Delegation from the State of Qatar
Position Paper for the General Assembly First Committee

The topics set before the General Assembly First Committee are Artificial Intelligence and the International System and Cyber Crimes and Human Security. The State of Qatar believes the coming conversation is of profound importance. The need for international cooperation cannot be understated, and the State of Qatar looks forward to discussing these topics at the upcoming conference.

I. Artificial Intelligence and the International System

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology continues to permeate all human social institutions, the need for international codes of ethical AI use grows as well. To what degree AI is useful for member states is not in question, but rather accessibility of the benefits provided by AI to the people of the Global South. Just as prejudice exists in every facet of material existence, so does prejudice exist in digital existence. As stated in the AI Advisory Body Interim Report 76/307 (2023), AI governance must be guided by inclusivity and in the best interests of humanity as a whole.

The State of Qatar wholly agrees with the guiding principles established by the United Nations (UN). Qatar is dedicated to ethical AI in full accordance with the UN Charter and the Constitution of the State of Qatar. Further, the State of Qatar recognizes the need for regional cooperation in AI governance founded on principles of equality. Therefore, Qatar recommends leading multilateral diplomatic efforts for data sharing among member states with small populations. Such an initiative would allow such states to develop successful AI applications and compete within the international market, thus contributing to international equality. Qatar also believes that the data rights of individuals are of utmost importance and must be codified in international law. A framework for data rights must be further developed for consistency with the regional cultural, social, and religious norms of member states.

II. Cybercrimes and Human Security

As described by the United Nations (UN), cybercrime is the action of undermining one's digital privacy against their permission, whereas human security consists of "an approach to assist Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people" found in the General Assembly Resolution 66/290 (2012). The UN has been trying to accommodate a treaty that all member states can agree with; however, it is yet to be done. Even though there are no official regulations or treaties, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Access Now have been actively participating in the process of creating a treaty. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has also implemented specific reinforcement to each Member State to ensure that security is achieved from risks of cybercrime.

Qatar supported the *Thirteenth United Nations Congress of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice* in Doha, Qatar. Qatar spoke of combating cybercrime with Sheika Alya Ahmed bin Saif Al-Thani, an Ambassador of the UN. Not only has Qatar supported the advancement to prevent cybercrime, the state also supports the human security initiatives that the UN has been placing in the form of human rights. Qatar integrates the rule of law and human rights section of *Qatar National Vision 2030*. During the 2022 Convention, Qatar decided the country plans not to exclude any technological crimes and to acknowledge all levels of research put into solving cybercrimes. It also supports the responsibility to share information relating to cybercrimes internationally to assist in prosecutions and to ensure fundamental human rights. Lastly, the state also intends to express the importance of stakeholders' role in supporting the values of The United Nations.