



Topic A: Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance

General Assembly



 **LINMUN**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA),

During this debate, you will discuss the current topic: **Global Dialogue on Artificial Intelligence Governance.**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is both a powerful innovation and a growing concern for global stability. Its ability to manipulate information, enable cyber-attacks, and influence public opinion, presents significant risks to national security. AI also introduces ethical challenges, including misinformation, privacy issues, mass manipulation, and increasing unemployment. Additionally, there are inequalities related to AI that highlight the urgent need for international cooperation to develop governance frameworks that protect human rights while ensuring the benefits of innovation reach all nations.

The General Assembly considers this topic as fundamental and expects this debate to produce effective solutions to these challenges.

Welcome to the Olinca Model United Nations (OLINMUN) 2026.

Yours sincerely,

Regina Guzmán García

Head of Committee of GA

Sofía Díaz de León Herrera

Chair of GA

Andrea Álvarez Baltierra

Moderator of GA

Gabriela Reyes Ríos

Deputy Chair of GA

NOTE: We highly recommend you thoroughly read the following document and the Conference Handbooks since they will provide an overview of the topics discussed and will allow you to acquire crucial information about the rules of procedure.

II. OVERVIEW

A. COMMITTEE'S BACKGROUND

The General Assembly is the flagship of the United Nations, as it is composed of all member states under the principle of one seat, one vote. The Status of Ukraine Internally Displaced People (IDP) and Refugees across Europe will be considered under the scope of the GA's 2nd Committee on Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues. This committee debates on topics such as the improvement of the status of women, the protection of children, issues facing indigenous communities, refugees, the promotion of basic freedoms through the abolishment of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination.

The main functions and powers of the General Assembly are:

- Analyze and accept the UN budget and financial ratings of member states.
- Elect non-permanent members of the Security Council and members of other councils of the Nations.
- Review and prepare recommendations on the general ideas of cooperation for the keeping of international peace and security.
- Debate any situation related to international peace and security, except where a discussion or problem is under debate in the Security Council.
- Assume studies and make recommendations to encourage international political partnership, international evolution and order, the understanding of human rights, basic rights and cooperation with the international group in the economic, cultural, humanitarian, educational and health fields.
- Make suggestions for the peaceful settlement of any matter which might harm cordial relations between countries.
- Study the reports of the Security Council.

B. COMMITTEE'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Since its creation, the General Assembly of the United Nations has made important changes and has found resolutions to the variety of problems that have been discussed in its chambers. For example, this UN organ has achieved the first ever UN youth strategy, which is dedicated to giving young people opportunities to determine their future. Similarly, the first high level meeting on tuberculosis took place in its chambers. This disease was responsible for 1.6 million deaths in 2017, and this fact made global leaders act on the matter and join efforts towards fund-raising.

In the same way, it has achieved the development of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. They are set for 2030 and were created with the purpose of improving human rights, such as access to good nutrition, water, and education. In addition, the Secretary General launched an action plan for a peacekeeping initiative which seeks to revitalize harmony by increasing the participation of women and strengthened partnerships with governments.

Likewise, various countries have invested in “Data to End Hunger,” a coalition of donors who pledged to seek significant funding for agricultural improvements and more targeted solutions to hunger challenges. As for the invasion of Ukraine, the General Assembly of the United Nations acted and held Russia accountable for violating international law by invading Ukraine’s territory. This resolution was finalized in November of 2022 and demanded that Russia pay “reparations for widespread damage to the country and for Ukrainians killed and injured during the war” (Lederer, 2022). This enlightens the Assembly’s point of view of the conflict and the need for a mechanism which can provide compensation for damage, injury, and loss.

III. GLOBAL DIALOGUE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE GOVERNANCE

In recent times, AI technology has acquired increasing importance due to its seemingly unlimited capacities. This has been the case not only for personal use, but for multinational companies, countries and even terrorist groups. This last point has become increasingly concerning, with various sources already commenting on the topic. For example, Clarisa Nelu wrote an article for the International Center of Counterterrorism (ICCT), that terrorist groups like Hezbollah have already been actively using social media, so it is just a matter of time for them to begin implementing AI to recruit, communicate and complete operations and attacks (2024).

Regarding the use of artificial intelligence (AI) within countries, Ece Yildirim reports that the United States, Israel, China, Russia, Ukraine, North Korea, South Korea and the United Kingdom have all increased military use of AI (2025). As a result, the gap between the military power of countries that are wealthy enough to implement AI and those who cannot, will only increase during the following years, further increasing an already existing imbalance.

Hacking attacks being enabled through AI are also on the rise. On November 17, 2025, a BBC article reported that the AI Chatbot was allegedly used by the Chinese government to hack into various international organizations (Tidy, 2025). Although the veracity of these claims is currently being disputed, the mere possibility of this happening shows the future potential of AI to carry out these kinds of attacks.

However, AI can also produce controversy at both local and individual levels. Issues related to copyright and the use of generative AI to impersonate other people are already sparking debates. For instance, the European Parliament drawn attention to the issue of deep-fakes and impersonation, which have made scams and extortion more common (2025). According to the Cambridge dictionary, deepfakes are “video or sound recording that replaces someone's face or voice with that of someone else, in a way that appears real”. Those deepfakes have also been used to bully, harass, and blackmail students in

the United States, creating uncertainty and further demonstrating the harmful effects AI can have when misused (Walter, 2025).

On a similar note, many questions regarding AI's capacity to produce original content have also arisen. However, different countries hold diverse postures on this issue. Singapore and Japan are among the most flexible, while the UK and Mexico have stricter laws and regulations regarding both the legal rights of AI-produced content as well as what the content can be (Robinson & O'Regan, 2025). This situation has the potential to create grey areas where AI-generated content is registered as original in a certain country to exploit it in another.

The concern of AI is not exclusive to the topics mentioned but encompasses an even wider range of issues: manipulation of information, influence on public opinion, misinformation, privacy violations, mass manipulation, and increasing unemployment are all concerns that ought to be addressed.

Furthermore, there is a need for a space that is open to dialogue, where nations can discuss and act regarding international regulation, possible applications and investment in artificial intelligence. This topic concerns all members of the UN, as it is clear AI will be a central part of the future. It is up to each nation to determine what the future looks like.

IV. KEY POINTS FOR DEBATE

1. The misuse of AI as an international risk
 - a. What happens when AI falls into the wrong hands?
2. Military use of AI
 - a. Is it necessary? Do the benefits outcome the risks?
3. Increase in military and economic gap
 - a. Strategies to ensure controlled and strategic use of AI internationally.

4. Cybersecurity
 - a. Technologies and security measures against hacking.
 - b. Dangers of privacy violations through AI tools.
5. Domestic misuse of AI
 - a. Impersonations (deepfakes) and identity theft.
 - b. Enablement of bullying and harassment.
6. AI as a communication tool
 - a. Widespread misinformation through AI chatbots.
 - b. Influence on public opinion through mass media communication.
7. Laws, regulations and limitations
 - a. Copyright laws.
 - b. Flexibility and liberty of usage.

IV. ANNEXES

A. LIST OF COUNTRIES

1. Argentina
2. Australia
3. Belgium
4. Brazil
5. Canada
6. China
7. Colombia
8. Costa Rica
9. Finland
10. France
11. Germany
12. India
13. Italy
14. Japan
15. Kenya

16. Mexico
17. Netherlands
18. Russian Federation
19. Singapore
20. South Africa
21. South Korea
22. Spain
23. United Arab Emirates
24. United Kingdom
25. United States of America
26. Uruguay

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