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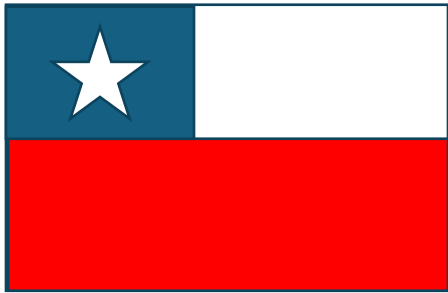

AGENDA: Regulating artificial intelligence to prevent digital colonialism

COMMITEE: United Nations General Assembly

COUNTRY: Chile

The rapid growth of artificial intelligence has led to immense growth of many countries and some countries prospered more as compared to other countries which could lead to exploitation and domination of smaller developing nations through superior digital technology and data collections techniques.

Ethical use of ai is important ensuring no country can use its ai projects or models to dominate other countries. The countries which don't comply should be held accountable and should take responsibility.

Chile is a country which is still developing its AI infrastructure and policies were recently updated on 2nd of May 2024 at la Moneda many updates were made like the Ai bill which aligns with the UNESCO'S recommendation on the ethics of AI.

As Chile is a developing country in the Ai sector influence of prosperous and bigger countries can be seen over it many countries invest on startups and other big ideas which leads to control of foreign countries over key sectors which can be utilized by the country itself. This control over key areas provides these countries with an unfair advantage which they can easily use for their own benefit. China has a growing influence over Chile's telecommunication sector by introducing 5G networks and Lithium mining, such as Tianqi Lithium's 24% stake in SQM, could give control over important sectors. This idea has come up in talks on X about China's increasing influence in Latin America.

The country of Chile condemns the act of digital colonialism and does not support it continually. Digital colonialism is a direct violation of human rights, especially the right to privacy as it uses data which could be either private or public.

There are 59 to 64 data centers in Chile, primarily controlled by companies from the USA. Google operates at least one data center in Quilicura, which opened in 2015. The company plans to open a second center in Cerrillos, although it faced permit issues in 2024. Microsoft operates or is developing data centers in Santiago's metropolitan area, with one expected to open within two years from 2024. AWS received approval for a $205 million data center in Santiago and is planning a second one in Huechuraba. Equinix acquired four data centers in Santiago from Entel in 2022 and is operating them as International Business Exchange (IBX) facilities. Huawei launched its first data center in Chile in 2019 as part of a $100 million investment. ODATA, a Brazilian operator now owned by Aligned Data Centers, is a key player in Chile with significant capacity.

There should be evaluation models launched by governments of countries which monitor the usage of data and technology within the country and can prepare a report on it which will be directly presented to the government of the countries and the UN. To fight digital colonialism, we need a framework that can help smaller countries to take a stand for themselves and reduce their dependence on bigger countries.