INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

MARCH 15th-17th, 2024

MSU MUN

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MSUMUN NOTICES

Committee Content Warning

While MSUMUN values the discussion and awareness of most topics and a delegate's obligation to accurately represent their assigned role, all participants who engage in any bigoted, racist, sexist, homophobic, ableist, fatphobic, xenophobic, or other such comments or sentiments will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action at the discretion of MSUMUN's Secretariat. Additionally, in all things, MSUMUN pledges its Secretariat and staff to maintain approachability and inclusivity; if any participant has any questions, comments, or concerns they are encouraged to contact MSUMUN's Secretariat or, in the case of delegates, its staff. If you have questions or concerns regarding this, please reach out to your committee's senior staff before conference weekend.

MSUMUN is committed to fostering a safe and secure environment for all delegates, staff, and advisors. In this, MSUMUN operates with a zero-tolerance policy concerning any and all instances of harassment and discrimination. Further, MSUMUN is committed to promoting the mental health of its participants and requires all participants to act with compassion, grace, and understanding. MSUMUN encourages participants to step out of their committee room and/or speak with a trusted individual if they are feeling overwhelmed or are otherwise uncomfortable.

All participants should be aware that MSUMUN's Secretariat and staff are designated mandatory reporters with MSU's Office of Institutional Equity while operating within their roles before and during the conference.

MSUMUN Statement on Mental Health

MSUMUN is committed to fostering a safe and secure environment for all delegates, staff, and advisors. In this, MSUMUN operates with a zero tolerance policy with regard to any and all instances of harassment and discrimination. Further, MSUMUN is committed to promoting the mental health of its participants and requires all participants to act with compassion, grace, and understanding. MSUMUN encourages participants to step out of their committee room and/or speak with a trusted individual if they are feeling overwhelmed or are otherwise uncomfortable.

Moreover, MSUMUN recognizes that some of its committees may include references to or discussions of sensitive topics. While RCMU values the discussion and awareness of these topics and a delegate's obligation to accurately represent their assigned role, all participants who engage in any bigoted, racist, sexist, homophobic, ableist, or other such comments or sentiments will be subject to appropriate disciplinary action at the discretion of MSUMUN's Secretariat. Additionally, in all things, MSUMUN pledges its Secretariat and staff to maintain approachability and inclusivity; if any participant has any questions, comments, or concerns they are encouraged to contact MSUMUN's Secretariat or, in the case of delegates, its staff.

All participants should be aware that MSUMUN's Secretariat and staff are designated mandatory reporters with MSU's Office of Institutional Equity while operating within their roles before and during the conference.

MSU Provisional Land Acknowledgement

"We collectively acknowledge that Michigan State University occupies the ancestral, traditional, and contemporary Lands of the Anishinaabeg – Three Fires Confederacy of Ojibwe, Odawa, and Potawatomi peoples. In particular, the University resides on Land ceded in the 1819 Treaty of Saginaw. We recognize, support, and advocate for the sovereignty of Michigan's twelve federally-recognized Indian nations, for historic Indigenous communities in Michigan, for Indigenous individuals and communities who live here now, and for those who were forcibly removed from their Homelands. By offering this Land Acknowledgement, we affirm Indigenous sovereignty and will work to hold Michigan State University more accountable to the needs of American Indian and Indigenous peoples."[1]

[1] "Land Acknowledgement," American Indian and Indigenous Studies, accessed December 5, 2021, https://aiis.msu.edu/land/.

Rules of Procedure

Article I: General Rules

1. Delegates are expected to adhere to all regular MSUMUN XIII rules and standards of decorum.
2. In the event of a dispute over the Rules of Procedure, either those of MSUMUN generally or the International Telecommunication Union committee, the MSUMUN Secretariat will be the ultimate authority of appeal.

Article II: Meetings

1. All of the International Telecommunication Union committee meetings shall be attended by all specified members of the committee, unless otherwise authorized by the MSUMUN Secretariat.
2. Unless otherwise indicated by the MSUMUN Secretariat or the International Telecommunication Union committee staff, all meetings of the committee will be held in the specified the International Telecommunication Union committee room as designated by MSUMUN.

Article III: Agenda

1. Items for debate may be pulled from the background guide, but are not limited to what is explicitly mentioned. Staff would like to see well-rounded and well-researched delegates bring new and relevant topics to the table.

2. Any Committee member may make a motion to restrict debate to one topic. If this motion passes, debate shall be limited to the topic specified until such time as another motion is made to either change the topic under consideration or return to general debate.
3. The Agenda is to be set at the beginning of committee, formal debate on committee topics may not begin until the Agenda has been set.
4. A Speaker's List may be opened at any time when motions are being entertained. Additionally, a delegate may request to be added to the Speaker's List at any time. If the Chair is not actively calling for speakers to be added, a delegate may send a note to the dias.

Article IV: Conduct of Business

1. the International Telecommunication Union committee Aftermath proceedings shall be conducted in the form of a permanent Moderated Caucus until such a time that a committee member makes a motion to change this.

Article V: Types of Proposals

1. Working Papers: When initially proposing solutions, delegates must first draft and present working papers to the committee. These documents will not be subject to a vote by committee, but are merely a presentation of ideas. These will then be adapted into resolutions, as described below.
2. Resolutions: A resolution requires only one sponsor, though it may have more. The amount of required signatories is up to the discretion of the Chair. A committee member

need only move to introduce a resolution in order for it to be considered by the entire committee.

Article VI: Voting

1. Votes may be entered as For, Against, or Abstentions.
2. Any delegate who designates themselves as “Present and Voting” during roll call may not abstain on any matter.
3. Votes on non-substantive proposals or procedural matters will be passed by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of committee members. Abstentions are allowed on non-substantive proposals, but not procedural matters.
4. Votes on substantive matters will be passed by the affirmative vote of a simple majority of committee members.
5. In all cases, a simple majority constitutes more than half of the For and Against votes.

Remaining Points

1. Any rules and regulations are subject to change at the discretion of the Chair.
2. If you have additional questions, please visit the MSUMUN Website

Letter from the Dias:

Greetings delegates,

Welcome to the International Telecommunication Union! My name is Jacob Cox, and it is my most esteemed honor to be your chair for this committee. I am a sophomore at Michigan State University, studying in the James Madison College and our College of Social Science. I have majors in International Relations and Public Policy, with a minor in Science, Technology, and Environmental Public Policy. Throughout high school, I was an active STEM student, being a 7-year participant in FIRST robotics, and planned on being a nuclear engineer. This did not pan out, as it turns out advanced mathematics is rather challenging. With this new knowledge, I set forth pursuing a future in one of my other passions, that being civil service, and now am pursuing a career in public service and administration.

This will be my second year working with MSUMUN, where last year I served as an assistant crisis director for the SpaceX crisis committee. I also am a member of the MSU International Relations Organization, our competitive MUN team. I enjoy video games of many varieties (Outer Wilds, Hollow Knight, and Halo are personal favorites), reading the occasional book, and am an avid fan of tabletop games, even if I don't have the time or resources to play them: Warhammer(from Fantasy to Horus Heresy), Battletech, Infinity, the like. I am also incredibly passionate about space knowledge and exploration and am always eager to talk about it.

Let's introduce Nidhi Kundargi, and a first-year student at Michigan State University majoring in Statistics, with a minor in global public health and epidemiology. Coming from Canton, Michigan, and this is her first year at MSUMUN, and is very super excited to get to

work with everyone! She loves literature, listening to music, and playing video games with my friends (though she's terrible).

But all that has little to do with our lovely committee that my junior staffers and I have worked hard to lay out here for you. As I mentioned earlier in the letter, I have a STEM background, and as such, have always been passionate about science and technology and how that impacts the way we live. I am currently taking a minor in the subject. As such, I am often on the frontlines of debate when it comes to the many bleeding-edge technologies we find ourselves facing today: such as Artificial Intelligence and the Internet of Things. While these technologies could be some of the most impactful technologies since the printing press and nitrogen fixation, there are also serious risks they pose as well. As the future leaders and policymakers of our society, it is our responsibility to garner understanding of these banes and boons and develop policy to best shape our society surrounding them. There is no greater calling than service to humanity, and here, we must remember that technology exists to serve mankind, never rule over it. I trust you delegates to come up with bright and promising solutions to the issues we face, and hope your experience here can help shape your understanding of these issues for wherever your futures may lead.

If you need anything from me pertaining to this committee or anything else you think I'm capable of answering, I am available to reach at GA1@msumun.org. This is also where I will take position paper submissions, and you are more than welcome to introduce yourself here as well. Our committee would love to hear from you.

Best Regards,

Jacob Cox & Nidhi Kundargi

Organizational Background

The International Telecommunications Union will be serving as this committee's body. The debates held within the committee will be compiled into resolutions for this body to organize and work with, but to do that, it's important to understand what the International Telecommunications Union is. The ITU is one of the United Nations' 16 specialized agencies, organizations within the UN network that operates independently but exist under the blue and white blanket. The ITU operates under the UN Economic and Social Council.

The International Telecommunications Union is the UN's foremost authority on information and communication technology (ICTs), in areas from regulation and development, to advocacy and equity. The ITU is dedicated to "connecting all of the world's peoples–wherever they live and through whatever means".[2] Every phone call made, every text or email sent, is done thanks to the efforts of the ITU. Without them, our global communication and technology network would be significantly less connected, less regulated, less developed, and less understood.

However, it's not the ITU's name we see in the upper left corner of a mobile phone telling someone their service provider, but rather one of the many telecommunications companies that dominate the world economic ecosystem. In which case, how does the ITU influence the capabilities of world ICTs? This is because the ITU is an incredibly unique organization within the United Nations, in that they directly interact with the private sector, without having to go through the national governments' own authority.

The ITU prides itself on being a focal point of public-private partnership within international space. The organization has around 900 non-state entity members, from private

[2] "About ITU." , International Telecommunication Union, www.itu.int/en/about/Pages/default.aspx.

corporations to research organizations and universities. These organizations have the opportunity to shape policy by meeting and expressing their interests and concerns to the nation-states charged to participate within the ITU's organizational council, although they are not direct participants within the organization's decision-making structure.[3] That is to the nation-states that sit on the current council. Or, rather, the delegates present at this conference.

With that, it's important to express that the ITU has access to a larger amount of resources than many other UN organizations, primarily in the form of private regulation, the ability to directly encourage development in certain areas by private members, and with just funding itself. Not only does the ITU have access to their appropriated UN 5th committee budget, but they also collect membership dues and donations from the private sector representatives, along with assorted cost recovery methods such as filing fees.[4]

[3] "Membership in the ITU." , International Telecommunication Union, www.itu.int/hub/membership/.
[4] "How we are funded." , International Telecommunication Union, www.itu.int/hub/membership/how-we-are-funded/.

Topic 1: Artificial Intelligence

When people think of Artificial Intelligence, many different things come to mind. Some might think of the all-destructive Skynet, the rampant Cortana, or the HAL 9000. Maybe the helpful TARS or the kind Wall-E comes to mind. The chair of the committee thinks of ALEPH, the Human Sphere's premiere artificial assistant, regulator, and economic facilitator. More contemporary, individuals might think of ChatGPT or MyAI. However, the name of a programming instance does not sufficiently explain the intricacies of AI. So what is it?

The term itself derives from computer scientist John McCarthy, who says that Artificial Intelligence is "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. It is related to the similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but AI does not have to confine itself to methods that are biologically observable".[5] This statement from a layman's manual for AI is arguably the best way to summarize it. Artificial Intelligence is merely using computers to simulate the problem-solving and responsive minds of humans, with the speeds and efficiency of computers.

Artificial Intelligence in the Economy

Artificial intelligence plays an important role in the economy in that it is responsible for revolutionizing it. However, it is very challenging to discuss much of AI's impact without talking about the Internet of Things, which "is a network of interrelated devices that connect and exchange data with other IoT devices and the cloud",[6] a concept that will be discussed further on

[5] McCarthy, John. "What is Artificial Intelligence?." Computer Science Department, Stanford University. Last modified November 12, 2007. https://www-formal.stanford.edu/jmc/whatisai.pdf.

[6] "What is the Internet of Things?." IBM. https://www.ibm.com/topics/internet-of-things.

in the background guide. To illustrate this, a common example of the two topics' interconnectedness – or specifically AI in IoT – is self-driving cars, predicted to soon enter the market: self-driving cars use a combination of user interface and Artificial Intelligence to make predictions on human behavior and will heavily influence the automotive market. Other examples of products in the market that employ a combination of the two concepts are self-monitoring healthcare devices, such as trackers, and automated home security systems.

Fancier technology is not the only role that Artificial Intelligence plays in the economy, however. The speed and accuracy at which Artificial Intelligence can make and execute decisions allows it to expedite large amounts of business and finance. Within finance alone, Artificial Intelligence plays a major role in monitoring indicators and encouraging transactions, and in some cases, makes the transactions themselves when it believes profit is to be made.[7] Although it has largely been a major boon to the finance sector, there are still some concerns, as many individuals want their funds handled with a human touch. In addition, despite AI being largely accurate, it is not perfect and still can make mistakes. If trusted entirely with finance, a simple coding error could result in major market fluctuations.

Finance and technological innovations are just some of the uses for AI, with it often maintaining a much more direct and visible role instead of being a behind-the-scenes player. Artificial Intelligence eases labor automation and provides incredibly effective digital assistants, speeding up production and easing its costs, while also allowing for easier access to vital information to make decisions. Economic indicators are largely seen increasing when AI is

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Vasquez, Rose. "31 Examples of AI in Finance." *BuiltIn*, edited by Jye Sawtell-Rickson, BuiltIn, 16 Oct. 2023, builtin.com/artificial-intelligence/ai-finance-banking-applications-companies.

introduced. For example, predictions indicate that AI support could lead to over USD 10 trillion in GDP by 2030.[8]

Ethics and AI

Artificial intelligence creates a convoluted ethical dilemma among many things, as one tends to see concerning any technological innovation, including both privacy and copyright standards. Because AI creates content from a vast database of content, largely human-created original content, it is difficult to assign the concept of total originality to anything created by AI. Furthermore, the question of whether or not one can credit authorship to an AI engine itself remains a question longstanding in the ethics of technology and art – one must question if by using AI to create art and writing by itself the value of purely human-created art becomes devalued. Another question is of privacy: though the internet contains protected sensitive information concerning individuals, AI machines can be trained to breach data and create internet surveillance.[9] Preserving privacy in the age of AI requires intricate and creative solutions, including but not limited to data anonymization and more intricate encryption.

The intangible marketplace of ideas is not the only market that AI stands to disrupt. The very tangible market of labor also takes the center spotlight when it comes to AI development. AI can lead to large degrees of automation and efficiency increases, leading to decreased costs and increased profits. However, as with all things, this comes at a cost. With automation increasing, the need for hands-on labor needed decreases. Just this summer, some months

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[8] Bughin, Jacques, et al. " Notes from the AI frontier: Modeling the impact of AI on the world economy." *McKinsey and Company*, McKinsey Global Institute, 4 Sept. 2018, www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/artificial-intelligence/notes-from-the-AI-frontier-modeling-the-impact-of-ai-on-the-world-economy.

[9] Kerry, Cameron F. "Protecting privacy in an AI-driven world." Brookings. Last modified February 10, 2020. https://www.brookings.edu/articles/protecting-privacy-in-an-ai-driven-world/.

reported AI job loss as one of the significant factors causing the loss of jobs,[10] a number that is only predicted to increase as time goes on and more companies invest in and adopt the technology. Hands-on laborers are not the only ones affected by this trend. There has been much concern among the creative community, primarily authors and screenwriters, surrounding the use of AI to replace their jobs with cheaper and quicker generative models, a source of much derision. Not only this, analytics jobs such as economists are predicted to be phased out, as software can do the work much quicker.[11]

With AI being more prevalent in today's society, it is important to be aware of the moral conduct surrounding AI.[12] AI ethics is a multidisciplinary field that studies how to optimize AI's beneficial impact while reducing risks and adverse outcomes. This is to help users know how to use AI in a responsible manner. Some examples of ethical concerns relating to AI include transparency, moral agency, technology misuse, fairness, and data responsibility. Despite these issues, AI does not work on its own, but is rather a creation of human beings. As such, to ensure that it is being used in a way that is considered 'moral', there needs to be some generalized agreement over AI usage. A successful governance program when it comes to AI will include making sure the people working on the AI are aware of their roles and responsibilities, educating people who are part of the AI's life cycle about how to build AI responsibly, and establishing procedures that help you monitor and communicate about AI and its risk.

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[10] Napolitano, Elizabeth. " AI eliminated nearly 4,000 jobs in May, report says." *CBS Money Watch*, CBS News, 2 June 2023, www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/artificial-intelligence/notes-from-the-AI-frontier-modeling-the-impact-of-ai-on-the-world-economy.

[11] Atashbar, Tohid. "Economist-less economics: The future of economics in an AI-biased world." *World Economic Forum*, World Economic Forum, 3 Aug. 2021, www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/08/economist-less-economics-the-future-of-economics-in-an-ai-biased-world/#:~:text=1%20Sooner%20or%20later%2C%20AI-economist%20machines%20will%20replace,be%20reduce.

[12] "AI Ethics." IBM. https://www.ibm.com/topics/ai-ethics.

AI Development and Support

As far-fetched as all of this technology seems, it is far from science fiction. Despite this, it still has yet to be fully actualized, and many of the benefits that could be felt, or risks that could harm our way of life, require a much broader development of AI to come to fruition. As this committee is tasked with mitigating these possible risks, it is also fitting that this committee be dedicated to seeing the development of Artificial Intelligence technologies encouraged sustainably and effectively.

Artificial Intelligence development is a very resource-heavy and intensive process, requiring a sustainable digital ecosystem, a healthy policy environment, and access to funds to further research. Of course, none of this comes for free. For starters, funds for research are not cheap, considering the monetary nature of the resource. Although much of the current research effort surrounding Artificial Intelligence is backed by private sources, that is not an absolute. Governments and other public institutions have on occasion involved themselves in supporting these technological innovations, and some argue that doing so is an integral part of developing AI technologies that support the general public.[13]

However, ensuring there is money for any research is not the only thing required for Artificial Intelligence development in the economy. In fact, it is arguably the simplest. In order for machine learning to learn, it requires learning materials. This means that it must have access to a data set to learn from. Traditionally, these have been developed by just pulling off the internet. However, concerns have also been raised surrounding this, as it can lead to copyrighted material and other content that individuals don't want being used, such as personal messages and

[13] "Investing in AI research and development (Principle 2.1." Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/ai-principles/P10.

art, to be utilized as well. In addition, it can also lead to harmful and hateful material being utilized, creating a biased data set for the algorithm to pull from.

Finally, it is important to remember that any technological development doesn't occur in a vacuum. It exists within a space of commerce and governance, and as such, the commercial and governmental environment must be healthy enough to incorporate it. It is important that any policy environment, national or international, adopts a flexible and adaptive stance. Although it is important that it encourages development, it also needs to be strong and establish a clear legal standing surrounding any issues within the environment.[14]

What to Include in a Resolution:

The domain of Artificial Intelligence is a rapidly burgeoning field that stands to make major ripples throughout the globe. From economic efficiency to expediting the global finance system, the world stands to see much benefit from AI. However, there are also many risks, including increasing global economic disparity, copyright and ethics concerns, and forcing economic hardship on those who are at risk of being phased out of the economy by AI. Any resolution proposed must build a strong sense of regulations, policy, and guidelines for the world to follow when it comes to AI in order to best harness all of its positive traits, while minimizing the drawbacks and preparing for the consequences we will face. In addition, a good resolution will also work to build developmental and support networks for AI, so that it can be developed equitably and sustainably. Or, alternatively, development can be clamped down upon; that is ultimately up to you. With all of that in mind, the dias looks forward to seeing what ideas and proposals the delegates of the ITU come forward with for AI.

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[14] "Shaping an enabling policy environment for AI (Principle 2.3)." Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. https://oecd.ai/en/dashboards/ai-principles/P10.

Questions to consider:

1. What benefits does innovation in Artificial Intelligence bring to society? What costs?
2. How can we ensure that less developed countries are not left behind by the development of Artificial Intelligence?
3. How can we ensure individual actors use this technology responsibly and ethically, in particular corporations and governments? Should there be an ethical standard of AI usage?
4. What role should the private sector play in the future development of Artificial Intelligence? How independent should their operations be?
5. How can we work together as an international community to support and develop Artificial Intelligence? Should we?

Topic 2: Internet of Things

As promised earlier, the Internet of Things(IoT) is a broad subject with an interesting history. The idea of adding sensors and intelligence to physical objects in 1980 is what began the idea of the Internet of Things; however, the Internet of Things was a term coined in 1999 by a computer scientist called Kelvin Ashton. The Internet of Things describes a growing network of internet-enabled devices. The internet is enabling a lot of things that were not controlled by the internet before. For example, people used to travel by carriage, then stick shift cars, which continued to automatic cars, and now there are cars that can operate driverless. Another example is the creation of the first smart refrigerator in 2007 and the creation of the first iPhone in 2008. The internet and technology are changing our world and the way it works and is in this sense very beneficial to humans. Some even consider the Internet of Things to be the fourth industrial revolution. This conclusion is the case because there are so many more connected devices than even humans on the planet. The devices part of the Internet of Things are seen in hospitals, businesses, streets, cities, buses, and so on.

IoT in the Economy

The interconnectedness of the devices involved in the concept of the “Internet of Things” facilitates the easy exchange of information. Hence, it assumes significance in processes that rely heavily on interconnectedness, such as assembly machines (in manufacturing-based sectors), automation, healthcare, and more. Used in combination with AI, IoT can be used to also determine data trends and analytics, which can help create business models and in turn influence company decision-making. In fact, the value of IoT in the US alone, according to a study done

by Accenture, comes to adding USD 6.1 trillion to our cumulative GDP.[15] In general, IoT promotes efficiency in the economy and to the individuals affected – which also influences taxation (both direct and indirect) to the government.

Behind-the-scenes work is not the only thing that the Internet of Things can help build on, however. Along with helping top-level decision making, there are many other tasks it can accomplish. From monitoring soil and plant growth to help optimize crop yields, to tracking the movement of products through the increasingly spanning global supply chain, IoT tech can find itself fulfilling many roles. It is predicted to include over 40 billion devices within a year and is estimated to have been adopted by around one quarter of global companies.[16]

But this is not all good news. Similarly to AI, or any new technology, not every company will be able to invest in this new technology. Although failure to do so isn't overly impactful yet, that will likely not always be the case, especially considering many of these companies will be located in countries with less developed economies. This will further build upon the already existing economic gap between more developed and less developed countries, as exponential increases in technological influence continue blunting the ability for less developed countries to build up more. In addition, the IoT will make many jobs redundant and unnecessary, continuing a pattern of technological advancement causing job loss on a broad scale. Internet of Things policy must remember this hurdle, and work to overcome it by ensuring that there is equitable access to this innovative technology on a global stage so that every nation can benefit from it fairly.

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[15] McGuinness, Matthew. "Industrial Internet of Things Will Boost Economic Growth, but Greater Government and Business Action Needed to Fulfill its Potential, Finds Accenture." Accenture. Last modified January 21, 2015. https://newsroom.accenture.com/news/2015/industrial-internet-of-things-will-boost-economic-growth-but-greater-government-and-business-action-needed-to-fulfill-its-potential-finds-accenture.

[16] Marchant, Natalie. "What is the Internet of Things?." World Economic Forum. Last modified March 31, 2021. https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/03/what-is-the-internet-of-things/.

Privacy and the IoT

Because the Internet of Things concerns such an extensive network of data-transmitting devices whose data gathering concerns the internet, the data gathered frequently includes the personal information of users, including but not limited to their geolocation and sensitive personal details. Similar to AI privacy concerns, IoT raises the issue of data breaches becoming more accessible as a tool for malicious activity.

Data breaches by malicious groups are not the only concerns for data safety. Sometimes, our own privacy can slip away right from under our noses. Whenever you sign up for a new account or set up a technology software, you are required to agree to the terms and conditions established by its procurator. That's only fair, after all. However, these long documents can very easily contain information-sharing terms that many might not be comfortable with. Historically, this can be seen primarily in how search engines and games share our data with marketers for advertising. However, with the range of data the Internet of Things collects, that could only be the beginning.

There are many ways in which the Internet of Things could be used to build uncomfortably personal profiles surrounding its users and have those profiles be put to use in ways we don't necessarily want. Health and fitness trackers record our vitals and car trackers report our driving habits are just some examples. With this information, insurance companies can gain access to more personal information than we want to share, constituting a breach of privacy without us even knowing.[17] Similar to AI, it is important that we remember the broad span of digital presence and information, and consider policy surrounding such concerns. A balance must

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Intelligence, Insider. "The security and privacy issues that come with the Internet of Things." Insider Intelligence. Last modified January 1, 2023. https://www.insiderintelligence.com/insights/iot-security-privacy/.

be created between maintaining privacy, so as to protect consumer's rights and safety, and making use of IoT in an economically and socially beneficial manner.

IoT in the Consumer Space

The Internet of Things is most commonly seen by the average individual in the personal consumer space. Smartwatch? That's the Internet of Things. Tracker on your pet? That's the Internet of Things too. Smart thermostat? You guessed it, the Internet of Things. Ever since its development, the Internet of Things has rapidly proliferated around us, and is a common sight in many households today. Odds are, if something has the word "smart" in it, it's probably considered to be part of the Internet of Things. Intelligence is often defined as being able to use your senses to form conclusions, after all, and since the IoT is based around sensor technology, it figures that so many would consider it "smart".

Many of these technologies also carry cross-industry uses. For technologies such as tracking and monitoring, there are uses across fields.[18] While the consumer might only be concerned about figuring out where their spry new puppy ran off to, a large industrial firm might find it helpful with tracking their equipment during mineral resource surveys. Water monitoring systems might be a convenience to have for someone who wants to test the vitamin levels in their water, but a necessity for a city's municipal water management group, who are constantly charged with ensuring that the city's water is safe and drinkable.

However, as one would expect with any bleeding-edge technology, the consumer side of the Internet of Things comes with its own risks. Of course, there's data privacy, which is always

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"Introduction to the Consumer Internet of Things (CIoT)." I-Scoop. https://www.i-scoop.eu/internet-of-things-iot/what-is-consumer-internet-of-things-ciot/.

a concern surrounding data collection. However, with technologies like trackers becoming ever more advanced and prevalent, many are put into places where they fear for their safety, and rightfully so. When working with the Internet of Things, it's important to remember that increased connectivity has both major risks and major rewards. As with all things technology, it's important to weigh the costs and benefits of any policy and its impact on our world, whether that's the society, economy, or something else entirely.

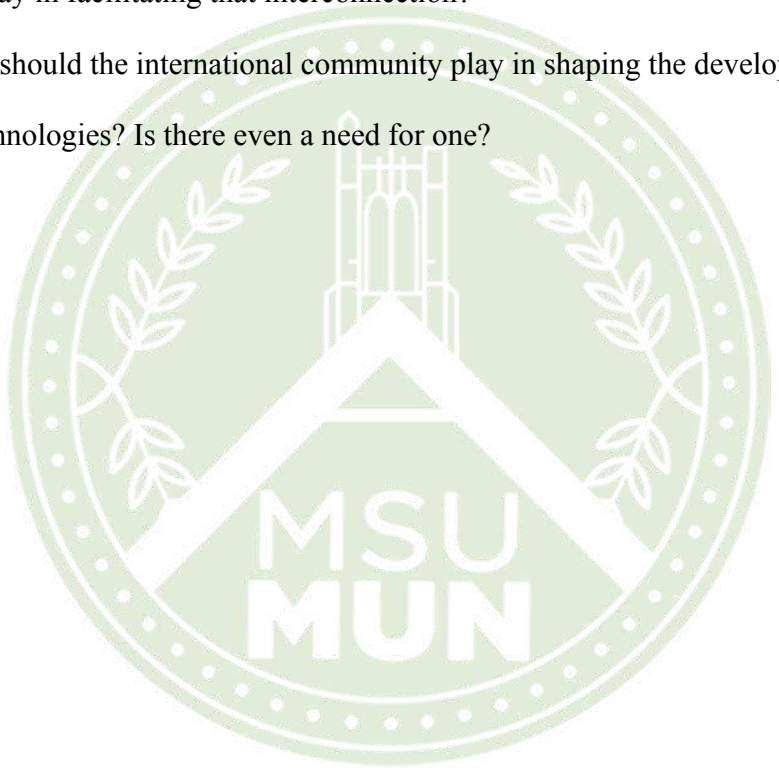
What to Include in a Resolution:

The Internet of Things is an ever prevalent network of devices that continues to proliferate throughout the globe and our daily lives. As discussed throughout this section of the background guide, the IoT has the potential to help grow the economy and ease the lives of individual consumers. However, it also has the potential to cause economic disruption and job loss, further international and national economic disparities, put individuals' privacy at risk, and other such issues. A successful resolution will address these issues, by working to encourage all of the positive aspects of the IoT, while actively countering the negatives through international policy, regulations, and guidelines. In addition, a resolution will likely also work to encourage development within the sector sustainably and equitably. With this in mind, the dias looks forward to seeing what ideas delegates come to committee with to address the Internet of Things.

Questions to Consider:

1. What are the benefits of the Internet of Things' further integration into our economy and society? What are the drawbacks?

2. Is there a way to build a system of data collection that is both highly efficient, but also protects individuals' privacy rights?
3. The Internet of Things exists in both the consumer and industrial space; is there a way to encourage integrating these domains further to speed up development? Should we work to integrate them?
4. How interconnected do we want to see the Internet of Things? How much of a role does the ITU play in facilitating that interconnection?
5. What role should the international community play in shaping the development process of IoT technologies? Is there even a need for one?



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