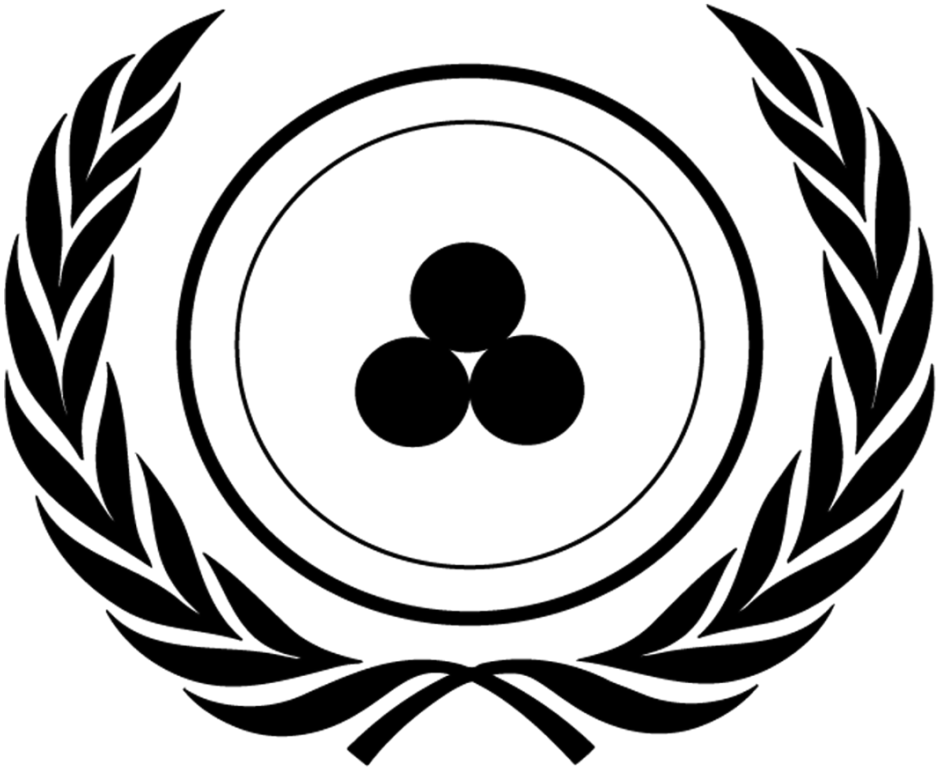


"NON DUCOR, DUCO"

MMXX

# Manipal Model United Nations India-MMUN

January 17 - 20, 2020

## Background Guide to the Bilderberg Committee

# Table of Contents

# History of the Committee

The Bilderberg Conference, as originally conceptualized, was a three-day event designed to foster dialogue between North America and Europe.

The first meeting was held from 29 to 31st May 1954 in the Netherlands and representatives from social, cultural, economic and political fields were invited for an informal discussion. These discussions were done in order to have a better understanding of the prominent trends which affected the Western nations during the post war periods.

Over the years, many new topics such as trade, technology, jobs, ecological challenges, investment and much more have become a part of the discussion. The main aim of the Bilderberg was to establish a forum which could harbour informal discussions by bringing individuals who have an active interest in the affairs related to the above stated matters.

The meetings are conducted under the Chatham House Rule, according to which, 'The participants have the liberty to use the information received, but neither the affiliation of the speaker(s) nor the identity of any participant or speaker would be revealed.' In and all, the meetings are very private so that people are free to express their ideas and views and are not bounded by the conventions of office or pre-agreed position which, in turn allows them to take time to listen, reflect and gather insights

The major goal of the meeting is to foster dialogue and discussion and thus there are no detailed agendas, no resolutions proposed, no votes taken and no policy statements issued, out in the press.

## Bilderberg Meetings

The Bilderberg Meetings are a series of invite-only meetings held more-or-less annually in different parts of the Western world. The first Bilderberg Conference was held from May 29-31 in The Hotel de Bilderberg in Oosterbeek, the Netherlands. Meetings were chaired by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands until 1976.
The agendas and participants of Bilderberg Meetings may not be disclosed entirely or disclosed partially to the outside world. Usually, the meetings are followed by a short Press Release which is brisk in its nature. Given below, is the Press Release of the recently held Bilderberg Meeting.

"67th Bilderberg Meeting to take place 30 May - 2 June 2019 in Montreux, Switzerland
MONTREUX, 28 MAY 2019 – The 67th Bilderberg Meeting will take place from 30 May - 2 June 2019 in Montreux, Switzerland. About 130 participants from 23 countries have confirmed their attendance. As ever, a diverse group of political leaders and experts from industry, finance, academia, labour and the media has been invited. The list of participants is available on bilderbergmeetings.org.

The key topics for discussion this year are:
1. A Stable Strategic Order
2. What Next for Europe?
3. Climate Change and Sustainability
4. China
5. Russia
6. The Future of Capitalism
7. Brexit
8. The Ethics of Artificial Intelligence
9. The Weaponisation of Social Media
10. The Importance of Space
11. Cyber Threats

Every year, between 120-140 political leaders and

experts from industry, finance, labor, academia and the media are invited to take part in the Meeting. About two thirds of the participants come from Europe and the rest from North America; approximately a quarter from politics and government and the rest from other fields.

The Bilderberg Meeting is a forum for informal discussions about major issues. The meetings are held under the Chatham House Rule, which states that participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s) nor any other participant may be revealed.

Thanks to the private nature of the Meeting, the participants take part as individuals rather than in any official capacity, and hence are not bound by the conventions of their office or by pre-agreed positions. As such, they can take time to listen, reflect and gather insights. There is no detailed agenda, no resolutions are proposed, no votes are taken and no policy statements are issued.

The Bilderberg Conference whilst its discussions as such does not follow any mandate due to its private and informal nature. However, the Bilderberg Conference at MMUN will be held under an umbrella of certain rules of procedure in order to have structured and organised debate. We shall however not restrict or dictate the mandate of the committee by any extent.

## Steering Committee

The Steering committee generally consists of the Chairperson, Director, Assistant Director (in a select few committees) and Rapporteur. These positions may be re-designated in this conference.

The Steering committee has certain powers and functions, including, but not limited to:
-Ensuring that debate is governed by the Rules of Procedure
-Maintaining the decorum in committee
-Advising members on substantive and procedural matters

Each member of the Steering committee possesses a certain degree of authority and responsibility, as per guidelines issued by the Secretariat. In this conference the role of the E.B. shall be carried out as members of the Steering Committee headed by the Chairman under the supervision of Honorary Secretary General.

At the end of the 3-day conference, participants will be expected to pass a ‘Press Release’ out in the media. This is analogous to a ‘Resolution’ passed in other Model United Nations committees. No press correspondents from the International Press or otherwise will be allowed in Bilderberg Meetings when deliberations and discussions are in session.

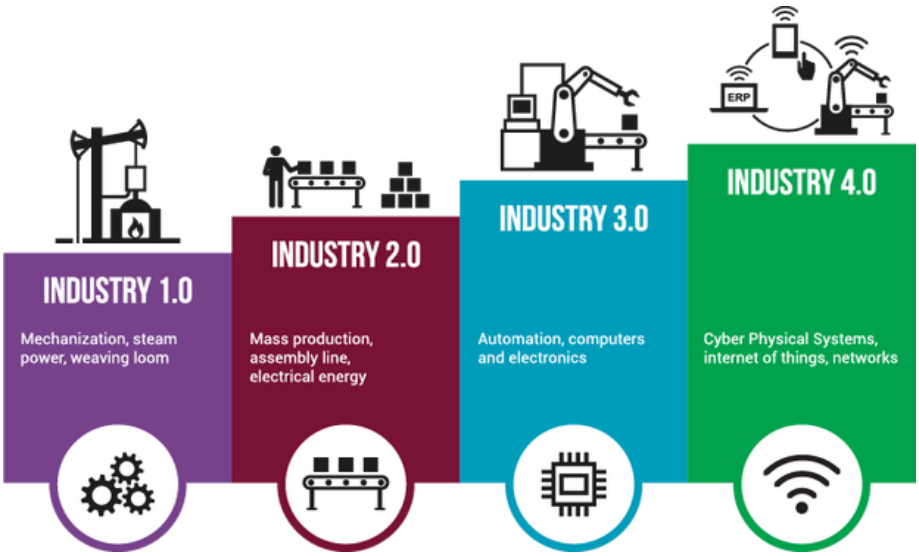
Due to the unique structure of the Bilderberg Conference, it has led many to believe that it is ‘the one and only corridor of power.’

# 1. Monopolizing Industry4.0

The first industrial revolution was started in 1760 and was triggered by the invention of hydro and steam power which led to hand production methods being replaced by machines. This did take a lot of time making the revolution last till 1820 or even 1840 in some parts of Europe and US.

The second industrial revolution was more of a technological revolution starting from 1870 and lasting till 1914. This revolution was built on electric power to create mass production. The need for faster transfer of people and ideas lead to building extensive railroad network and telegraphs. This was a period of great economic growth and productivity.

The third industrial revolution started after the end of World War 2 (late 20th century). It’s often referred to as the digital revolution. Electronics and information technology were used to automate manufacturing. In each of these revolutions more and more people were replaced by machines.




The fourth industrial revolution (of which Industry 4.0 is a subset) was conceptualized to offer opportunities, increase productivity, reduce waste, and promote the circular economy and more sustainable patterns of production and consumption.

The fourth industrial revolution (of which Industry 4.0 is a subset) was conceptualized to offer opportunities, increase productivity, reduce waste, and promote the circular economy and more sustainable patterns of production and consumption. Industry 4.0 being a subset of the said Industrial Revolution, it originated as a high-tech strategy of the German Government to promote computerization of manufacturing in 2011. On 8th April 2013, the final report of Working Group Industry 4.0 was presented at the Hannover Fair.

The current trend of automation and data exchange in manufacturing technologies is what defines the current industrial revolution, including cyber-physical systems, the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT), and cloud computing. Industry 4.0 is gradually implemented, often with digitization as the first important step. Digital technologies allow for new business models and value-producing opportunities and are attainable for most developing countries. Several advanced economies are implementing the concept of Industry 4.0, marking the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The key component of Industry 4.0 is the Internet of Things, is characterized by a network of connected devices. Not only does this help internal operations, but through the use of the cloud environment where data is stored, equipment and operations can be optimized by leveraging the insights of others using the same equipment or to allow smaller enterprises access to the technology they wouldn't be able to on their own.

Increasingly, companies are applying innovative solutions, including through the "Internet of Things" (IoT), cloud computing, miniaturization, and 3D printing that will enable more interoperability and flexible industrial processes and autonomous and intelligent manufacturing. The physical components of industrial production are being transformed by smart, digital networking into cyber-physical systems (CPS), allowing for the management of production processes in real time across great distances and customized production.

Further, it may enable the transition to a circular economy, or industrial economy in which end of life products are reused, re-manufactured and recycled. Such developments have the power to lead to the emergence of more sustainable production and consumption patterns and could provide opportunities for developed and developing countries to achieve economic growth and sustainable development in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development if carried out efficiently. When computers were introduced in Industry 3.0, the initial years were disruptive as the integration of entirely new technology was not smooth. Now, computers are connected and communicate with one another to ultimately make decisions without any involvement of humans in the network. A combination of cyber-physical systems, the Internet of Things and the Internet of Systems make Industry 4.0 possible and the dream of a smart factory a reality. As a result of the support of smart machines that keep getting smarter as they get access to more data, our factories will become more efficient and productive and less wasteful. Ultimately, it's the network of these machines that are digitally connected and create and share information that results in the true power of Industry 4.0.

Increasing automation of production processes and the displacement of workers by machines is likely to eliminate routine types of jobs, decrease demand for cheap labour in low-end manufacturing, increase inequality, and cause migration. A global net decrease in jobs could be especially challenging for developing countries where, unlike developed economies, millions of young people are entering the job market every year. More than ever, developing countries and economies in transition must be made aware of the implications and challenges related to this paradigm shift. For example, apart from dealing with the implementation of Industry 4.0, developing countries must prepare to face the consequences of its implementation in advanced economies. Some of these consequences relate to reversed flows of foreign direct investment and a further manifestation of an already widening technology gap. While the ramifications for developing countries and economies in transition could turn out to be dire, experience tells us that economies have a remarkable adaptive ability to deal with the mechanization of production.

As such, the arrival of Industry 4.0 also brings opportunities for development, for example in terms of achieving the objectives outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its associated SDGs. Importantly, among developing countries, there is great heterogeneity in terms of their ability to handle the advent of Industry 4.0. Indeed, most recently, the World Economic Forum argued that some more advanced developing countries could leapfrog into Industry 4.0 and that its impact could be far-reaching to possibly attaining - within a generation - inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Data that can inform maintenance, performance and other issues, as well as analyse that data to identify patterns and insights that would be impossible for a human to do in a reasonable timeframe can easily be collected through a network of computing systems, offering manufacturers the opportunity to optimize their operations quickly and efficiently by knowing what needs attention. Furthermore, a connected supply chain can adjust and accommodate when new data whenever presented. Suppose if a weather delay ties up a shipment, a connected system can proactively adjust to the given situation and modify manufacturing and transportation priorities.

## *2.* Ethics of Artificial Intelligence

Until today Bilderberg ran on oil. Will oil still be relevant in the world of the future? Will data trump oil to be the next ‘power currency’? These are questions that this year’s Bilderberg meet will have to deliberate on. Notwithstanding the answers to these questions, if data is to be new ‘power currency,’ at its heart will be Artificial Intelligence.

Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to behave, analyse and execute actions like humans. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving. It is a wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks the typically require human intelligence. AI is an interdisciplinary science with multiple approaches, but advancements in machine learning and deep learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry. Alan Turing's paper *"Computing Machinery and Intelligence" (1950)*, and its subsequent Turing Test, established the fundamental goal and vision of artificial intelligence.

As technology advances, previous benchmarks that defined artificial intelligence have become outdated. For example, machines that calculate basic functions or recognize text through optical character recognition are no longer considered to embody artificial intelligence, since this function is now taken for granted as an inherent computer function. AI is continuously evolving to benefit many different industries. Machines are wired using a cross-disciplinary approach based in mathematics, computer science, linguistics, psychology, and more. Algorithms often play a crucial role in the structure of artificial intelligence, where simple algorithms are used in simple applications, while more complex ones help frame strong artificial intelligence. Based on applications in the financial industry, AI is used to detect and flag activity in banking and finance such as unusual debit card usage and large account

deposits—all of which help a bank's fraud department. Applications for AI are also being used to help streamline and make trading easier. This is done by making supply, demand, and pricing of securities easier to estimate.

Artificial intelligence can be divided into two different categories: weak and strong. Weak artificial intelligence embodies a system designed to carry out one predefined task. Weak AI systems include video games, personal assistants such as Amazon's Alexa and Apple's Siri. Strong artificial intelligence systems are systems that carry on the tasks considered to be human-like. These tend to be more complex and complicated systems and are programmed to handle situations in which they may be required to problem solve without having a person intervene. These kinds of systems can be found in applications like self-driving cars or hospital operating rooms.

As much as AI appears to be the utopian solution to make life easier and systems more efficient, it has come under scrutiny from scientists and the public alike. A common theme is the idea that machines will become so highly developed that humans will not be able to keep up and they will take off on their own, redesigning themselves at an exponential rate, as depicted in the fictional dystopian novel by Harlan Ellison *"I Have No Mouth, and I Must Scream".* Another contention is that machines can hack into a user's privacy and even be weaponized to carry out malicious attacks and or manipulate any system connected to the AI. Self-driving cars have been controversial under the grounds that machines tend to be designed for the lowest possible risk and the least casualties. If presented with a scenario of colliding with one person or another at the same time, these cars would calculate the option that would cause the least amount of damage. Another contentious issue many people have with artificial intelligence is the effect on human employment in mechanized industries. With many industries looking to automate certain jobs by using intelligent machinery, there is a concern that people would be pushed out of the workforce. Self-driving cars may remove the need for taxis and car-share programs, while manufacturers may easily replace human labour with machines, making people's skills more obsolete.


A.I. promises to radically change how businesses operate by opening the door to innovations like driverless vehicles and robots that care for the elderly. But it could also exacerbate inequalities in society and lead to widespread job loss. World Economic Forum, has proposed solutions for the ethical use of AI. WEF's solution: A set of guidelines for corporate boards that spells out how companies can use A.I. responsibly. Now it's for the Bilderberg to come up with a plan, if it wishes to, for the ethical use of Artificial Intelligence and AI

based technologies. One major issue that the Bilderberg will have to tackle, as per several research findings is the issue of 'people from low-and-middle income countries who are likely to be radically underrepresented in the datasets central to developing AI systems.'

## Suggestions for Further Research

- https://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/index.html
- https://www.weforum.org/
- All official UN sources.
- Reuters.

## Bibliography


- https://www.bilderbergmeetings.org/index.html
- https://www.weforum.org/
- https://www.unido.org/


## Reliable Research Sources

Unlike other conventional UN committees who only allow Reuters and the official UN sources to be authentic sources of factual information, the Bilderberg is not limited to only these two. In all such matters, the decision of the Chairperson shall be discretionary. More about this will be briefed in committee session by the Chairperson.