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## Security Council

**“Should we leave AI research in the hands of the private sector or shall AI’s research, development, and destiny be coordinated, regulated and decided by global governance?”**

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Bearing in mind that the main objective of a company is the realization of profit and taking into account the risks that AI will have on employment and on the future of humanity, shall we leave research in this field in the hands of the private sector or shall AI's research, development, and destiny be coordinated, regulated and decided by global governance (framed by the international community within the UN for example)?

## **AI in the private sector**

It is in the private sector that AI has known its most significant breakthroughs: In September 2017, Google's DeepMind revealed its latest Go-playing AI which mastered the ancient game from scratch in a mere 70 hours. AI can spot cancer in medical scans better than humans, meaning radiotherapy can be targeted in minutes, not hours. We may soon use the technology to design new drugs, or repurpose existing ones to treat other, neglected, diseases.

Thus it is undeniable that the research that occurs in these private institutions such as Google is necessary in order to properly develop a country in the technological field. It is also a fact that these institutions generate can generate up to billions of dollars a year (110 billion dollars annual for Google), which strongly affects the country's economic situation and GDP, and of course a significant amount of this income is only profit for the company.

However, some would argue that potential risks may increase: AI will proliferate, uncontrolled and unregulated, in the hands of a few increasingly powerful technology firms, at the expense of jobs, equality and privacy.

## AI in the public sector: Developing AI for government purposes

Advances in artificial intelligence have opened up a broad range of beneficial opportunities for AI usage in the public sector.

Public sector organizations are increasingly interested in using data science and artificial intelligence capabilities to deliver policy and generate efficiencies in high uncertainty environments.

Governmental regulations regarding AI are extremely prominent when it comes to military power (developed on page 4). Not only do governments want to regulate funding and profits that go into AI research in the private sector, but they also rely heavily on companies and institutions for AI advancement. Nevertheless, governments cannot do integrate AI into public service delivery on their own. For example, The UK has announced that overcoming the 'AI challenge will require collaboration between universities and public and private sectors.

The challenge here is the international community wishes to impose regulations to private sectors regarding AI, because leaving AI in the hands of private institutions can have negative impacts for humanity and jeopardize future job opportunities. However, governments depend on private AI research, to develop the country, not only economically (and technological advances), but because AI is the key to make a country a world leader.

## Security Council permanent members' positions

### United States of America:

The USA primarily focuses on developing Artificial Intelligence for the Public sector: For example, the US Air Force plans to use AI technology to make sense of complex acquisition regulations, so that it can speed the process of buying goods and services

### The French Republic:

In March 2018, Emmanuel Macron laid out his plan for French leadership in AI, which included a pledge to invest €1.5bn of public funds. Since then, 25 European countries have signed a Declaration of Co-operation on the most important issues raised by AI.

### People's Republic of China:

China wishes to focus more on funding private companies that are specialized in AI research in order to further economically develop the country. Beijing News report: "We are a private business, and when we hear unreserved support for the private sector, we feel much better grounded. The central government is still very supportive of private business development."

### The Russian Federation:

Russia is currently striving to become a leader in the AI field. In spite of that, Russia's domestic investment is roughly around 12.5 million dollars, a mere sum compared to the billions spent by countries such as China or the USA. That is why the private sector did not show much interest in the development and use of AI and funding for AI-related projects was primarily targeted at the public sector, transport, defense and security.

### The United Kingdom Of Great Britain and Northern Islands:

The UK is aiming to grow the artificial intelligence industry, as it largely affects the economy. The UK is encouraging research in this field mainly for economic reasons, thus the country doesn't regulate that much AI in the private sector but rather wants research to develop in these facilities/companies, although it is seeking to develop AI capacity for public service.

## Important factors to consider: Cases where public and private sectors overlap.

Although countries do have a different approach on whether or not we should regulate AI in the private sector or leave it to the government, China, Russia, and the US Are All Building Centers for Military AI. AI's involvement regarding military forces is very important for these countries that have such an important military power. Hence the fact, that even if Military AI is regulated by the government, AI research in private companies is needed in order for each country to try and surpass the other in that field.

–The U.S. Joint Artificial Intelligence Center aims to apply lessons from an Air Force pilot project to other military services, while the Chinese approach fuses civilian and military research and Russia's efforts are closely directed from the Kremlin.“

–Moscow State University, and the Informatics and Development research center should create a laboratory for AI advanced software and technical solutions at the Era science and technology and research and development campus, where the military and the private sector can work together on breakthrough technologies such as AI, robotics, automation and other fields.“

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