
Special Conference Plenary

Regulating artificial intelligence technology



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Forum	Special Conference
Issue:	Regulating artificial intelligence technology
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Introduction

Since the 20th century, science fiction has familiarized the world with the concept of artificially intelligent robots and computers. By the 1950s, a generation of scientists, mathematicians, and philosophers had become culturally acclimated with the idea of artificial intelligence (or AI). In the last few years, AI has become ubiquitous throughout the world. Scientific and technological development is always controversial, as no change or progress can come without opposition or feedback. We live in the day of 'big data', we have the ability to gather enormous amounts of data that would be difficult for a person to process. The abilities that we have gained from computers have revolutionized the way the world works and our everyday lives. Today, AI performs so many tasks, both better and more efficiently than human workers. In a recent McKinsey poll, 50% of participants reported that at least one business function in their organizations uses AI. Artificial Intelligence is used in social media, to personalize advertisements to the viewer based on online activity. It is used for data research, school assignments, and solution building, especially on platforms such as Chat GPT, Chatsonic, YouChat, and Bard by Google. These platforms grant the user the opportunity to interact with, use as a search engine, and generate pieces of code, text and articles. While each has its limitations, it is clear that with this capability comes both opportunity, and danger. It is of the utmost importance that the leaders of our ever-changing world approach this new piece of technology with its dangers in mind. Varying perspectives must be considered, as innovations must always be looked at under different lights. They must be looked at with caution, with hope, and with global context kept in the forefront of discussion.

Another facet of AI that must be considered is its inherent biases, against women, people of colour, and other minorities (more can be found in General Overview). Every aspect of our lives involves AI, and if they have acquired prejudice along the way, they will continue to practice it. Including this

pressing issue, concerns about unprecedented election vulnerabilities have risen, with the upsurge of realistic deepfake technology and AI driven disinformation. Future elections will be impacted by a variety of AI techniques, posing many dangers to democracy. We are at a tipping point for the future of artificial intelligence. Every law, guideline and directive put in place regarding its regulation will impact existing and potential technologies that have the ability to change the world as we know it forever. The United Nations strives to maintain international peace and security, while protecting human rights and upholding international law. It is your directive as delegates to write resolutions aimed at supporting the UN's mission, created through intercontinental cooperation and collaboration.

Definition of Key Terms

Large Language Model (LLM)

A large language model (LLM) is a type of artificial intelligence algorithm that uses deep learning techniques and massively large data sets to generate human-like text based on the patterns it has learned. Examples of well-known LLMs include OpenAI's GPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) models, such as GPT-3. LLMs are used for a range of natural language processing (NLP) applications, including as text production, chatbots, and language translation.

Deepfake

Deepfake is the term used to describe the use of artificial intelligence in the creation or modification of digital material, frequently with the goal of representing people in situations or surroundings that are not accurate or realistic. To make it seem as though someone said or did something they didn't, it includes editing photos, videos, or audio.

Personal data

Personal data is any information that relates to an individual who can be directly or indirectly identified. Names and email addresses are obviously personal data. Location information, ethnicity, gender, biometric data, religious beliefs, web cookies, and political opinions can also be personal data. (GDPR.eu)

Generative AI

Generative artificial intelligence (AI) describes algorithms that can be used to create new content, including audio, code, images, text, simulations, and videos. (Mckinsey) Examples of generative AI include GPT-4, DALL-E, and Deepdream. It can be used for a multitude of different purposes, including making deep fakes. As more generative AI software is being released to the public, concerns are rising about the full extent of the technology, as well as its potentially harmful capabilities.

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

Natural language processing refers to the branch of AI that has to do with giving computers the ability to understand, comprehend, and react to written and spoken words in the same way humans can. NLP blends statistical, machine learning, and deep learning models with computational linguistics—rule-based modelling of human language.

Big Data

Big data is a term that refers to extremely large, complex amounts and/or sets of data that generally cannot be processed by traditional processing software. Big data is crucial when it comes to regulating AI. Large amounts of data are necessary for AI systems to learn, spot patterns, and make informed decisions or give results. Addressing the ethical and legal issues around the gathering, storing, processing, and use of large data is a necessary step in regulating AI. It includes safeguarding data security, privacy, and consent in addition to avoiding any biases, discrimination, or abuse of sensitive data. For the development and implementation of AI systems to continue to be transparent, equitable, and accountable, effective regulation of AI with regard to big data is required.

Algorithm

An algorithm is a collection of clear instructions or guidelines that a computer software adheres to in order to solve a particular problem or carry out a certain task. Since they serve as the foundation for developing and executing AI models, algorithms are essential to AI. They help AI systems to be able to learn, reason, make decisions, and solve problems.

General Overview

In order to ensure that the creation, deployment, and usage of artificial intelligence technologies are done responsibly, ethically, and in the interests of society, regulation of AI entails developing frameworks, rules, and policies. Data governance, algorithmic transparency, accountability, safety, fairness, and the ability to understand AI systems are some of the primary topics that regulations should concentrate on. To assure adherence to specified standards, it may involve certification procedures, audits, impact analyses, and compliance requirements.

AI is used to choose people for job opportunities, college applications, and credit ratings. It assists the courts in determining who qualifies for bail and the appropriate sentence length by "predicting" crime. It aids medical professionals in predicting cancer and mortality rates and selecting the best course of treatment. Overall, it has an extremely significant impact on everyday life and therefore the concern of its regulation must be treated with vigilance.

One of the key concerns surrounding AI is the potential for bias and discrimination. The extensive usage of AI also raises concerns about data security, privacy, and the possibility of criminal use or unforeseen effects.

Election vulnerability to disinformation

Disinformation fuelled by AI is particularly dangerous during elections. When creating information that is somewhat similar to the content in their training datasets, generative AI techniques perform best. Current generative AI techniques could be taken advantage of for future election deception due to the abundance of historical election misinformation in the training data. This includes fundamental lies about the security of voting machines and mail ballots, as well as common myths about benign, easily fixed errors that happen in most elections. Misinformation with a visual component is also easily accessible; for instance, images of abandoned mail-in votes were used to skew electoral narratives in both the 2020 and 2022 American elections.

These techniques are not in the future at all though, they are currently employed across the world, with a few examples being a viral deepfake showing Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy surrendering to Russia that surfaced on the internet in 2022. Furthermore, in March of 2023 Pro-China bots sharing videos of AI-generated news anchors — at a sham outfit called “Wolf News” — promoting falsehoods flattering to China’s governing regime and critical of the United States, the first known example of a state-aligned campaign’s deployment of AI tools to create fictitious people. Another example is that ChatGPT4 yielded a request from researchers to write a message for a Soviet-style information campaign suggesting that HIV, the virus that can cause AIDS, was created by the U.S. government. This technology is extremely dangerous, as it can be used to sway public opinion, promote false news, and incite violence. Deepfakes weaken the credibility of visual and aural evidence and erodes trust in digital media. With the fake news being spread everywhere, regulations must be put in place to ensure unity and equality globally.

These deep fakes threaten democracy, leaving a deep footprint on current and future elections. Malicious actors might utilize language models to seed online spaces with millions of messages, giving the sense of political consensus or popular acceptance of fraudulent electoral narratives.

Inherent discrimination and lack of access

In order to bridge the divide to unity and equality, it becomes essential to ensure justice, accountability, and openness in AI decision-making processes in order to avoid biased outcomes. Contemporary artificial Intelligence is a software that learns by example. It learns by analysing existing texts, language patterns and other forms of human produced content. Massive volumes of data can be used to train machine learning algorithms, but if the training data is biased, the emerging AI systems may reinforce and magnify already-existing societal biases and injustices.

An example of this learned bias was the resume reading AI software that Amazon created, communicated to Reuters by an anonymous source. The company gets tens of thousands of applications every day, and the sheer amount of time, energy and money that would go into reviewing them all by human eyes would be astronomical. They gave the resumes of successful candidates to the AI to learn by example ... What distinguishes resumes that will get you an interview from those that won't? What it learned from those examples – contrasting the intentions of the developers, is that Amazon doesn't hire women. After realizing this classic example of biased or discriminatory AI, Amazon worked for 2 years trying different bias-mitigation techniques to apply to the software. They weren't successful, and they scrapped the software.

There is a severe lack of access to artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in many low- and middle-income nations. This inequality is caused by a number of things, including poor infrastructure, limited resources, and technological constraints. The digital divide is frequently noticeable in LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries), where internet connectivity is poor and access to computing resources is constrained. Additionally, these nations face substantial obstacles because to the high cost of AI development, implementation, and upkeep. The task is made much more difficult by the lack of qualified AI professionals and limited supply of teaching materials. Because of this, LEDCs struggle to take use of the potential advantages of AI, such as better healthcare, increased agricultural productivity, and more effective public services. To close the digital divide and make sure

that AI technologies are available and advantageous for all countries, it is necessary to make concerted efforts, including investments in infrastructure, capacity building, and international collaborations.

Laws and regulations

With all the dangers that AI poses to data protection, surveillance, and privacy, measures need to be implemented as soon as possible. “At their recent meeting, leaders of the G7 countries stressed ‘the importance of international discussions on AI governance and interoperability between AI governance frameworks’. OpenAI leaders also proposed an international regulatory body to govern AI in a short note recently published on the company’s website.” (Techcabal)

General Data Protection Regulation

The European Union is a leading example in individual data privacy and security. The GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) is the toughest and strictest data protection law in the world. Any entity that targets or gathers data on individuals in the EU is subject to its requirements. The rule became effective on May 25, 2018. The GDPR will impose severe fines—up to tens of millions of euros—on those who break its privacy and security criteria. If you [individual, corporation or entity] process data, you must do so according to the seven principles outlined in Article 5.1-2; “Lawfulness, fairness and transparency — Processing must be lawful, fair, and transparent to the data subject. Purpose limitation — You must process data for the legitimate purposes specified explicitly to the data subject when you collected it. Data minimization — You should collect and process only as much data as necessary for the purposes specified. Accuracy — You must keep personal data accurate and up to date. Storage limitation — You may only store personally identifying data for as long as necessary for the specified purpose. Integrity and confidentiality — Processing must be done in such a way as to ensure appropriate security, integrity, and confidentiality (e.g. by using encryption). Accountability — The data controller is responsible for being able to demonstrate GDPR compliance with all of these principles.” (GDPR-eu)

The Artificial Intelligence Act

The AI Act is a proposed law for Europe on artificial intelligence (AI), the first AI law ever submitted by a significant regulator. Applications of AI are divided into three risk categories by the law. First, it is forbidden to employ programs and systems that pose an unacceptable risk, like China's government-run social score. Second, there are special regulatory criteria that apply to high-risk applications, such as a tool that scans CVs and ranks job applicants. Last but not least, applications that are not expressly forbidden or marked as high-risk are mainly unregulated. The Act is inflexible, it provides no mechanism to label any unforeseen sectors 'high risk' or 'unacceptable risk'. This has received some criticism. Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence and Centre for the Study of Existential Risk, two leading institutions at the University of Cambridge have recommended that the proposal of changes to the list of restricted and high-risk systems be allowed, to increase the flexibility of the law.

The majority of legal compliance would rely on self-assessment. Self-assessment indicates that there is no enforcement of the law to ensure compliance. This engenders concern for the accountability of the organizations and parties that would be affected by this law.

However, the AI Act is making waves internationally - Brazil's Congress approved a law that establishes a legal framework for artificial intelligence at the end of September 2021. It still needs to be approved by the nation's Senate.

China's Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL)

The PIPL establishes the mechanism of personal information protection in China, and it is modelled, in part, on the GDPR. It presents numerous key ideas, including processing, sensitive personal information, and personal information. It clearly states its extraterritorial jurisdiction and includes the typical components of data protection, including rules for processing personal information, grounds for processing with and without consent, methods for cross-border transfers, and rights of data subjects.

Overview of AI and privacy legal frameworks in Latin America

In order to advance their economic development and boost their competitiveness, both as individual nations and as a region, many Latin American nations have started implementing AI-based plans and strategies. Furthermore, national plans, policies, and/or strategies to promote the adoption of cutting-edge technology in both the private and governmental

sectors of the economy have quickly evolved from AI projects. When it comes to the execution of these policies, some nations are far ahead of others. The development of programs around the region has encountered various challenges as a result. Major efforts are being made to create cooperative spaces throughout Latin America because of the significance of this issue and the potential influence it could have.

Processing of personal data is one of the elements of AI because data—and in certain cases, personal data—is what ultimately powers its algorithms. Because of this, enforcing privacy laws is crucial when implementing these new technologies. In this context, a number of Latin American nations have already released laws and directives designed to preserve the privacy of individuals. These rules and regulations are not quite in line with one another.

While laws governing the protection of personal data were passed in Colombia, Peru, and the

Dominican Republic in 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively, Mexico released its legislation in 2010. Since 2018 and 2019, only Brazil and Panama have had privacy laws in place.

Overview of AI and privacy legal frameworks in Africa

Africa is actively participating in the AI discussion, with several of its nations creating legislation to encourage the adoption of AI. AI has the ability to help alleviate socioeconomic issues including poverty, unemployment, and numerous other problems. According to experts, capturing just 10% of the growing AI market, its economy would grow by a startling \$1.5 trillion, approximately half of its current GDP. A number of nations, including Mauritius, Egypt, Kenya, Tunisia, and Botswana, have taken proactive measures, such as publishing national AI strategies, forming associations for the industry, and supporting the growth of research facilities and expertise. While Nigeria is constructing the National Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, Rwanda has established a technical center of excellence for digitalization and AI. Another project being worked on by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) is an AI Continental Strategy for Africa.

Kingsley Owadara, an AI researcher noted that Africa isn't ready to have an AI act like the EU because such legislation must be thoroughly formulated to reflect the modern realities and future aspirations of the continent. "What works best for Africa is to have policies and what

policy does is to structure and guide how AI should be developed. Then in years to come, an Act can come up. It is important that African governments understand the technology first.” In spite of how popular ChatGPT is, some nations in Africa—including Zimbabwe, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, and Sudan—cannot access the chatbot without a virtual private network (VPN).

Availability of Chat GPT worldwide

With the help of ChatGPT, an AI-powered natural language processing tool, you can communicate with the chatbot in a variety of ways that are human-like. The language model may help you with things like writing emails, essays, and code as well as provide answers to your inquiries. It was launched by an AI and research company, Open AI. OpenAI is also the creator of both DALL-E 2, a popular AI art generator, and Whisper, an automatic speech recognition system. The investigation by the Swiss bank UBS indicates that ChatGPT is the app with the greatest rate of growth. Only two months after its introduction, the report indicates that ChatGPT had 100 million active users in January. Comparatively, TikTok reached 100 million users in nine months. While Chat GPT is available all over the world, there are some countries that do not allow access.

The usage of the internet is subject to stringent restrictions in North Korea. The internet is heavily censored in the DPRK, and there are many prominent and popular websites and services that are off limits. Thus, ChatGPT is regrettably not available due to governmental restrictions. The Islamic Republic of Iran is also a country that has very strict internet regulations, and the government heavily monitors and filters all internet traffic. The government has prohibited all citizens from accessing Chat GPT. China has severe internet censorship regulations, just like Iran. Numerous well-known websites and services are blocked by the Chinese government, which also actively regulates the internet.

Unfortunately, owing to these limitations and prohibitions, ChatGPT is not available in China.

As with the aforementioned countries, Syria, the Russian Federation, Cuba, Belarus and Venezuela have tight internet censorship, and thus no access to Chat GPT. Full list of countries (2023) that Chat GPT is not available in the appendix

Major Parties Involved

United States of America (USA)

The United States is a significant actor in the regulation of AI, with numerous projects and activities under way. Policies and regulations are developed in collaboration with the White House and federal organizations like the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce. The California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and the California Consumer Privacy Rights Act (CPRA), two further AI regulations, have been put into effect in jurisdictions like California. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is working to create standards and directives for reliable AI, taking into account factors like bias, transparency, and explainability. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC), which prioritizes consumer protection, has released recommendations on AI fairness and transparency.

European Union (EU)

The European Union has been at the forefront of AI regulation, already have enacted the GDPR law, and with the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act in place. The "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI" created by the High-Level Expert Group on AI were published by the EU in 2018. A comprehensive strategy has been devised by the EU to promote AI research, development, and adoption across its member states. In order to promote AI applications in important industries like healthcare, transportation, and agriculture, the European AI Strategy focuses on investments in research and innovation, support for AI startups and scale-ups, and the development of digital skills.

The approach seeks to safeguard moral values while ensuring Europe's competitiveness and leadership in AI.

People's Republic of China (PRC)

China has shown a great interest in AI legislation, notably with relation to cybersecurity and data protection. The Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL) and the Cybersecurity Law are two laws that the nation has issued that address data protection. In order to promote AI development and governance within its borders, China has also produced plans and initiatives, such as the New Generation Artificial Intelligence Development Plan. Articles 38 and 40 of the People's Republic of China's Constitution establish rights that pertain to

privacy, such as a right to the individual's dignity, however, they do not establish an express constitutional right to privacy.

Singapore

In Southeast Asia, Singapore has been at the forefront of AI development and has adopted a thorough approach to AI governance. In order to promote ethical AI development, the government has published a "AI Governance Framework" that addresses concerns including fairness, transparency, and accountability. Singapore also created the "Personal Data Protection Commission" to regulate privacy and data protection issues relating to AI. IMDA (Infocomm Media Development Authority) had developed AI Verify, an AI governance testing framework and a software toolkit. The testing framework is composed of 11 AI ethics principles that are consistent with internationally recognized AI frameworks including those from the EU, OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), and Singapore's Model AI Governance Framework and on which jurisdictions from all over the world concur.

OpenAI

OpenAI is an American artificial intelligence (AI) research laboratory consisting of the non-profit OpenAI Incorporated and its for-profit subsidiary corporation OpenAI Limited Partnership.

With the stated goal of advancing and creating friendly AI, OpenAI performs AI research. In December 2022, they launched Chat GPT, its brand-new GPT-3.5-based AI chatbot. Over a million people signed up for the preview inside the first five days, said OpenAI. The leaders of the corporation advise setting up a global watchdog agency akin to the IAEA to supervise AI systems that are beyond a particular capacity threshold while arguing against over regulating relatively weak AI systems on the other side.

Microsoft

Microsoft is a significant actor in the regulation of AI. The business has taken the initiative to create ethical AI concepts and guidelines. Microsoft has also pushed for the creation of AI rules that encourage fairness, transparency, and accountability. The business actively participates in



policy debates and collaborates with governments to develop AI rules. Microsoft is a founding member of the Partnership on AI.

Alphabet Inc.

Alphabet Inc. has been the parent company of Google LLC and some other technology companies since 2015. Google actively participates in debates about AI policy and supports appropriate AI laws. The business works with governments, industry organizations, and academic institutions to develop AI regulations that solve societal issues and uphold ethical principles. Google is a founding member of the Partnership on AI (PAI), a group that brings together business executives, academic institutions, and members of civil society to advance best practices in AI and tackle problems.

International Business Machines Corporation (IBM)

IBM is one of the largest IT companies in the world, with more than 350,000 employees worldwide and a turnover of US\$ 74 billion (2020). For 19 years in a row, IBM has registered the worldwide record number of patents through large scale investments in science and research. IBM is also a founding partner of PAI.

Meta

Meta, formerly known as Facebook Inc. is an American multinational technology company that is the parent company of Instagram, WhatsApp, and Facebook, among others. Most of the company's revenue is generated by selling advertisements to marketers. Their latest and greatest initiative is the 'Metaverse' - a virtual reality (VR) world that is enabled by a set of VR goggles. To build realistic and scalable virtual worlds, the metaverse will use augmented and virtual reality (AR/VR), blockchain, artificial intelligence, and other technologies. In May 2023, A number of AI-powered technologies designed to enhance business performance and expedite advertising operations were unveiled by Meta.



Timeline of Key Events

Date	Description of event
1955	John McCarthy coins the term 'Artificial Intelligence'
1961	The first industrial robot, Unimate, is created. She was employed to move die castings and weld these components onto autobodies on a General Motors assembly line.
1964	The first AI chatbot (Eliza) was invented by Joseph Weizenbaum at the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory at MIT.
November 3, 1995	A.L.I.C.E, created by Richard Wallace, was released worldwide. Eliza inspired the bot, but A.L.I.C.E. was significantly improved through NLP development.
October 4 2011	Siri, Apple's virtual assistant on IOS Apple mobile telephones was released.
May 25, 2018	The European Union's GDPR law was introduced.
May 22, 2019	The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) releases a set of principles for trustworthy AI, emphasizing fairness, transparency, and accountability.
June 11, 2020	GPT-3, short for Generative Pre-trained Transformer, was introduced to the world by Open AI.
April 21, 2021	The European Commission's proposal for the AI Act was officially proposed.
September 1, 2021	The Chinese Data Security Law, which includes provisions related to data protection and cybersecurity in AI applications, was enacted.
November 4, 2021	UNESCO publishes its AI Ethics Guidelines, which cover human rights, accountability, and openness in AI systems.
March 30, 2022	Australian AI Ethics Framework - The Australian government introduces the AI Ethics Framework to encourage ethical AI use, taking into account fairness, accountability, and openness.
October 4, 2022	President Biden unveiled a new AI Bill of Rights, which outlines 5 protections Americans should have in the AI age.
November 30, 2022	Chat GPT, an artificial intelligence chatbot developed by Open AI is launched.



UN involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- UNGA Resolution on Artificial Intelligence and Global Governance, December 2018 (A/RES/73/27)
- UNGA Resolution on the Promotion of a Global Culture of Cybersecurity and the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructures, December 2018 (A/RES/73/27)
- UNGA Resolution on the Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, December 2014 (A/RES/69/166):
- UNGA Resolution on the Role of Science, Technology, and Innovation in Promoting Sustainable Development, September 2015 (A/RES/70/1)

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

National and international AI strategies, policies, and frameworks have been produced or are currently being developed in numerous nations. These initiatives seek to address ethical issues, safety requirements, data protection, and responsibility in the creation and application of AI. International organizations like the OECD, the European Union, and the United Nations are also actively involved in discussions and partnerships to create worldwide standards and guidelines for AI legislation. These attempts, and successes include the aforementioned GDPR legislation in the EU, the proposed AI Act also in the EU, as well as Brazil's proposed new framework for regulating the ethical and responsible use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems. It represents a strong commitment to protecting human rights.

Ethical guidelines and principles have been and are being produced by multiple organizations, academic institutions and corporations. Examples include the OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence, the Montreal Declaration for Responsible AI, and the AI Ethics Guidelines by UNESCO. However, although these guidelines serve as a solid foundation for what AI should be, and how it should be regulated, they do not require any action to be taken, unless they are made mandatory by the member state, and put into law and legislation.



Possible Solutions

Bias mitigation

It is extremely necessary that when AI language models are being taught, the information and human language examples that are provided are as clear of bias as possible. AI learns by example, and if any of the examples are biased, discriminatory or otherwise prejudiced - it will affect all of the content the software produces, as well as how the software 'views' the world. Therefore, the data sets fed into the system must be of a high quality to minimize risks and discriminatory outcomes.

Human oversight

There must be appropriate human oversight on all AI software that could pose a risk to personal privacy, general security, etc. This can take many different forms, such as introducing mechanisms that enable users to challenge AI-generated conclusions or having human reviewers assess the outputs of AI systems. We can make sure that AI systems are held responsible for their acts and that their judgments are consistent with our ethical principles by incorporating humans in the process.

Regulatory frameworks and industry standards

While LLM and NLP AI software is relatively new to the world, it is very important that there be comprehensive and reliable frameworks and legislation put in place by governments to ensure standards in the released and developing AI systems. Governments can support responsible innovation and stop the exploitation of AI technologies by clearly defining our expectations for AI developers and businesses.



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Appendix or Appendices

Appendix I

AI regulation around the world

<https://www.taylorwessing.com/en/interface/2023/ai---are-we-getting-the-balance-between-regulation-and-innovation-right/ai-regulation-around-the-world>

Appendix II

Full list of countries Chat GPT is not available in <https://sarkarilist.com/chat-gpt-countries-list/>

