# A New Era: OpenAI Board of Directors

*Thomas Jefferson Model United Nations Conference*

TechMUN XXXI

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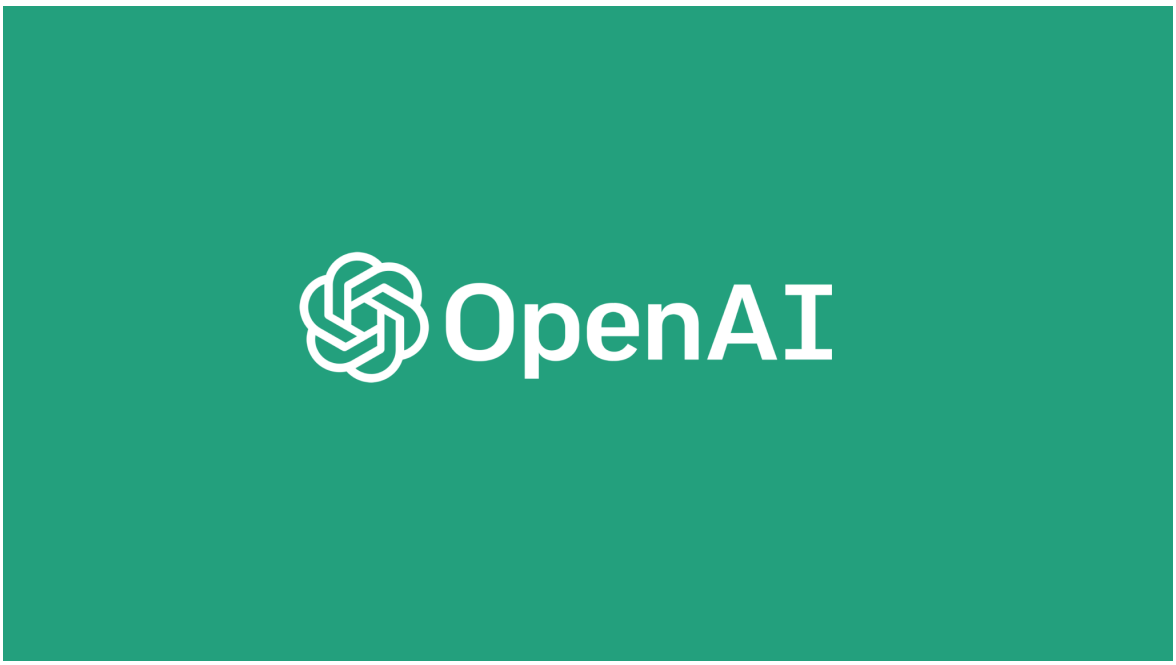


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High School Crisis Committee

Crisis Director: Anirudh Chinthakindi

Co-Chairs: Lavanya Krishna and Pranav Elavarthi

Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology

April 12th-13th, 2024

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to A New Era: OpenAI Board of Directors committee at TechMUN XXXI this April! We're excited for a weekend of lively debate and unique crisis arcs.

In a crisis committee, delegates will receive “crisis updates”, showcasing present issues for the committee to discuss and write “public directives”, which are fast and effective papers meant to deal with the new update. TechMUN will use the double notepad system for private directives, in which delegates are given two large legal notepads at the beginning of the committee. Delegates will submit notepads with directives attached, always keeping one notepad with them to write while their other is being processed by staff.

In regards to the types of delegates we're looking for, we want individuals who can bring creativity to the table and make a real impact, both in their speeches and behind the scenes in the backroom. Leadership matters, but we're more interested in leaders who can inspire collaboration, especially across committees, and fresh ideas. This conference is your chance to think outside the box and come up with innovative directives that can shape the direction of the committee. Don't be afraid to take calculated risks and explore new approaches. Lastly, no forms of harassment, bullying, or plagiarism will be tolerated.

No matter your background or experience level, our goal is to make sure TechMUN XXXI is a conference you'll remember. If you have any questions don’t hesitate to contact us at openaitechmun2024@gmail.com. Let's make this conference a memorable experience filled with creativity and teamwork!

Best regards,

**Anirudh Chinthakindi, Lavanya Krishna, Pranav Elavarthi**

Director and Co-Chairs, A New Era: OpenAI Board of Directors

# Introduction of OpenAI

In the year 2024, the OpenAI Board of Directors finds itself navigating uncharted territories as technology rapidly evolves. As pioneers in ethical AI development, they must confront two pressing challenges that will shape the future of artificial intelligence and its societal impact: the implementation of AI in education and the use of personal data to expand knowledge bases for AI models like GPT.

Tasked with upholding OpenAI's core principles, the Board bears the responsibility of striking a balance between technological advancement and responsible deployment. Their decisions on these topics will reverberate throughout the global AI landscape, setting precedents for privacy considerations, ethical practices, and educational paradigms. The integration of AI into education holds the potential to revolutionize learning, but it also raises concerns about equitable access and the preservation of human-centric pedagogy. Conversely, leveraging personal data could exponentially expand AI capabilities, yet it introduces ethical quandaries surrounding privacy and consent. As technology accelerates, the OpenAI Board stands at the crossroads, entrusted with charting a course that upholds its commitment to beneficial AI while navigating the nuances of these pivotal issues. Their decisions will shape not only OpenAI's trajectory but will influence global standards for AI development, education, and data ethics. With the world's attention fixed upon them, the Board must exercise judicious wisdom, synthesizing technological innovation with ethical responsibility. Their deliberations will usher in a new era, where the responsible harnessing of AI's potential is balanced against the preservation of fundamental human values.

# Topic 1: Implementation of AI in Education

***Background:***

In this day and age, artificial intelligence (AI) has become deeply integrated into all aspects of society, including education. AI tutors, personalized learning algorithms, and virtual classroom assistants have transformed how students learn, enabling personalized and adaptive learning experiences tailored to each student's needs and pace. AI tutors can provide round-the-clock support, identify learning gaps, and adjust content delivery accordingly, while virtual classroom assistants can handle administrative tasks, freeing up teachers to focus on instruction.

However, the rapid adoption of AI in education has also raised concerns about privacy, equity, and the role of human educators. These AI systems rely on collecting vast amounts of student data, raising privacy concerns. Furthermore, one concern is the perpetuation of biases present in the data used to train AI models, which could lead to unfair treatment or inequitable outcomes for certain student populations. There are also doubts about whether AI can truly replicate the nuanced guidance, emotional support, and social development provided by human teachers. As AI becomes more prevalent in classrooms, there is an ongoing debate about the appropriate balance between technology and human instruction. Moreover, the cost and access to AI-driven educational tools could exacerbate existing inequalities across schools and districts with varying levels of funding and resources. As these technologies continue to evolve, policymakers, educators, and technologists must grapple with these issues to ensure AI in education is implemented responsibly, ethically, and in a manner that benefits all students.

***Current Situation:***

At present, the integration of AI into educational settings is rapidly accelerating, with adoption rates varying across regions and institution types. Although AI has the potential to

revolutionize education, its implementation needs to be more balanced. Well-funded schools and districts have embraced AI, while under-resourced areas lag, exacerbating existing inequities.

In many schools and universities, AI-powered tools like intelligent tutoring systems, automated grading software, and virtual teaching assistants are already being utilized. However, the speed of implementation has outpaced the development of clear guidelines and best practices. There is a lack of cohesive policies and governance frameworks to ensure AI in education is deployed fairly, securely, and effectively.

Concerns persist around issues such as student data privacy, algorithmic bias, transparency of AI decision-making, and the role of human educators versus AI. Data privacy advocates warn that the mass collection of student data by AI companies poses risks of exploitation and breaches. There are also fears that biased training data could lead AI systems to discriminate against certain students based on characteristics like race, gender, or socioeconomic status. Additionally, the "black box" nature of many AI models makes it difficult to understand and explain their reasoning processes.

At the same time, educators are grappling with how to strike the right balance between AI assistance and human-led instruction. While AI can enhance aspects like personalization and scalability, many argue that human teachers provide invaluable social-emotional guidance that cannot be replicated by machines. As AI capabilities advance further, defining the appropriate roles for human and AI educators will remain an ongoing challenge.

***Possible Solutions:***

The OpenAI Board faces tough ethical questions around using AI in education. They must find ways to protect student privacy while still allowing AI to personalize learning for each student. Strong data policies and security measures are needed to keep students' personal

information safe. However, this data could also help tailor teaching to individual students' needs if used responsibly. The Board must also ensure AI systems used in schools treat all students fairly and without bias. Checking algorithms carefully for any bias against certain groups is essential. AI learning tools must be accessible to all students, regardless of their backgrounds.

Additionally, the Board needs to balance AI's capabilities with keeping the human elements of teaching. While AI can enhance education in many ways, it cannot fully replace human teachers' roles in developing critical thinking, emotional skills, and personal connections. A middle ground combining AI and human expertise is ideal. To tackle these complex issues, the OpenAI Board should create comprehensive governance policies specifically for using AI in education. Close cooperation with teachers, policymakers, and community members will be key to shaping these policies. Diverse viewpoints must be included to address ethical concerns and real-world needs.

***Questions to Consider:***

1. How can we leverage AI to improve educational outcomes while upholding key principles like equity, privacy, and human-centric learning experiences?
2. What safeguards or auditing processes should be implemented to prevent bias and ensure AI systems in education are fair and inclusive?
3. How can we incentivize the development and adoption of AI technologies in under-resourced schools and districts?
4. How can OpenAI take advantage of global markets for AI in education?

***Helpful Links:***

https://www.brookings.edu/articles/algorithmic-bias-detection-and-mitigation-best-practices-and-policies-to-reduce-consumer-harms/

https://aquariusai.ca/blog/ai-in-education-statistics-analyzing-the-impact-of-artificial-intelligence-on-educational-outcomes

https://news.microsoft.com/source/features/ai/ai-for-all-how-access-to-new-models-is-advancing-academic-research-from-astronomy-to-education/

# Topic 2: Usage of Personal Data to Expand Knowledge Base of GPT Models

***Background:***

Today, OpenAI's GPT language models have become omnipresent, powering everything from virtual assistants to creative writing tools. However, their remarkable capabilities are derived from training on vast troves of text data scraped from the internet, including social media posts, online forums, personal websites, and other sources containing private information and creative works. This reliance on massive datasets of personal information from online sources has sparked a heated debate around data privacy, consent, and intellectual property rights.

GPT models like ChatGPT achieve their human-like language understanding by absorbing and learning from this sprawling collection of internet data, meaning that private conversations, personal details, and copyrighted material may be inadvertently encoded into these AI systems without explicit consent from the individuals involved. The scale of personal data ingested raises ethical difficulties, as there are concerns that specific individuals or proprietary content could be illegally appropriated, even if anonymized during training. This has led to calls for greater transparency from AI companies on their data sources and processing methods, as well as demands for updated data privacy laws and user consent mechanisms that can keep pace with rapidly evolving technology. Furthermore, as these powerful models become more capable and influential, issues surrounding bias, fairness, and accountability in how they generate outputs become increasingly crucial to address. The commodification of personal data for commercial AI likewise amplifies such concerns. As GPT models inexorably expand their knowledge bases, striking the right balance between data utility for enhancing AI capabilities and robust individual privacy protections will remain an ongoing societal challenge.

***Current Situation:***

At present, the use of personal data to train large language models like GPT remains widespread and largely unregulated. Major technology companies continue to scrape and ingest staggering amounts of online text data, often without explicit consent from the original authors or clear transparency about what information is being collected. This lucrative practice fuels the rapid expansion of these models' capabilities but also exacerbates privacy risks.

There are mounting concerns that sensitive personal information, including private communications, opinions, creative works, and identifying details are being permanently codified within commercial AI systems. While companies claim to de-identify and filter this data, there have already been incidents where GPT models inadvertently revealed private training data. The scale and complexity of the datasets make comprehensive sanitization extremely challenging. Furthermore, the lack of robust data rights and consent frameworks around AI training data poses legal gray areas. Intellectual property law experts warn that the ingestion of copyright-protected texts, codes, or media could constitute mass copyright infringement facilitated by AI companies. Personal journal entries, emails, or social media posts absorbed into training sets also potentially violate privacy rights. There are also growing concerns about endemic bias and harmful outputs from language models trained on unfiltered internet data tainted with toxicity, discrimination, and misinformation. As these models become integral to customer service chatbots, search engines, and other user-facing AI, societal harms could be amplified at scale.

As the capabilities and impacts of GPT models rapidly intensify, resolving these complex issues around data rights, consent, bias, and societal impacts has become paramount for ensuring trusted AI systems.

***Possible Solutions:***

The OpenAI Board must carefully weigh the immense benefits of GPT models against the privacy implications. Developing robust data governance policies, obtaining meaningful consent from data sources, and implementing rigorous content filtering will be essential. Collaborating with policymakers, ethicists, and community stakeholders to establish guardrails and best practices should also be a priority.

***Questions to Consider:***

1. What steps can OpenAI take to obtain meaningful consent from individuals whose data is used to train GPT models?
2. How can we develop robust techniques to filter out harmful or non-consensual content from training data while preserving model performance?
3. Should there be different policies or standards for using personal data in high-stakes applications like healthcare versus more general use cases?

***Helpful Links:***

https://vulcan.io/blog/owasp-top-10-llm-risks-what-we-learned/

https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10489-022-03944-z

https://community.openai.com/t/gpts-sneaky-privacy-issue/496343

Works Cited

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"Data Protection and the Right to Privacy in Education and in the Face of AI - Education - Www.Coe.Int." *Education*, Council of Europe, 3 Nov. 2023, www.coe.int/en/web/education/-/data-protection-and-the-right-to-privacy-in-education-and-in-the-face-of-ai.

Gujjula, Rithvik, and Kamaljeet Sanghera. "Ethical Considerations and Data Privacy in AI Education." *Journal of Student-Scientists' Research*, journals.gmu.edu/index.php/jssr/article/view/3958. Accessed 20 Mar. 2024.

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Patel, Aisha. "Collaboration in AI Policy Development." AI Governance Review, vol. 4, no. 1, 2014, pp. 75-87.

*Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Education: Promises ...*, www.oecd.org/education/trustworthy-artificial-intelligence-ai-in-education-a6c90fa9-en.htm. Accessed 21 Mar. 2024.

Unesco. “Artificial Intelligence in Education.” *UNESCO.Org*, 1 Jan. 1970, www.unesco.org/en/digital-education/artificial-intelligence.

# Dossier

**Bret Taylor**

Board Chair

As the Board Chair of OpenAI, Bret Taylor brings a wealth of experience in technology leadership. Formerly the Chief Technology Officer of Facebook and co-creator of Google Maps, Taylor is renowned for his strategic vision and operational acumen. His deep understanding of the industry landscape and commitment to ethical and responsible AI development make him a key figure in guiding OpenAI into the future.

**Sam Altman**

CEO of OpenAI

Serving as the CEO of OpenAI, Sam Altman is a prominent figure in the technology and startup ecosystem. Co-chairman of OpenAI since 2019, Altman is recognized for his role as the former president of Y Combinator, his new project Worldcoin, and his entrepreneurial endeavors. His commitment to democratizing access to artificial intelligence aligns with OpenAI's mission, making him a pivotal force in steering the organization toward global impact, despite controversy in the past.

**Greg Brockman**

Co-Founder and President of OpenAI

A co-founder of OpenAI and former Chief Technology Officer of Stripe as well as MIT dropout, Greg Brockman brings technical expertise and leadership experience to the board. With a background in computer science, Brockman has played a crucial role in shaping OpenAI's technological direction. His involvement in both founding and advancing OpenAI's mission showcases a deep dedication to pushing the boundaries of AI research and applications.

**Mira Murati**

CTO of OpenAI

As the Chief Technology Officer of OpenAI, Mira Murati leads the organization's technological endeavors. Murati's background in cutting-edge research and development positions her as a key driver behind OpenAI's technical innovations. Her focus on ensuring ethical and responsible AI implementation reflects OpenAI's commitment to shaping the future of artificial intelligence conscientiously.

**Tim Cook**

CEO of Apple

Tim Cook, the Chief Executive Officer of Apple, brings invaluable industry insight and a commitment to innovation to the OpenAI board. Under Cook's leadership, Apple has thrived in the technology sector, and his strategic thinking and global perspective contribute to OpenAI's pursuit of advancing AI technologies for the benefit of humanity, as well as turning a profit.

**Ilya Sutskever**

Co-founder and former Chief Scientist at OpenAI

A co-founder of OpenAI and former Chief Scientist, Ilya Sutskever has played a pivotal role in shaping the organization's scientific direction. His extensive background in machine learning artificial intelligence research and deep learning cements his influence in advancing OpenAI's research agenda. Sutskever's commitment to academic collaboration and pushing the frontiers of AI knowledge remains a guiding force for OpenAI.

**Elon Musk**

CEO of Tesla, Co-Founder of OpenAI

As the CEO of Tesla and a co-founder of OpenAI, Elon Musk contributes to the board with his entrepreneurial spirit and visionary thinking. Musk's involvement in diverse technological ventures, including Tesla, SpaceX, X, and the Boring Company, coupled with his commitment to ensuring ethical AI development, solidifies his role in increasing OpenAi's scope of influence as well as shaping OpenAI's strategic decisions.

**Jeff Bezos**

Executive Chairman of Amazon

Jeff Bezos, the Founder, Executive Chairman, and former president and CEO of Amazon, the world's largest e-commerce and cloud computing company, brings his extensive experience in building and scaling technology companies to the OpenAI board. Bezos' visionary leadership and understanding of large-scale operations contribute to OpenAI's mission of ensuring artificial general intelligence benefits all of humanity. However, he does have some inklings of doubt about whether OpenAI can truly benefit him as a person.

**Sundar Pichai**

CEO of Google

Serving as the Chief Executive Officer of Google, Sundar Pichai brings a wealth of experience in leading one of the world's foremost technology companies. Pichai's emphasis on responsible AI, user-centric products, and global accessibility aligns with OpenAI's values, making him an instrumental member of the board. Despite these benefits, Pichai has something to gain from helping his company's own LLM Gemini.

**Satya Nadella**

CEO of Microsoft

Satya Nadella, the Chief Executive Officer of Microsoft, is recognized for his transformative leadership in steering Microsoft toward cloud computing and AI. Nadella's commitment to ethical AI, accessibility, and inclusive technology aligns seamlessly with OpenAI's mission, making him an influential figure in the boardroom. Furthermore, given that Microsoft has a

controlling share of OpenAI, 49% to be exact, as well as a partnership to help Microsoft's AI chatbot, Copilot, Nadella wants to see OpenAI succeed.

**Mark Zuckerburg**
CEO of Meta
Who doesn't know Mark Zuckerberg? Mark Elliot Zuckerberg is an American businessman and philanthropist. He co-founded the social media service Facebook, along with his Harvard roommates in 2004, and its parent company Meta Platforms, of which he is executive chairman, chief executive officer, and controlling shareholder. Moreover, Zuckerberg contributes his insights into the evolving landscape of social and digital technologies to the OpenAI board. His strategic vision for the intersection of AI and social platforms aligns with OpenAI's mission to ensure AI benefits society as a whole.

**Jensen Huang**
CEO of NVIDIA
Jensen Huang has been on a roll recently. His company, NVIDIA, of which he is co-founder, president and CEO, saw its stock almost double,d in value over the past year, and it doesn't seem to be stopping. Additionally, as the Chief Executive Officer of NVIDIA, Jensen Huang brings expertise in graphics processing units (GPUs) and parallel processing technology to the OpenAI board. His understanding of hardware acceleration and its synergy with AI applications positions him as a key contributor to OpenAI's pursuit of cutting-edge AI technologies.

**Han Jong-hee**
CEO of Samsung Device eXperience (DX) Division
Han Jong-hee, the Vice-President of Samsung and CEO of Samsung Device Experience Division, contributes a global perspective and experience in device technology to the OpenAI board. His leadership in advancing Samsung's device ecosystem aligns with OpenAI's mission of ensuring that AI technologies positively impact diverse industries.

**Kye Hyun Kyung**
CEO of Samsung Electronics Device Solutions Division
As the Chief Executive Officer of Samsung Electronics Device Solutions Division, Kye Hyun Kyung brings a wealth of experience in semiconductor technology and device solutions to the OpenAI board. His strategic vision and technological acumen contribute to OpenAI's exploration of AI applications across a spectrum of industries.

**Dario Amodai**
CEO of Anthropic
Dario Amodei is an Italian-American artificial intelligence researcher and entrepreneur. He is the co-founder and CEO of Anthropic, the company behind the large language model series Claude AI. On top of that, he was the former vice president of research at OpenAI. Amodai brings expertise in artificial general intelligence and machine learning to the OpenAI board. His insights into the future of AGI research and applications contribute to OpenAI's commitment to staying at the forefront of cutting-edge AI technologies.

**Thomas Dohmke**
CEO of GitHub Inc.
As the Chief Executive Officer of GitHub Inc., Thomas Dohmke contributes to the OpenAI board with his experience in software development and collaboration platforms. His insights into the intersection of AI and software engineering align with OpenAI's mission to ensure AI technologies are accessible and beneficial to the broader developer community. Additionally, his company's product called Github Copilot is based on OpenAI's GPT-4, meaning that Dohmke doesn't want OpenAI to fail in its endeavors.

**Patrick P. Gelsinger**
CEO of Intel
Patrick Paul Gelsinger is an American business executive and engineer, currently serving as CEO of Intel. Based mainly in Silicon Valley since the late 1970s, Gelsinger graduated from Stanford University with a master's degree in engineering and was the chief architect of Intel's i486 microprocessor in the 1980s. Gelsinger brings a deep understanding of semiconductor technology and its role in AI applications to the OpenAI board. His leadership in advancing Intel's technological capabilities contributes to OpenAI's exploration of AI's potential across various domains.

**Lisa Su**
CEO of Advanced Micro Devices (AMD)
Lisa Su is an American business executive and electrical engineer who is the president, chief executive officer, and chair of AMD. Early in her career, Su worked at Texas Instruments, IBM, and Freescale Semiconductor in engineering and management positions. Su brings expertise in semiconductor technology and innovation to the OpenAI board. Her leadership in driving advancements in high-performance computing aligns with OpenAI's mission of developing powerful and responsible AI technologies.

**Daniela Amodai**
President at Anthropic
The sister of Dario Amodei, Daniela Amodei certainly is not a disappointment. Daniela is president and co-founder of Anthropic, an AI safety and research company. Amodei manages the senior leadership team, leveraging her people and management experience to further the company's goal of building reliable, interpretable, and steerable AI systems. She contributes to the OpenAI board with her expertise in artificial general intelligence and strategic leadership. Her role in steering Anthropic's research and development aligns with OpenAI's commitment to advancing the field of AI responsibly.

**Amy Sorokas**
Director of Strategic Partnerships, and Brand Strategy at Microsoft
As the Director of Strategic Partnerships and Brand Strategy at Microsoft, Amy Sorokas provides valuable insights into partnership development and brand strategy for OpenAI. Her expertise in fostering collaborations and enhancing brand positioning aligns with OpenAI's goals of creating a positive and collaborative ecosystem.

**Jack Krawczyk**
Senior Director of Product Management for Gemini at Google
Jack Krawczyk, the Senior Director of Product Management for Gemini at Google, contributes to the OpenAI board with his expertise in product development and innovation. His role in leading Google Gemini, coupled with his insights into emerging technologies, enhances OpenAI's perspective on AI applications in diverse industries.

**Adam D'Angelo**
CEO of Quora
Adam D'Angelo is an American internet entrepreneur. He is best known for his role as the co-founder and CEO of Quora. Furthermore, as the Chief Executive Officer of Quora, Adam D'Angelo brings insights into the dynamics of online communities and knowledge-sharing platforms. His understanding of user-generated content and AI's role in enhancing information accessibility aligns with OpenAI's mission of ensuring AI benefits a broad range of users.

**Larry Summers**
Independent Member, 71st United States Secretary of the Treasury, and former director of the National Economic Council
Lawrence Henry Summers is an American economist who served as the 71st United States Secretary of the Treasury from 1999 to 2001 and as director of the National Economic Council from 2009 to 2010. His experience in economic policy and governance as well las his connections to the US government provides a unique perspective on the broader societal and

economic impacts of AI, contributing to OpenAI's commitment to responsible and beneficial AI development.

**Tasha McCauley**

Non-OpenAI employee Board Member, Senior Management Scientist at Rand Corporation

Tasha McCauley, a non-OpenAI employee Board Member, contributes to the board as a Senior Management Scientist at Rand Corporation and as the CEO of GeoSim Systems, a company that develops software for the robotics industry. Her expertise from the USC Marshall School of Business and her experience in strategic management and scientific research provide a valuable external perspective to OpenAI's decision-making processes.

**Helen Toner**

Non-OpenAI employee Board Member, Director of Strategy for Georgetown's Center for Security and Emerging Technology

Helen Toner, a non-OpenAI employee Board Member from Australia, serves as the Director of Strategy for Georgetown's Center for Security and Emerging Technology. Her insights into the intersection of AI, security, and emerging technologies contribute to OpenAI's understanding of the broader societal implications of AI development.