OFFICIAL HANDBOOK

UNDP

AI Systems Technologies: The Collection and Use of Data by Government

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COMMITEE

overview

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is a United Nations organization dedicated to supporting countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development and improve people's quality of life. It was established in 1965 and currently works in more than 170 countries and territories.

UNDP works with governments, communities, and other international organizations to address major development challenges. Its work includes reducing poverty and inequality, promoting sustainable development, strengthening institutions, supporting good governance, and helping countries respond to crises and build resilience.

UNDP also supports innovation and the use of new technologies as tools for development. It provides countries with knowledge, technical support, and partnerships that can help them improve their policies, institutions, and development strategies.

Through its work, UNDP helps countries develop long-term solutions based on their own needs and priorities. It promotes international cooperation and supports governments in creating policies that can improve development while benefiting their populations.

HISTORICAL *background*

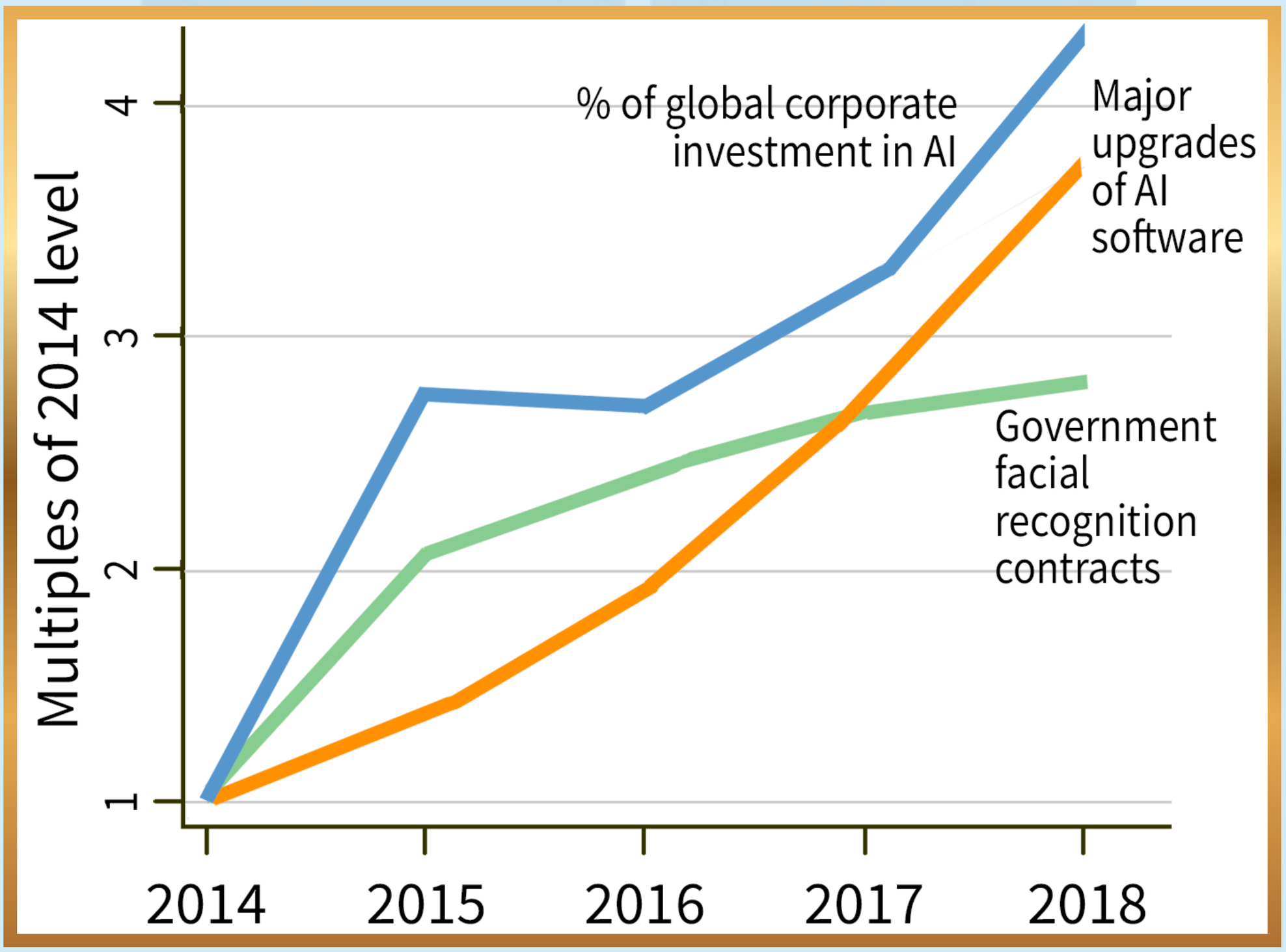
The collection of data by governments has existed for centuries. Governments have historically collected information about their populations for purposes such as censuses, taxation, public services, healthcare, and national planning. In the beginning, most of this information was collected and stored manually through documents and physical records.



The development of artificial intelligence created a major change. AI systems allowed governments to analyze large amounts of data more quickly and identify patterns that could be difficult to find manually. These technologies began to be used in areas such as public services, healthcare, transportation, security, and resource management.

During the 2020s, AI systems became more advanced and accessible. Governments around the world began exploring new ways to use AI for decision-making, public administration, and improving government services. At the same time, concerns about surveillance, privacy, discrimination, transparency, and the responsible use of personal data became increasingly important.

Today, governments have access to more data and more advanced technologies than ever before. This development has created opportunities to improve public services and support development, but it has also created the need for clear regulations, responsible data management, and international cooperation to ensure that technological progress respects people's rights.



CURRENT *situation*

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being used by governments around the world to process data, improve public services, and support decision-making. Governments can use AI to analyze large amounts of information and identify patterns that can help with areas such as healthcare, transportation, public administration, and resource management. UNDP has found that AI adoption is already entering public systems through government services, infrastructure, procurement, and other institutions.

However, countries do not have the same level of technological development or resources. Some governments have advanced digital infrastructure and AI systems, while others still face limitations in internet access, data infrastructure, technical skills, and institutional capacity. UNDP warns that these differences could increase inequalities between countries if the benefits of AI are not distributed more equally

The collection and use of government data also creates important concerns about privacy, cybersecurity, transparency, and accountability. UNDP highlights that data collection needs clear governance, including consent and information about how data will be used. At the same time, governments need to make sure that AI systems do not create unfair outcomes or decisions that cannot be properly explained or supervised.

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Today, the main challenge is finding a balance between using data and AI to support development while protecting people's rights and ensuring that technological progress does not increase inequality. International cooperation can help countries develop responsible AI systems and strengthen their ability to manage data safely and effectively.



KEY AREAS *of debate*

- How can governments use artificial intelligence to improve public services and decision-making while also protecting citizens' personal information and right to privacy?

- What measures should governments establish to prevent the misuse, theft, or unauthorized access of personal data collected through AI systems?

- How can governments make sure that AI systems use citizens' data in a fair and transparent way, especially when these systems are involved in important government decisions?

- Should governments be required to clearly inform their citizens about what personal data is being collected, how it will be used, and which institutions or organizations can access it?

- How can developing countries adopt AI systems and improve their data infrastructure while preventing technological development from increasing inequality between countries?

- What role should international organizations such as UNDP play in helping governments create responsible policies for collecting, protecting, and using data through artificial intelligence?

DIFFERENT *perspectives*

- Countries with large populations may collect enormous amounts of data from their citizens. They may see AI as a useful way to manage this information and improve public services, but they also face greater challenges related to privacy, cybersecurity, and responsible data management.

- Nations with high levels of digitalization already have digital government systems and large databases. Their focus may be on making AI more efficient while creating strict rules to protect personal information and prevent misuse of government data.

- Countries with rapidly growing economies see AI and data collection as important tools for economic development, innovation, and improving government efficiency. However, they may need to balance rapid technological development with data protection and citizens' rights.

- Countries with limited technological infrastructure focus on obtaining the infrastructure, funding, and technical knowledge needed to use AI effectively. They may also emphasize international cooperation so that the development of AI does not create a larger technological gap between countries.

DELEGATIONS *list*

- People’s Republic of China
- United States of America
- United Arab Emirates
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Republic of India
- Federative Republic of Brazil
- United Mexican States
- Oriental Republic of Uruguay
- Republic of South Africa
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Republic of Kenya
- Republic of Ireland
- Republic of Chile
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Microsoft Corporation
- Alphabet Inc.
- Meta Platforms Inc.
- NVIDIA Corporation
- Oracle Corporation
- Amazon.com, Inc.

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