Delegation of Lithuania
Position Paper for the General Assembly Plenary Committee

1. Artificial Intelligence and the International System

The global community currently lives in an age of constant and rapid technological development, especially in terms of artificial intelligence (AI). It provides many benefits and improvements to public and private sectors alike, such as healthcare, agriculture, education, technology, as well as research and development. However, it also brings issues such as threats to people's cybersecurity and privacy rights, endangerment of job opportunities, and disinformation through dishonest and harmful AI-generated content. Such issues prevent Member States from making progress in achieving the 17 Sustainable Goals, especially goals 16: Peace, Injustice, and Strong Institutions; and 17: Partnership For the Goals. As a result, Member States find themselves in a position wherein multilateral and international cooperation is necessary in order to mitigate the negative effects of AI while preserving and further developing its many outweighing benefits.

Lithuania is one of many Member States who are active in their efforts to fulfil their international commitments and obligations to help develop and improve the capabilities and ethicality of AI with the UN. The Member State has been involved in the creation of the UNESCO Recommendation on Ethics of AI, which serves as a guide on the rules and limitations that Member States should abide by in AI development. Lithuania is also involved in Europe-focused initiatives that aim for the advancement of European nations as prospective leaders in the ethical and safe development and utilizaiton of AI with consideration for human rights and liberties that must be protected.

Lithuania calls for a 3-part action plan with three focuses; education for the purpose of developing skills necessary for competency of the workforce in AI creation, improvement, and usage; collaboration between government bodies and leading figures in IT for the development and implementation of new, innovative ways to ensure safe and ethical usage of AI; and reviewing and improvement of regulations and prohibitions surrounding the use of AI for the purpose of better protection of human liberties and rights.

2. Cybercrimes and Human Security

One of many obstacles that Member States face in fully achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is cybercrime. It threatens the cybersecurity of the government and the individual citizens of each Member State, as well as their basic real-life human rights and safety. Without proper control of this issue in all of its forms, Member States and their citizens are at risk of financial and identity theft, scamming, human trafficking, and damage to vital technological infrastructures. Given that bad actors and victims in cybercrime are not limited by geographical borders, as is the nature of the internet – the stage on which cybercrime occurs internationally. It is then important that Member States participate in global cooperative efforts led by the United Nations in efforts to mitigate the effects of cybercrime while ensuring that individuals' rights to privacy, internet access, and expression are protected.

The Republic of Lithuania is active on a national level in its efforts to address and improve its current state in relation to cybercrimes. On August 13th, 2018, Lithuania created the National Cyber Security Strategy of Lithuania, which aims to effectively enforce investigation, persecution, protection, and prevention efforts on cybercrime; to facilitate multilateral cooperation among Member States and their private and public sectors for the further development of resources and abilities of their cyber defense mechanisms; and to fulfill Lithuania's commitments and obligations to the UN and the international community that it serves. Lithuania is also involved in international, UN-led initiatives to address cybercrime, such as the creation of RES 65/230 for the research and development of ways to combat cybercrime, and RES 20/L.13 for the preservation of human rights online.

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The delegation of Lithuania urges for collaboration among its member states for a plan with the following goals; collaboration between governments and its private and public sectors including educational institutions in monitoring AI as it undergoes constant and rapid development and to better study AI, and creation of policies, frameworks, and roadmaps that aim to protect human safety, dignity, and freedom while simultaneously tackling the harmful effects of AI on societies and their governments.