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**Managing the Growth of Artificial Intelligence**

Recent progress with artificial intelligence has been significant, and the field of AI seems as though it will only continue to grow. From personal use as home assistants to diagnostic tools and protein crystallography for drug discovery in the medical field, AI already has a wide reach. and The United Nations sees potential in AI helping to address many of humanity's critical issues, particularly those regarding education, and achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Already, countries are racing to be a leader in the field of AI. Canada was the first country to release a national AI strategy, with a $125 million plan to invest in AI research and talent. Many other countries have followed suit with AI development plans, however, this is currently no international development plan. AI is currently used by many governments to work with large data sets in the technical field, as well as in banking and the public sector. Concerns have been raised regarding the use of AI in surveillance, particularly in China and other states that conduct significant surveillance on their citizens.

Currently, with AI relatively new and with little regulation, the UN has focused on establishing guidelines on this rapidly growing field to promote the UN goals. In regards to education, it is suggested that AI will not replace human-to-human teaching, rather assist in the process. Proper infrastructure must be developed in educational institutions wherein teachers may best efficiently yield AI. AI may also help in the educational field with learning assessment tests. Funding must also specifically be located and allocated for these systems. AI may also specifically help in addressing inequality and bias in education, as AI may be free from discrimination.

The data used by AI opens many ethical concerns regarding access to the education system, recommendations to individual students, personal data concentration, liability, impact on work, data privacy and ownership of data feeding algorithms. Thus, appropriate regulations and transparency must be used.

As AI becomes more widely used as labor, it may cause serious disruptions to the job market. It is believed that AI will most severely impact the service sectors such as construction, health care, and business. However, contrary to popular belief, AI is not simply hurting the job market, rather, it transforming the roles of many jobs. Agriculture, for example, has stood to benefit, with AI assisting in weather predictions and determining market prices.

**Points to Consider:**

* What other fields may be significantly impacted by AI?
* What guidelines may support AI supporting the common good?
* What Sustainable Development Goals may be assisted by AI?
* How is your country working to develop AI?

**Helpful Links:**

[h](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000230205_eng)<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FDOptbuz_fg&index=3&list=PLWuYED1WVJIOH_a83AluOObuLqVZqvg53&t=0s>

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000368303>

<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000366994>

<https://medium.com/politics-ai/an-overview-of-national-ai-strategies-2a70ec6edfd>