WHO

World Health Organization

Committee: World Health Organization (WHO)

Topic: The Effects of AI Chips In People

Written by: Roman Gael Galan Lozano

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to SPISMUN 2025. We, Andrés Elizondo, your Director, Alana Rdz., as your Moderator and Sara Cruz, as your Secretary, are honored to serve as your Chairs this year. We encourage you to give your best efforts in this simulation, where you will engage in debates, build coalitions, and strive to solve global challenges under the guidance of the United Nations framework. This experience aims to strengthen your negotiation and critical thinking skills while fostering international cooperation.

We wish you the best of luck and are committed to making this MUN a memorable and enriching experience for all.

Good Luck!

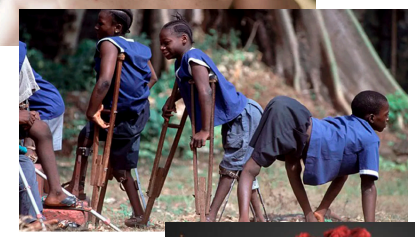
Andrés Elizondo

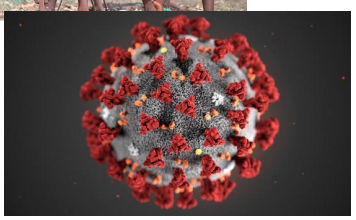
I. Committee Background

In 1945, proposals for the World Health Organization (WHO) were received from Chinese and Brazilian delegations. Its constitution was ratified on April 7, 1948, by 51 UN members and 10 other countries, thus bringing into effect the WHO Committee. WHO has been a great stride ahead in the field of global health; for its completion and inauguration, its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, were established and opened in 1966. This was meant to be a coordination of health affairs in the United Nations system. Among diseases that were, during initiation, prioritized were the malaria, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases; all these added to other general but very important issues that were in lower case priorities included plus-size women and children's health, nutrition, and sanitation.

From the very first moment of inception, the committee has functioned with all other member countries to bring public health issues to light and resolve those issues as well as to encourage research and provide guidelines. WHO coordinates and collaborates with other UN agencies, donors, and NGOs.

The biggest achievements of the WHO include: Eradicating and controlling smallpox and polio. According to WHO, "the Global Polio Eradication Initiative has forged numerous partnerships and built activities that reduce the spread of this disease by 99.9 percent" (WHO, 2024).





WHO has had pandemic responses for example the appearance of the entire world through its technical expertise and partnerships when faced with crises like COVID-19, SARS, and H1N1 flu.

Health impacts related to climate change, thereby pollution of air and water. As of January 2023, the 63 countries are part of the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health, which was established by WHO in 2021.

Thus, the WHO changes and modifies its focus in accordance and in response to emerging global health challenges to ensure that changes in human health threats, new and continuing, will be addressed.

Most basically, the World Health Organization is the global leader in promoting universal health coverage. In this sense, they control and coordinate how or what the world collectively or individually can respond to global emergencies for health. They also promote more generally healthy lives and lifestyles.

II. History of the Topic

Man has tried to create machines that could be god-like in their capacity to understand and reason, but this endeavor has been going on for almost as long as the first parts of the stories. From the mythology of ancient civilizations to the mega-culture of modern computers, they all paint very interesting pictures.

Intelligent beings have been mentioned in nearly all mythologies. For instance, gods and their creatures act like humans having individual-human-like cognitive processes. Besides, early scientific theories postulated such possibilities using machine or computer models.

The progress of the expository shows how interest in imitation or replication of intelligent behavior has been created both through philosophical inquiries and through imaginative storytelling. These very inspirations were strong proofs for all contemporary research and development in the area of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and, later, technologies used at present. Hence, though AI may look like a modern device, it has history-rich human creativity and intellectual pursuit.

Historical Backgrounds:

Myths in ancient Greece talked about automated things created by special god Hephaestus, the god of technology. Similarl, the story of Pandora reflected the old ideas about artificial beings-the automatic (Telefonica, July 2024).

In the 12th century philosopher Ramon Llull developed a logical system based on symbols

which acted as inspiration for computational matters later. In the 17th century Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz developed a universal language for solving complex challenges through calculation.

Modern AI started with the invention of microprocessors. This was especially pioneered by companies such as Nvidia and AMD. These aforementioned inventions were building blocks for the advanced AI systems and, most recently, AI cerebral chips.

Present Day Developments:

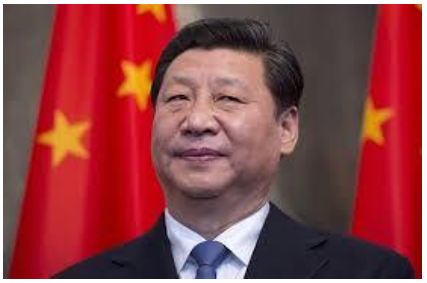
AI cerebral chips are at the threshold of migrating from being theory into reality, especially when it involves companies like those created by Elon Musk, Neuralink, which are in the forefront of this innovation in brain-implant technology. In 2023, this company implanted the Telepathy chip into the body of 30-year-old quadriplegic Noland Arbaugh, which now allows him to do things as complex as play chess online and learn languages. As is common with these fledgling technologies, a few initial hitches popped up, and the Neuralink engineers came to the quick engagement.

Such powerful technologies have been termed by the UN as promising advances which had once belonged to science fiction (UN, 2024). However, their fast progress raises a lot of ethical and human rights issues concerning them.

III. Current Issues

AI cerebral chips represent a frontier in neurotechnology, offering the potential for groundbreaking advancements in human health and cognitive function. However, alongside these opportunities come significant challenges that necessitate careful consideration. A comprehensive examination of this technology reveals critical insights when viewed through the lenses of major players in the industry, ethical dilemmas, and existing regulatory gaps

China:

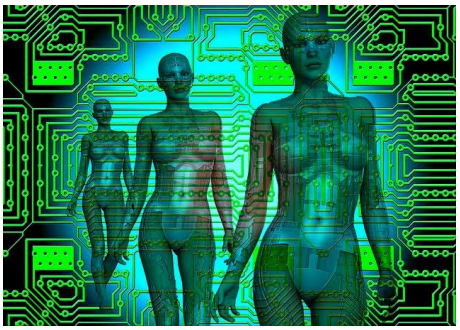


China is rapidly emerging as a formidable competitor in the realm of AI cerebral chips. In the wake of Neuralink's achievements, Chinese tech firms have intensified their research and development efforts to position themselves at

the forefront of this innovative field. Projections indicate that brain chip technology in China could reach full-scale deployment by early 2025, marking a significant milestone in the race for neuro technological advancement. However, the regulatory environment surrounding neurotechnology in China raises several concerns. In contrast to the relatively transparent oversight prevalent in the United States, China's less clear regulatory framework could lead to potential misuse of these technologies. The lack of stringent ethical guidelines raises alarms about the implications for individual rights and the ethical deployment of neurotechnology in society, but has been arduously working on ethical regulations for its implementation.

United States:

As previously mentioned, in the U.S.A., companies like Neuralink, founded by Elon Musk, have pioneered the development of implantable brain-computer interfaces. In January 2024, Neuralink successfully implanted its N1 chip into a patient named Noland Arbaugh, who had been paralyzed since 2016. This implant enabled him to control a computer using only his thoughts, nowadays Noland is able to browse the internet and play video games. Despite some technical challenges, this marked a significant step forward in integrating AI with human neural activity.



Australia:

Australian company Synchron has been developing minimally invasive BCI devices. Their flagship product, the Stentrode, can be implanted without the need for open-brain surgery. This device has allowed patients with paralysis to control digital devices, such as computers and smartphones, using their thoughts, thereby improving their communication and interaction capabilities.

European Union:

Within the EU, various research initiatives have focused on non-invasive BCIs. For example, researchers have developed wearable EEG devices that monitor brain activity and can assist individuals with mobility impairments. These devices interpret neural signals to operate external equipment, such as wheelchairs or prosthetic limbs, enhancing the quality of life for users.

Canada:

Canadian researchers have been exploring BCIs for medical applications, particularly in neurorehabilitation. Studies have shown that BCIs can aid stroke patients in regaining motor functions by translating neural activity into movements of robotic exoskeletons, facilitating physical therapy and recovery.

While these developments are promising, the routine use of AI chips implanted in humans remains limited to clinical trials and specific medical cases. Ethical considerations, safety, and long-term effects continue to be critical factors in the advancement and adoption of this technology.

Global Ethical Concerns:

It should be actually examined and noticially scrutinized such allegations of human rights breaches and ethical misdoings as cerebral AI chips speedily advance. Without solid and complete laws, the hazards of neurotechnology will probably outweigh its positives. The following are the key observations at stake:

1. Privacy Invasion: AI cerebral chips have the ability to collect sensitive neural data about an individual's physical, mental, and emotional health. Value in vast amounts, data have potential exploitation sources. Recently, a report in the UN stated, "earplugs that register brain activity and headsets that measure blood pressure collect neural data that could be used unethically." Gendered in this context, privacy breaches emphasize the urgency of instituting strict data protection regimes.

2. Consent and Autonomy: The manipulation of and change in neural functions brings into sharp focus questions about consent and individual autonomy. The very fact that AI chips could be misused for coercive purposes poses a disturbing ethical challenge that this issue must encounter for the benefit of personal rights.

3. Accessibility and Inequality: The vast expenses associated with advanced AI cerebral chips might increase inequalities that already exist in society. Wealthy individuals or rich

countries can make the best use of these advanced technologies while poorer populations are left behind even further. Such a divide can lead to a two-tier healthcare-and-cognitive enhancement system, whereby only wealthy people would enjoy modern advancements in technological development.

4. Potential for Misuse: Besides the potential for a direct risk of injury to individuals, AI intracerebrale will have prospects for lethal application in the form of surveillance or psychological warfare, bringing geopolitical risks. Misuses of neurotech warrant an urgent requirement for international monitoring and cooperation in setting up guidelines for avoiding such dangerous scenarios.

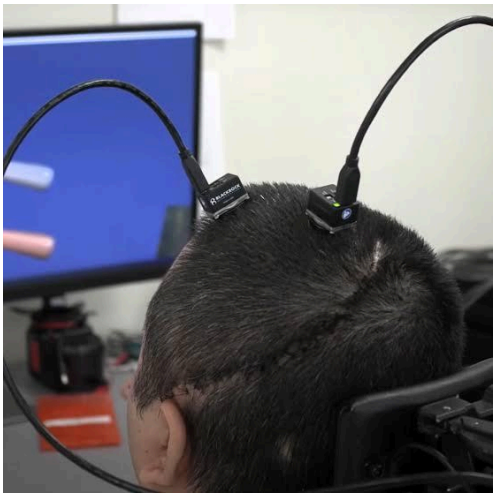
Medical Implications:

The medical implications of AI cerebral chips warrant careful consideration. While the technology holds promise for improving the mobility and cognitive function of individuals with disabilities, there are significant risks associated with its use:

1. Neural Damage: Improper implantation or malfunctioning devices could lead to irreversible brain damage, highlighting the necessity of rigorous safety protocols and standards in the implantation process.

2. Long-Term Side Effects: The long-term health consequences of neural implants remain largely unexplored and require comprehensive studies to understand their implications fully. Continued research is essential to assess and mitigate potential health risks associated with prolonged use.

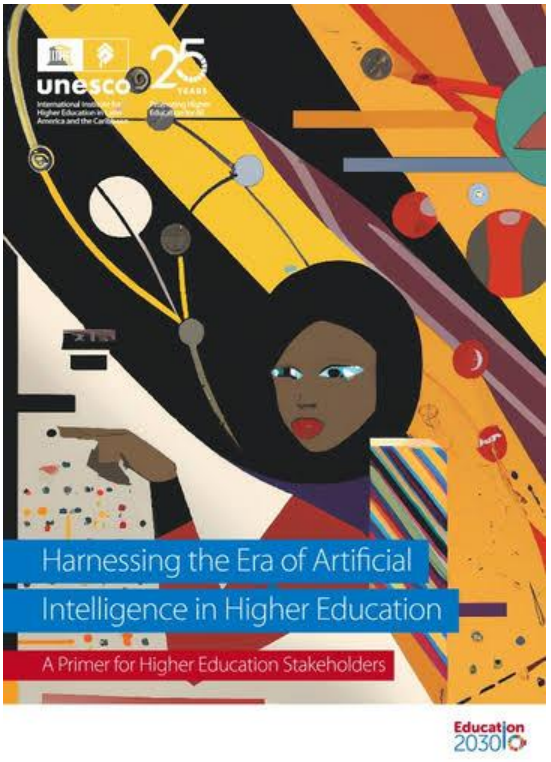
3. Dependence on Technology: There are concerns that an over-reliance on AI cerebral chips could diminish natural cognitive abilities. The balance between enhancing human capabilities and preserving the integrity of natural cognitive functions must be carefully managed to avoid creating dependency on technology.



IV. UN Action and Resolution

Despite the pressing nature of the challenges posed by advancements in artificial intelligence and neurotechnology, the response from the United Nations remains somewhat constrained due to the emerging nature of AI cerebral chip technology. Several notable actions have been taken by the UN in this regard:

1. Issuing Warnings. The United Nations has consistently underscored the necessity for stringent regulations that ensure the development and deployment of neurotechnology adhere to established human rights and ethical standards. This recognition highlights the potential risks associated with unregulated use of such technologies.



2. Promoting Dialogue. The UN has actively promoted collaborative efforts among member states to engage in the drafting of international frameworks aimed at the ethical utilization of neurotechnology. By fostering open dialogue, the UN seeks to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the implications and responsibilities tied to these innovations.

3. Supporting Research. In an effort to underpin policy-making with scientifically sound evidence, the UN has committed to funding research initiatives that explore the ramifications of AI chips. This funding is intended to yield informed recommendations that can guide future regulatory measures and strategic decision-making processes. It is important to note, however, that to date, no binding agreements have been established, which raises concerns about the adequacy of existing measures in addressing the complexities associated with this rapidly evolving field. As the discourse surrounding neurotechnology evolves, the UN's role in shaping a responsible and ethical framework remains crucial.

V. Essential Questions

Delegates, consider the following questions while preparing your position paper and speeches:

1. How and when was this technology developed?

2. How many individuals currently have brain chips implanted?

3. Which countries are leading in the development of AI cerebral chips?

4. What ethical concerns arise from the use of this technology?

5. How can international regulations address privacy and data security risks?

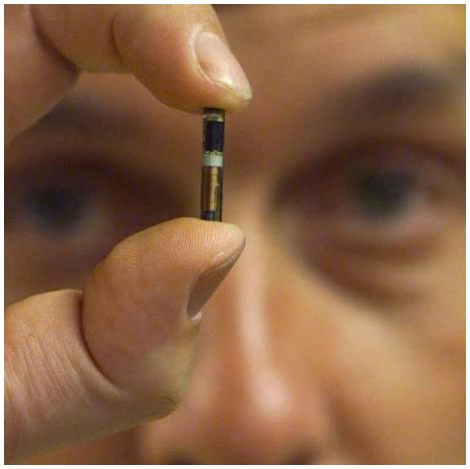
6. Does your delegation's country have a stance on neurotechnology?

7. How can this technology be made accessible to developing countries?

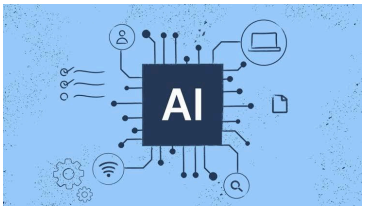
8. What measures can prevent the misuse of AI chips in warfare or surveillance?

9. What role should the WHO play in setting health standards for this technology?

10. How can long-term studies be implemented to ensure safe usage of neural implants



VI. Conclusion



The advent of AI cerebral chips stands as a momentous innovation in the intersection of technology and healthcare. However, this progress also introduces a myriad of profound ethical dilemmas that merit close examination. It is imperative for all delegates to engage in a thorough deliberation of the numerous potential benefits offered by these advancements, including enhanced quality of life, significant medical breakthroughs, and improved therapeutic interventions.

Conversely, we must not overlook the associated risks that accompany such transformative technologies. Concerns regarding misuse, the perpetuation of social inequalities, and potential violations of fundamental human rights demand our attention and thoughtful consideration. It is vital that we approach the regulation of AI cerebral chips with a nuanced perspective, ensuring that robust frameworks are established to govern their use.

Equally important is the equitable distribution of these technologies. It is essential to promote access for all individuals, irrespective of socioeconomic status or geographic location, thereby preventing the exacerbation of existing disparities in health outcomes. Achieving this goal will require extensive international cooperation and dialogue among nations to foster best practices and share resources.

As chairs of this assembly, we express our unwavering confidence that through diligent debate and collaborative efforts, your esteemed delegations will formulate resolutions that uphold rigorous ethical standards while simultaneously harnessing the vast potential of AI cerebral chips for the advancement of global health. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that these technological advancements contribute positively to humanity, reinforcing our commitment to core values that emphasize dignity, respect, and the well-being of all individuals. Let us strive to create a future where innovation serves as a catalyst for universal health improvement without compromising the principles that define our humanity.

We, your Chair, wish you the best of luck in your debate!

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