

**Committee:** LEGAL

**Agenda Item:** Developing International Legal Frameworks for Addressing the Challenges Posed by Deepfake Technology in Online Environments

**Chair:** Can Leon Işık

**Co-chairs:** Selin Doğru, Ece Güneştutar

## 1. Diplomacy:

Each delegate must act according to diplomatic norms, including the duty to:

- respect the decisions of the Chair at all times;
- obtain the floor before speaking;
- stand when speaking;
- yield the floor when required to do so by the Chair;
- be courteous at all times;
- avoid the use of insulting or abusive language.

## 2. \*Opening Speech:

An opening speech is given by a delegate at the start of an official session. This speech allows the delegate to announce their country's stance on the discussed agenda item. Even though opening speeches are crucial, its initial purpose is to let other delegates know who they can work with according to their own policies. It is important to make the speech important and powerful. Here are some of the rules delegates should follow whilst writing or delivering an opening speech:

- Talk about your country's policy on the certain issue
- Keep it concise, preferably within a 1-minute time limit
- Address the house in the beginning of your speech: "Honorable chairs, fellow delegates, and most esteemed guests" are possible great examples.

### Sample opening speech:

*Distinguished Chair, Honourable delegates,*

*South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to be here to address some common issues of the world. Today, our main topic is "international security." Our world faces various challenges such as global warming, resource scarcity, environmental issues, etc. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence offer hope for humanity in solving these issues.*

*In our world, technologies in education, science, health, and many more areas hold the key to addressing global challenges. This technology helps us envision a comfortable and bright future.*

*In the next minute, let's explore ways to harness innovation as a tool for finding new solutions. Understanding the incremental progress in this regard can lead to significant changes. Each delegate's contribution, no matter how big or small, is a step towards a more peaceful and united global community.*

*Thank you. We yield the floor back to the chair.*

### \*Lobbying:

Lobbying is the time where delegates will get the opportunity to form an alliance with other delegates. The amount of time spent in a lobbying session will be set by the chair but is adjustable upon request. Delegates should start writing their resolutions in the alliance they formed. (Delegates should keep in mind that they need to have the majority of the votes in the house in order to pass their resolution.) Lobbying is inside the official session which means the delegates should communicate in English at all times. If not, they will receive a warning.

### \*Resolution:

We suggest fellow delegates to write a draft resolution on their own before the conference. Thus, the lobbying time that will be offered to them will be more productive. While writing a resolution for ITKMARMUN, delegates are to follow the [THIMUN guidelines](#), and the appropriate language to be used in the United Nations. Detailed documents are sent.

### Resolution Phrases

#### Useful Preambulatory Clause Openings



|                 |                             |                           |                           |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Affirming       | Disturbed                   | Having considered further | Reaffirming               |
| Alarmed by      | Desiring                    | Having devoted attention  | Realizing                 |
| Approving       | Emphasizing                 | Having examined           | Recalling                 |
| Aware of        | Expecting                   | Having heard              | Recognizing               |
| Bearing in mind | Expressing its appreciation | Having received           | Referring                 |
| Believing       | Expressing its satisfaction | Having studied            | Regretting                |
| Confident       | Fulfilling                  | Keeping in mind           | Seeking                   |
| Contemplating   | Fully Alarmed               | Noting with regret        | Taking into account       |
| Concerned       | Fully Aware                 | Noting with deep concern  | Taking into consideration |
| Conscious       | Fully Believing             | Noting with satisfaction  | Taking note               |
| Convinced       | Guided by                   | Noting further            | Viewing with appreciation |
| Declaring       | Having adopted              | Noting with approval      | Welcoming                 |
| Deploring       | Having considered           | Observing                 |                           |

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “Further” or “Deeply”. For instance, “Noting” could be reused as “Further Noting” and “Concerned” could be reused as “Deeply Concerned”.

#### Useful Operative Clause Openings

|            |                     |                            |                  |
|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Accepts    | Confirms            | Endorses                   | Requests         |
| Affirms    | Congratulates       | Expresses its Appreciation | Resolves         |
| Approves   | Considers           | Expresses its Hope         | Sanctions        |
| Asks       |                     | Hopes                      | Solemnly Affirms |
| Asks for   | Declares            | Invites                    | Supports         |
| Asks that  |                     | Notes                      | Suggests         |
| Authorizes | Deplores            |                            | Takes Note of    |
| Calls      | Designates          | Reaffirms                  | Transmits        |
| Calls for  | Draws the Attention | Recommends                 | Trusts           |
| Calls upon | Emphasizes          | Regrets                    | Urges            |
|            | Encourages          | Reminds                    | Wishes           |

Note: Clause starters can be reused by adding “further” or “strongly”. For instance: “Requests” could be reused as “Further requests” and “Asks” could be reused as “Strongly asks”.

## Sample Resolution

### (The Heading)

FORUM: GENERAL ASSEMBLY

QUESTION OF: Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

SUBMITTED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

*The General Assembly,*

### (Pre-ambulatory Clauses)

*Recalling* its resolution 55/11 of 31 October 2000, in which it welcomed and supported the inter-Korean summit and the joint declaration adopted on 15 June 2000 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea,

*Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Convinced* that inter-Korean dialogue and cooperation are essential for consolidating peace and security on the Korean peninsula and also contribute to peace and stability in the region and beyond, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

*Recognizing* that the summit held in Pyongyang from 2 to 4 October 2007 between the two leaders and their Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity represent a major milestone in improving inter-Korean relations,

*Recalling* the statements welcoming the inter-Korean summit made on 1 October 2007 by the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly, and recalling also the statement welcoming the adoption of the Declaration made on 4 October 2007 by the Secretary-General,

### (Operative Clauses)

1. Welcomes and supports the inter-Korean summit held from 2 to 4 October 2007 and the Declaration on the Advancement of North-South Korean Relations, Peace and Prosperity adopted on 4 October 2007 by the two leaders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea;
2. Encourages the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to implement the Declaration fully and in good faith, thereby consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and laying a solid foundation for peaceful reunification;
3. Invites Member States to continue to support and assist, as appropriate, the process of inter-Korean dialogue, reconciliation and reunification so that it may contribute to peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in north-east Asia and the world as a whole.

Source: THIMUN Foundation, Basic Guidelines for New Delegates

## Debate Flow

Chair takes roll call.

Chair announces the resolution to be debated.

Chair calls the main submitter to the floor to read out the operative clauses.

Main submitter makes a speech on the resolution for a maximum of 4 minutes.

Main submitter either answers the points of information and yields the floor to the chair; either yields the floor to another delegate and the other delegate yields the floor to the chair.

Chair calls upon any delegate wishing to speak.

If an amendment is made, chair sets the close debate time and the debate time for the amendment starts. It is voted. If it passes, necessary changes will be made in the resolutions.

Delegate speaks on the resolution and answers points if he or she wants to.

Delegate yields the floor to the chair or to another delegate.

Previous steps are repeated until the debate time elapses.

Chair calls for voting procedures.

## POINTS

### Point of Information

Points of information are actually questions. You can direct a point of information to the chair or to the speaker. A point of information directed to the speaker could be asked if only the speaker opens himself/herself to points. This point must be in a question format. If it isn't in a question format, it will not be entertained. While asking your point of information, please remain standing and while asking or answering. Direct contact between delegates will not be allowed.

**Example:** "Could the honorable delegate please explain how they're planning to raise awareness on the issue in the rural areas?"

A point of information directed to the chair can be anything about the conference. You can ask a question concerning the procedures, the schedule etc. Remember that this point cannot interrupt the speaker

**Example:** "Point of information directed to the chair! Could the chair please tell the house when we will be dismissed for lunch?"

### Point of Order

Point of order is called when the chair makes a mistake regarding the procedure. In this case, delegates are encouraged to make a point of order and correct the debate. If right, the chair will stand corrected.

**Example:** “Point of order! Is it in order for the delegate to have direct dialogue with the speaker?”

### Point of Parliamentary Inquiry

This point should not be confused with a point of order. Point of parliamentary inquiry is called when a delegate has a question regarding the rules of procedure. Its aim is to clarify a rule.

**Example:** “Point of Parliamentary Inquiry! Can the chair please explain what a policy statement is?”

### Point of Personal Privilege

Point of personal privilege is a point concerning the comfort of a delegate. It can be due to heat, sitting conditions, etc. It can only interrupt a speaker if the point is due to audibility.

**Example:** “Point of personal privilege due to audibility! Could the speaker please speak louder?”

## MOTIONS

### Motion to Move the Previous Question

When this motion is called in an open debate, it means that the house will be moving to the voting procedures. When it is called in a closed debate there are two situations: if it is in the time in favor, the motion calls for moving to the time against; if it is in the time against, the motion calls for moving to the voting procedure. This motion is also known as “Motion to Move to Voting Procedure”. Remember that it requires a second and if there are objections from the house, the final decision is up to the chairs.

### Motion to Extend Debate Time

Delegates use this motion to extend the time for the debate. It is not a debatable motion. The decision is up to the chairs.

### Motion to Divide the House

This motion is used when the votes are very close. This motion calls the chair to do a vote by roll-call.

Delegates are individually asked whether they are in favor, against or abstaining. This is not a debatable motion. The chairs will decide

## **3. GENERAL CODE OF CONDUCT AGREEMENT**

The following list outlines the *ITKMAR Junior Model United Nations (JMUN) Code of conduct* policy agreement that must be adhered to by all delegates.

### **Language rules:**

- English is the official and working language of all JMUN committees, debates and documentation. All JMUN communications and written work of participants should be observed in English.
- No expletives are to be used at any events.

### **Dress code:**

- Delegates are expected to wear formal clothes when participating in formal events.
  - Boys should wear a formal suit of dark colour, a shirt and a tie; or similar alternative, i.e. blazer or jacket with formal trousers. Formal dress is not required for the social events.
  - Girls should wear a formal suit, smart separates (trousers or average-length skirts) or dresses. Formal dress is not required for the social events.

### **Code of conduct:**

- Positive professional behaviour is a key expectation for all delegates participating in JMUN conferences. Positive professional behaviour reflects trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and good citizenship.
- Participants are expected to fully participate in events, follow *all* program guidelines and behave appropriately to ensure a high-quality valid learning experience.
- You may be dismissed by ITKMAR JMUN, banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action may be taken against you for-
  - inappropriate behaviour and conduct that violates the rights of others, particularly when the conduct is disrespectful as regards a person's gender, age, religion, race, ethnic/national origin, disability or appearance.
  - You may not tease, hurt or bully anyone, or use language, gestures or actions that will offend others. Disciplinary action will vary based on the degree of the offence and will be determined by the advisor in charge.
- Participants must behave at all times with a view to ensuring the safety of others.
- Theft, vandalism, the use of harmful substances, leaving the program premises or boundaries (except for outside events arranged as part of the program) and other such offences are strictly prohibited. Anyone involved in these offences will immediately be banned from participating in subsequent events and disciplinary action will be taken. Those engaged in illegal activities will be reported to the appropriate authorities.
- Repair costs for any damages incurred to property will be billed to those responsible.
- Delegates are expected to refrain from inappropriate behavior such as bullying delegates, undermining a culture, country, ethnicity, and shall refrain from engaging in physical violence during the conference. All participants are expected to behave in a kind, dignified, respectful and diplomatic way at all times.

### **Event participation:**

- Delegates are expected to attend committee sessions unless there is an emergency situation or a health problem that prevents them attending.
- While the conference is in progress, delegates must remain in the designated areas. For the social events, participants are not allowed to leave the designated areas.

### **Committee papers:**

- Delegates are expected to take great care of their identity badges and placards. If they do not have it, they will not be allowed into meetings.
- Delegates are permitted to use laptops during caucuses, strictly for the purpose of drafting working papers, draft resolutions and other documentation pertaining to JMUN.

We kindly suggest delegates to do their own research to not be overwhelmed during the conference.

### **4. Definition of key words**

**Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Artificial Intelligence is intelligence emulated by machines, typically computer systems. It is a field of computation in which software is developed to emulate a thought process, thus allowing machines to display intelligence in the likeness of the human mind.

**Deepfake AI:** Deepfake AI, or commonly referred to as Deepfakes, is a type of AI used to create realistic image, video and audio files using a deep learning algorithm.

**Imagery Manipulation:** Imagery manipulation is the digital manipulation of images using tools such as Photoshop.

**Faceswapping:** Faceswapping is the act of swapping faces in videos or images.

## **5. Introduction to the Topic**

In recent years, the world has seen rapid advancements in the field of Artificial Intelligence. The rising popularity of AI chatbots such as ChatGPT and the general increase in interest in the field by computer scientists have seen these rapid advancements made in a relatively short time.

One of these advancements in AI technology is Deepfake AI, a type of Artificial Intelligence which can be used to create images, audio and video files. Deepfake AI can be used for a near infinite amount of purposes.

This, however, has probability to be problematic. Deepfake AI has currently advanced to a level where it is hard to distinguish whether or not it is real or AI generated. Deepfake AI has been notorious for its use online, where it can be used for malicious intent, most commonly for defamation. With face swapping, imagery manipulation and sound generating, it is very possible to create imagery which can be deceiving.

The agenda item of the LEGAL committee in the ITKMUN will thus be focusing on the dangers of Deepfake AI and how to regulate it in online spaces. Understanding how Deepfakes are created, how they are used and how they can be regulated will be crucial for creating the legal framework addressing the issue.

## **6. History of the Topic**

Since the advancements in machine learning and algorithms in the 1990's and 2000's, techniques such as face swapping and imagery manipulation started being explored further. In the 2010's, interest in research on learning algorithms further increased, eventually leading to the technology becoming mainstream around the middle of the decade.

In 2018 Deepfake AI advanced to a level with realistic lip-syncing and facial expression through face swapping. It was around this time concerns on this new technology began to arise. In 2019 and 2020, with advancements in full body manipulation and voice syncing, as well as the introduction of user friendly open source tools and software, saw these concerns further raised.

Throughout its history, there have been many deepfakes, often used for malicious intent. There have been deepfakes of many politicians and heads of state of many countries, celebrities, and even regular people. These have often been used to spread misinformation through political campaigns, conflicts and recently in court cases. This has proven to be an issue, since misinformation has the potential to cause mass hysteria and defamation.

## **7. Discussion of the Topic**

Deepfake technology is a double-edged sword in the digital age: It offers both innovative opportunities and significant challenges. Deepfake AI causes three problems: Misinformation, harassment and breach of privacy. All three of these often work with one another, leading to an online turmoil leading to defamation, manipulation of public opinion, and potentially hysteria.

Thus the regulation and control of this technology and how to achieve it have been the topic of discussion. The emergence of deepfake detection tools and regulatory efforts highlights the growing recognition of the need to address the societal impact of this technology. Effective responses to the deepfake phenomenon require a multifaceted approach, encompassing technological solutions, regulatory frameworks, and public awareness initiatives. By fostering collaboration among stakeholders and promoting responsible innovation, it can be possible to navigate the complex ethical and societal challenges posed by deepfake technology while harnessing its positive potential for the benefit of society.

## 8. Questions to be Addressed

- How can the United Nations ensure the prevention of unlawful acts in online spaces using Deepfake AI?
- Is it possible for such regulations to take place without compromising creative liberty?

## 9. Conclusion

In summary, the evolution of Deepfake AI has led to significant advancements in generating realistic media content. This has led to ethical and legal challenges in the new technology. As Deepfake AI continues to evolve, regulatory measures will be needed to ensure safety in online spaces.

Governments internationally have attempted to bring such measures to online spaces. As of now, technological responses such as developing software to detect deepfakes, legal bans on the technology itself, and public awareness campaigns have been executed by some governments of the world, though an at large solution to the topic is yet to be achieved.

## 10. Bibliography

1. <https://lab.witness.org/projects/synthetic-media-and-deep-fakes/>
2. <https://mitsloan.mit.edu/ideas-made-to-matter/deepfakes-explained>

## 11. Other Sources

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2. [https://www.pindrop.com/blog/how-does-deepfake-detection-work#:~:text=Conversely%2C%20Pindrop%27s%20deepfake%20detection%20technology,Recognition%20Vendor%20Test%20\(FRVT\).](https://www.pindrop.com/blog/how-does-deepfake-detection-work#:~:text=Conversely%2C%20Pindrop%27s%20deepfake%20detection%20technology,Recognition%20Vendor%20Test%20(FRVT).)
3. <https://www.gao.gov/blog/deconstructing-deepfakes-how-do-they-work-and-what-are-risks>