



GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TOPIC A: THE RISE OF AI

TOPIC B: CHINA SOCIAL CREDIT SCORE

Language: English





GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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**Time for opening speech: 90 seconds
speech per topic**

The United Nations is an intergovernmental organization whose purposes are to promote peace, protect human rights, distribute humanitarian aid, support sustainable development and uphold international law. This organization was created as a result of the Second World War, when 51 countries decided to come together in search of the aforementioned purposes being fulfilled. The United Nations General Assembly is one of the 6 main organs of the United Nations. Established in 1945, The General Assembly provides a space for Member States to discuss and deliberate on a wide range of international issues, including issues of peace and security, sustainable development, human rights and economic issues. On the other hand, it adopts resolutions on various topics. These resolutions represent the political position of the international community on specific issues such as current geopolitical events. The General Assembly elects members of various UN bodies, such as the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the

International Court of Justice.

Furthermore, the member states of the GA have the responsibility of approving the organization's budget for the coming year, this includes discussing and deciding on the distribution of costs among member states. In addition to the aforementioned, the General Assembly participates in the process of appointing the UN Secretary-General. Although the initial recommendation comes from the Security Council, the General Assembly must approve the election. It has 193 member states, which meet up annually in regular sessions providing multilateral discussions for international issues, covered by the UN Charter which is the United Nations' main document. This committee places the delegates in the position of the different member states of the assembly so that said delegates, maintaining the political and appropriate perspective according to their delegation, can diplomatically debate the different topics to be assessed at the meeting. This is so that delegates using the different blocks and groupings of opinions can seek resolutions for the topics and these can be achieved, however, this will be further explained throughout the guide.

TOPIC A: THE RISE OF AI

Artificial Intelligence - also known as AI - is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with human beings, such as the ability to reason, analyze and learn from past experience. The term is used to refer to intelligence managed by machines or software programs that are responsible and intend to analyze and employ tasks that normally require human intelligence. These tasks include learning, reasoning, and the perception of matters. AI has been a successful tool as a method for assisting humans to reach scientific and technological advancements. Nonetheless, in recent years AI has seen exponential growth, with concerns reaching citizens around the world who fear being replaced in their working places by technology.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The history of artificial intelligence can be traced back to 1943 when two neurophysiologists, self-taught logicians and cognitive psychologists by the names of Warren McCullough and Walter Pitts created an article presenting the first mathematical model for the creation of a neural network. Later, in 1952, Arthur Samuel introduced software capable of

learning to play chess autonomously. In this way, little by little, more software was generated which had more advanced artificial intelligence. In this way and over time, AI began to evolve. Scientists discovered that they could use machine learning algorithms so that AI could “learn” autonomously and improve over time.

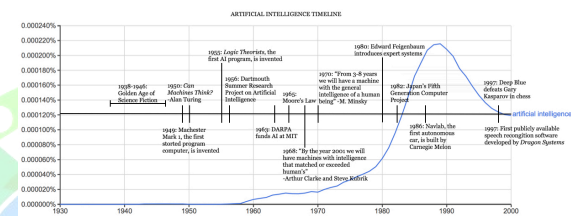


Figure 1: Timeline of the history of Artificial Intelligence. (Harvard, 2017)

CAUSES

The rise of Artificial Intelligence, which is one of the most controversial topics in society nowadays, has been caused due to the development and rapid advancements of technology. Artificial intelligence has moved and evolved from rule-based systems to more advanced, machine learning algorithms. AI has gained more capabilities, such as performing tasks that were once thought impossible by society.

Increased data availability:



Growth in digital data in the past decades has been one of the main factors why AI has been rising significantly in this time period. This type of growth has been giving and providing AI algorithms with the fuel they need to improve. By increasing data availability, AI systems get extensive amounts of data for training and improving their work. This allows AI to improve its work and functions, being more accurate and effective each time. Being able to make AI do things like recognizing patterns, making predictions, and performing many various tasks accurately are all possible thanks to the increased data availability that has been shown up in our world. The increased data availability.

REPERCUSSIONS

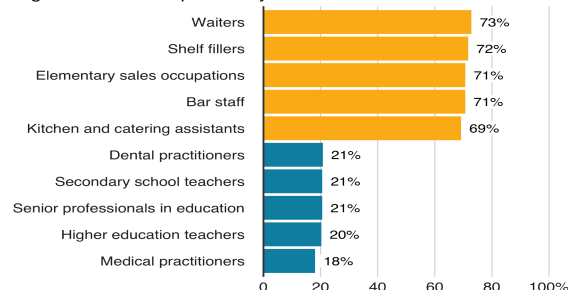
As previously mentioned, AI has been growing for decades, however, it was not until a few years ago that AI reached a certain point where the repercussions are clearer. Although we know the world of artificial intelligence is still a world that has not been completely discovered, but in recent decades new sources of AI have been created that surpass human intelligence, creating greater efficiency in the automation of various tasks.

Employment loss:

To start, we have job losses. Although artificial intelligence may have certain benefits, it also has negative consequences for jobs. Although we know, AI is about machinery that manages to carry out human activities efficiently and quickly using the information it has in the system. For this reason, when AI grows and companies realize this, they decide to remove workers from certain positions to let artificial intelligence do what this person was previously doing. In this way, little by little, different people are losing their jobs due to machinery that replaces them, benefiting the companies but harming the person who was replaced. This creates a job loss, which leads to an increase in the unemployment rate in the community that makes use of that AI which leads to a higher poverty rate.

Jobs at risk from automation

Highest and lowest probability



Source: Office for National Statistics

BBC

Figure 1: Jobs at risk from automation.

Retrieved from:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/business-47691078>

Poverty rate:

Connecting to the previous point, as the unemployment rate in an area grows, so does the poverty rate. This is because when an individual stops working, he stops receiving income with which he economically maintains his needs as a human being, such as his food, and his home, leading him to poverty and lack of monetary resources. Now bearing in mind what this is like with an individual, when companies fire large numbers of people so that they can be replaced by AI, the number of people with the previously mentioned characteristics grows, increasing the poverty rate of the country itself.

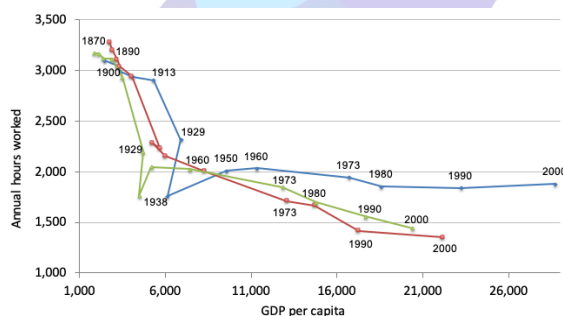


Figure 2: Artificial Intelligence, the Future of Work, and Inequality. Retrieved from:

Retrieved from:

<https://magazine.libarts.colostate.edu/article/artificial-intelligence-the-future-of-work-and-inequality/>

Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (UNESCO)

Due to the rapid growth of artificial intelligence and its possible misuse, in November 2021 UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) created the first global standard/treaty on ethics and the proper use of artificial intelligence. This treaty was adopted by the 193 member countries of the United Nations. The aforementioned treaty is based on 4 main values, these are

1. Human rights and human dignity seeking to guarantee that respect, protection and promotion of human rights for all individuals is maintained;

2. Live in peaceful societies;

3. Guarantee diversity and inclusion;

4. Flourishing of the environment and ecosystems; Taking this into account,

it is safe to say that the treaty is mainly based on human rights and the fulfillment of these at all times.

This is why it is recommended to all members to make ethical use of the tool that is artificial intelligence.

CURRENT SITUATION



The concern of AI replacing humans in the workforce

As mentioned above, artificial intelligence is reaching a point at which it does the activities that the human mind normally does more efficiently and quickly than an individual, which little by little is removing people from the positions they occupy. . This is because it is useful for company owners to replace humans with machines, not only for economic reasons because the company will no longer have to pay for the work that humans do but also for the result of said work. It will show better results since being a machine, the possibilities of mistakes are significantly reduced compared to the chances of mistakes of a human being. On the one hand, it is safe to say that the advantages of humans being replaced are notable, but to what extent do the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? Although companies like the whole benefit, the workers themselves are harmed. As shown in a previous graph (**Figure 1**), few professions are not affected at all by the growth of artificial intelligence, however, we can see a trend in these, which is that the jobs that are seen most compromised and/or at risk due to the advancement of AI are those that normally require analysis or some technological use, for example

financial analysts, graphic designers, accountants, etc.

ORIENTATION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE

Since the General Assembly is the principal body of the United Nations, delegates must view issues from the point of view of their previously assigned delegation, at all times upholding diplomacy and cooperatively seeking solutions. Delegates must deeply analyze and reflect on both the benefits and repercussions of the use of AI in the world, looking for resolutions in all instances, mostly focusing on the job loss caused by AI, reflecting on both sides of the argument, and looking for solutions as a committee. It is completely expected that the delegates present throughout the debate act accordingly as part of a United Nations Model, with diplomacy and respect as pillars for their behavior.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Has your delegation expressed a point of view regarding the use of AI?
2. Has your delegation implemented AI-based working mechanisms in their respective country?

3. To what extent has AI been affecting citizens in your country?

4. Has your delegation taken measures to promote the responsible use of AI?

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<https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence>

SUPPORT LINKS

[Support link 1](#)

In this source, the author Mark Talmage-Rostron describes how artificial intelligence will affect jobs between now and 2030. Mark also discusses the different careers that will be affected and those that will continue to work in traditional ways. This information is relevant to delegates because it serves as a knowledge base and information which is supported with examples.



[Support link 2.](#)

This source talks about to what extent artificial intelligence can take over the jobs of humans, and what solutions and precautions can be given to this situation. This information is useful to the delegates since it talks about the two perspectives in which artificial intelligence is beneficial and also harmful, leaving two totally different

points of view which can work when debating.

[Support link 3.](#)

This source discusses the different benefits and somewhat negative consequences of the use of artificial intelligence. This source is useful for delegates as it allows them to see both the advantages and disadvantages and how a balance between these can lead to a "better future."

TOPIC B: CHINA SOCIAL CREDIT SCORE

China's social credit score system is one of the most notable controversies produced by the Chinese government in recent years. It aims to keep China as trustworthy and sincere as possible through the application of a credit score. The system in question is in charge of ranking Chinese citizens through a national credit rating; Those individuals who rank the most score will get certain perks, privileges, and rewards,

whereas those who rank the lowest will get their business opportunities reduced, and will get limited access, restrictions and even blacklists and bans to specific services. Nonetheless, this system in particular hasn't been exactly welcomed outside of China's borders -being compared to an Orwellian surveillance system- and interfering with the sovereignty of other nations, as will be further discussed below.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

China's credit score system is -as its name implies- a national credit score system developed by the Chinese government as a method to keep track of the behavior of each of its citizens. The system would be in



charge of removing social points to those citizens who commit infractions or take any decisions that go directly against the Chinese government's ideology. Those citizens who are able to maintain a high punctuation rate would receive benefits as part of their trustworthiness, whereas those who rank the lowest would gain restrictions to certain services. The specifics of this system will be further explained below. Though it is important to note that the system in question has only been theoretical to this date, as it has not been applied in the Asian Superpower.

The creation of China's credit score system can be traced back to as early as the 1980s decade, when the Chinese government began discussing similar authoritarian systems to control the trustworthiness of its citizens. These systems came as an evolution of Mao Ze Dong's Mass Line. During Chairman Mao's mandate, lasting from 1949 up until his death in 1976, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) developed an organizational and leadership method -called the Mass line- aiming to rely on ideological mobilization as a means to force participation within its citizens. With the use of Mao's charisma and his populist speech, the Chinese government was able

to force citizens to partake in good practices willingly. This populist method firmly tied the political power of the CCP to the social development of the nation. After Ze Dong's era was finished, the CCP shifted its modus operandi, relying more on a totalitarian point of view rather than on Mao's populism. As a result of this, China was forced to develop new strategies to enhance its political power through the social development of the nation, systematically curtailing freedoms as a method to retain power. Thus, China began implementing different authoritarian regimes to control its citizens, like for example advanced Orwellian-style surveillance systems, functioning through a grid system to ensure systematic surveillance within the nation, with 2005 being the launch date for "Skynet" a mass surveillance system revealed until 2013. These technologies have been advancing through the years, now counting with face recognition systems, capable of telling where a person is at any given time. Their plans to take control over judicial and police forces are also to be noted, promoting a lack of freedom of speech and mass arbitrary detentions of minority groups. The US Department of Defense also highlights the "political indoctrination, torture, forced abortions and sterilization, and



state-sponsored forced labor” developed by the CCP. As the Chinese government advanced in the 21st century, they started implementing all of these different regimes, and the planning of a Credit Score System began being more and more heavily discussed.

Even though all of these regimes planned back in the 80s began being implemented with relative swift in the early 2000s, the elaboration of the actual Credit Score system didn't start until the year 2007, when different governmental bodies began drafting the blueprints for a potential credit score system, however, it wasn't formally announced until 2014 with the release of a policy plan explaining the necessity behind such a system, going deep into its premise and importance for the Chinese Communist Party. The Chinese government saw its implementation as absolutely necessary for the prosperity of the CCP. This has many reasons. To begin with, by establishing such a system, China is trying to ensure political stability in which the CCP will always have a grip of power. By controlling the population's behavior through a credit system, they are guaranteeing that no one dares to oppose the regime's authority -seeking to maintain their dominance and control over the community-while

discouraging any sort of dissent or movements that challenge the CCP's monopoly on power. Another reason for the elaboration of this authoritarian system is social control as a whole, seeking to monitor and control the behavior and trustworthiness of the population in a way that not only the government conformity is increased, but also, that crime rates are significantly lowered, and that any conducts going against the Chinese ideology are being diminished. Thus, the CCP saw this theoretical Credit Score System as the only means by which absolute control over the entire Chinese population could be guaranteed. In this 2014 plan, the year 2020 was targeted as the expected date for the implementation of this system, expecting it to be fully operational and integrated into the country by 2020 -with all of its 1.95 billion citizens subjected to this system-. Nonetheless, this hasn't been the case, and up to this date, there has been no word on the implementation of China's Credit Score System. This has caused great uncertainty, as it is unknown if China plans on implementing this system in the near future, or if it has been scrapped and instead replaced by other credit-score-oriented systems. It's also worth noting that information -especially governmental- is limited within the CCP, and



its communication to the outside world is complex. However, even though there is no word on the Credit Score System, plenty of similar credit-score-oriented systems have already been implemented on the Asian Superpower as a means to control the trustworthiness and good behavior of all Chinese citizens, such as the Unified Social Credit Score, operating in businesses, as well as the Sesame Credit, a private type of credit. All of these different systems can be reviewed in the section *Repercussions*.

CAUSES

According to Wired (Kobie. N, 2019), the 2014 policy document stated that the Chinese government expected to build trust in its citizens through the construction of such a system, stating: “trust-keeping is insufficiently rewarded, the costs of breaking trust tend to be low.” By implementing not only the Social Credit Score System, but also plenty of similar credit score systems, China expected to have a higher control over the population, seeking trust-worthiness and good behaviors. As mentioned in the section *Historical Context*, through this system, the Chinese government ensures political stability, guaranteeing no contrary ideologies or opposition against the CCP

rises, seeking to maintain their monopoly and grip on power, discouraging dissent and promoting dominance. Increasing government conformity while also lowering crime rates and controlling the ideologies shared among the citizens in an Orwellian-like fashion. Thus, the creation of the Credit Score System was heavily discussed, initially considering assigning every citizen 1,000 initial points. Actions such as speeding, failing to pay debts, spreading fake news, smoking in no-smoking zones and even buying too many video games could reduce the credit score. If a score under 600 were to be achieved, punishments such as blacklists in flights, slow internet, worse business and university opportunities, could be applied. However, by maintaining a score of 960-1000 points rewards could also occur, including better business and university opportunities, lower interest rates at banks, discounts on energy bills, etc.

When looking at the full scope, this system clearly transgresses the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and numerous basic freedoms and liberties that any government should be able to give to their citizens. First of all, the system is a clear transgression against the citizen’s right for privacy (Art. 12), as they would be



subjected to a credit score that monitors all of their daily actions without their authorization or consent. Furthermore, this system forces citizens to take the CCP's ideologies as their own, immediately stripping away both their freedom of thought (Art 18) and freedom of opinion (Art 19). Without mentioning how this goes against their right of Freedom around the world (Art 28) with the government imposing blacklists from flights according to their credit score ranking. The system also opposes the right to trial (Art 10) as there is no mechanism to appeal to any sanction or blacklist, and a lack of specification is present in terms of what is an "undesirable action" or wrong-doing, which is why it is simply not fair for any of its citizens. It also takes basic liberties and freedoms that any citizen should have, denying the ability to access basic services.

By using this system, China would expect to promote a better and more responsible behavior in all its citizens, but above all, it would ensure all citizens are aligned with the CCP's ideologies and that no movements to oppose it or contrary ideas arise, maintaining dominance over the population and reducing the risk of the CCP losing any hold on their monopoly power. From a legislative perspective, since the

Chinese Communist Party holds control over all governmental affairs of the nation, it could theoretically pass the elaboration of such a system, as it has done with all of their Orwellian-like surveillance systems. But practically speaking, as previously mentioned, it's a clear infraction on several human rights and basic liberties that no government should have the power to allow. But with the Chinese censorship in its peak and their lack of communication to the outside world, there is not much any foreign nation could do about it. Please note all of this would be theoretical, and no official Credit Score System has been applied up to this date -however- similar systems have been developed by the Chinese government and will be explained below.

REPERCUSSIONS

As previously mentioned, up to this date the Credit Score System has not been yet implemented. However, due to the positive reception this system has acquired within the Chinese government, similar credit-score-oriented systems have been applied in the Asian country. Thus, some of these systems will be discussed below.

The Unified Social Credit Code:



Since 2015, The Unified Social Credit Code (USCC) has been presented to all Chinese businesses. The idea is that all companies with a Chinese business license -a must for operating in the country- must register into this social credit system. All these entities must have an 18-digit Unified Social Credit Code in which all transgressions to its National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System will be effectively reported. Information including business licenses, organization codes and tax and statistical registration numbers will all be consolidated into the credit system. Transgressions measured by this credit score system will result in sanctions such as fines. Controversy arrives as international companies operating in China must also strictly follow these Chinese standards, including following China's views on Taiwan's sovereignty, which have resulted in fines, and thus: international turbulence. By doing so, China is disrespecting Taiwan's political independence, by forcing other entities, such as foreign multinationals, to go against Taiwan's sovereignty, a clear transgression of Article 2 of the UN Charter by jeopardizing the territorial integrity of this nation. This of course has affected other multinational's economy, as by being forced to be subjected to Chinese

ideologies, in case they don't comply their credit score would lower, resulting on a poor reputation within the Asian superpower, clearly putting at risk the economy of the multinational in one of the biggest markets on the world. More on this in *Current Situation: Interference with sovereignty of other nations*.

Sesame Credit and private systems:

While there is no national credit score system other than the UCSS, different local governments have established their own credit score systems. One of the most known versions of these credit systems is Ant Financial's Zhima Credit, also known as Sesame Credit. This is a private type of credit scoring developed by the Ant Group, an affiliate to Ali Baba. This system works like the expected Credit Score System -collecting different data based on shopping habits to generate credit-like scores-with the exception that it is optional. Contrary to popular belief, there is no singular, centrally coordinated social credit system across the nation, and instead many other individual private systems are operating through China. These private systems, like Sesame Credit, are frequently confused as part of the official government plans, despite lacking official recognition. Furthermore,



there is a common fear within Chinese citizens, and that is the fear that the data gathered by private entities will eventually be integrated into government databases, with some of it already being employed in government experiments. If this were the case, human rights would be severely transgressed, with this serving as a clear infraction towards the right to privacy (Art 12). If this fear were to come true, not only would China pose a threat towards the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but it would make the CCP take even more control over the Chinese citizens via totalitarian means, disrupting any sort of privacy citizens have a clear right for, and gaining more and more political power. Nonetheless, Sesame Credit asserts that this occurs only with user consent, but the fear still remains.

CURRENT SITUATION

Interference with sovereignty of other

nations: Most of the controversies arriving from China's private social credit score systems come from their interference with the sovereignty of nations such as Taiwan. Following the guidelines of the USCC mentioned above, the Japanese retailer Muji, saw a 200,000 yuan fine in May 2018 for accidentally labeling Taiwan as a country

in one of its products. The Chinese government saw this as a clear violation under the USCC and thus lowered Muji's credit score, resulting in a fine. This problem can also be traced back to incidents in 2018 where Australian and American Airlines were pressured by Chinese authorities to use the adequate terminology for Taiwan. This came as an extension of the USCC applying to foreign companies, especially speaking: aviation companies, with the Civil Aviation Industry Credit Measures being extended as part of the USCC. According to Wired (Kobie. N, 2019): "In April 2018, the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) sent letters to international airlines demanding they show Taiwan as part of China, saying the government would "make a record of your company's serious dishonesty and take disciplinary actions" for any that didn't comply; they all eventually did. This situation clearly poses a threat towards Taiwan and any other country that supports its sovereignty, as China is basically forcing any multinational -regardless if they are national to China- to stop recognizing Taiwan as a country. This transgresses Article 2 of the UN Charter, as China is forcing other entities to stop respecting the territorial integrity of Taiwan, through the threat of lowering their credit score. The



private policies of these multinational companies are being transgressed in the process, as the CCP is practically forcing them to take external ideologies as their own through the use of threats. In case they do not comply, their credit score could be substantially affected, and in the process, their reputation would decrease significantly and they could risk bankruptcy in one of the biggest markets of the whole world, jeopardizing their overall economy, and all for external policies that theoretically they should not be subjected to.

Public Reception:

Due to the authoritarian nature of all of these credit score systems, the public reception has been controversial, being compared to an Orwellian surveillance system. These kinds of systems are characterized for posing a threat against the right to privacy of all its citizens, monitoring the population at all times as a method to maintain the political control of the nation. The non-governmental organization Human Rights Watch -an organization that aims to advocate for the rights of over 100 countries-reported the story of a lawyer called Li Xiaolin, who after failing to fulfill a court order in 2015 was classified as

“untrustworthy”, and was unable to buy tickets home while on a work trip, being also unable to apply for credit cards. This posed a clear transgression to the right to trial (Art 10) as Li Xiaolin did not have any chance to appeal towards this decision and was immediately subjected to punishment without previous notice. As a result of this Mr. Xiaolin saw his rights for Freedom to movement and residence directly transgressed (Art 13) and was unable to return home. HRW referred to these kinds of incidents provoked by China’s social credit score systems as “chilling” and “dystopian”. (Business Insider, 2022). On the other hand, Vox outlined the fear of similar credit score systems being applied across the globe, referring to the US’ credit bureaus, being set up in such a way that people with more resources get a financial break whereas those with fewer resources get routinely punished with fewer business opportunities. (Nittle. N, 2018). When taking a look at the general public reception of these kinds of systems, it can be noticed how the public has grown a fear on how it may affect basic humanitarian codifications, ranging from the clear transgressions of multiple human rights to a clear threat against democracy by limiting the participation of the population and subjecting them to an Orwellian-like system



without any right to appeal.

This would not only transgress the right for democracy established in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, but even more so, it would be denying its citizens one of the most important political systems any nation could have in order to promote the voice of the people.

ORIENTATION AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COMMITTEE

Through this debate it is expected that the delegates will be able to establish connections and reflect on China's Credit Score System and all of its repercussions in economic, social and political terms, both long and short-term. Economically speaking, delegates should be able to reach conclusions regarding how these types of credit-oriented systems may affect the economy of multinational companies. Socially speaking, delegates should be able to form connections with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, being able to explain how these kinds of systems may transgress the human rights and basic freedoms and liberties of the citizens. Politically speaking, delegates should be able to draft conclusions regarding how the sovereignty of other nations is being

jeopardized and reach resolutions in order to maintain the specifics of the UN Charter. It is expected that based on all of these reflections, the delegates will be able to make a stand regarding this system, while applying concrete resolutions both in favor and against of it, analyzing whether to apply it, restructure it, or even to consider whether to apply similar systems globally; Asking themselves how? why? and when? In all instances. Throughout the debate, it is important for delegates to note collaboration as relevant in the process of creating resolutions, using diplomacy as a core principle at all times. At the end of the topic a final document is expected to be delivered. This committee will be dealing with working papers, which most include all of the resolutions discussed by each of the blocks in the committee throughout the debates. These resolutions must be as concrete, viable and specific as possible in order to avoid the working paper being tabled. As part of a United Nations model, delegates are expected to seek peaceful resolutions through diplomacy and communication, always maintaining respect and good attitudes as a basis, as well as following basic United Nations procedure, including the appropriate use of third



person in all instances as well as the use of parliamentary language.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Does your delegation have a point of view regarding China's social credit score system?

2. What's your delegation's relationship with China like? Politically speaking, have they formed any sort of alliances? Economically speaking, do they have a trading relationship? Socially speaking, have they formulated an opinion regarding China's totalitarian ideologies?

3. Has your delegation ever applied similar authoritarian systems for its citizens? If it has, how has it affected the behavior presented by its citizens? Has it been welcomed or criticized by other nations? If it hasn't, would it consider applying them? Has it publicly opposed these types of systems?

4. How does your delegation balance the use of technology for governance while maintaining individual freedoms and

privacy? Are there existing policies or frameworks in place to address these concerns?

5. Would your delegation potentially oppose to such authoritarian systems? Could it take action against countries who would? Has it taken any sort of action or commentary regarding nations who have?

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SUPPORT LINKS

Taking into account the amount of privacy in terms of news coverage taken by the Chinese government, there isn't a lot of information online surrounding the topic. Nonetheless, we have selected some reliable American information sites that have acquired information on the topic thanks to internal sources in order to assist you in your investigations:

[Support Link 1:](#) MIT Technology Review introduces the main topic, describing and

explaining what the Chinese Social Credit System is, and all of the main specifics. It will be relevant for the delegates as a means to understand the basics of a credit score system.

[Support Link 2:](#) Business Insider explains the basics of Sesame Credit, and goes into detail about real-life cases of some of the benefits and punishments citizens have received due to their social credit. It will be relevant for the delegates by giving real-life examples on how this system has affected the community.

[Support Link 3:](#) The Guardian explains the basics of the Unified Social Credit Code and explains how Taiwan's sovereignty has been affected due to the policies placed by the credit score system. It is relevant for the delegates by demonstrating how this system has putten at risk the sovereignty of other nations.

[Support Link 4:](#) Vox goes on to describe the backlash received by this Orwellian-like system. It also takes the concept of credit scores globally, and examines how the US could've also implemented their own type of credit system through credit bureaus. It's relevant for the delegates by analyzing the scale of the topic globally, examining the



reaction of the international community and how other nations may have already applied similar methods.

[Support Link 5](#): Wired serves a summary for all of the information previously discussed

by all other sites. Mentioning the basics of the credit score system, an introduction to private social credit score systems such as Sesame Credit, as well as the international backlash received. It is relevant for the delegates by filling any information gaps that the other support links may have

