POSTİON PAPER

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Country: Sudan
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Artificial intelligence (**AI**) is the ability of a computer program or a machine to think and learn. It is also a field of study which tries to make computers "smart". They work on their own without being encoded with commands. The use of these technologies can affect a range of sectors and areas of life, such as education, work, social care, health and law enforcement. There are several ways AI could offer significant opportunities for the advancement of human rights across many areas of life. For example, by facilitating more personalised education and assisting people in later life to live a dignified life at home. But there are also several issues that need to be considered and AI has the potential to undermine or violate human rights protections.

Network neutrality, most commonly called **net neutrality**, is the principle that Internet Service Providers (ISPs) must treat all Internet communications equally, and not discriminate or charge differently based on user, content, website, platform, application, type of equipment, source address, a destination address, or method of communication. Technological progress is a key driver of improvements in incomes and standards of living. But new knowledge and technologies do not necessarily develop everywhere and at the same time. Therefore, the way technology spreads across countries is central to how global growth is generated and shared across countries. The main problems of technological inequality between nations are; economic inadequacy, ınadequate transfer of technology to developing countries and lack of finance and inefficient capital markets.

Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. The population of the country is including the refugees. The independence referendum held in the southern regions of Sudan in 2011 was held with great public participation and the country was officially divided into Sudan and South Sudan. Despite the political divide, military spending has caused heavy financial burden both to the north and south due to the unsolved problems and border disputes between the parties. Both southern and northern Sudan have been in economic turbulence. On the other hand, as of 2013, South Sudan has fallen into a civil war that witnessed the power struggle of two big tribes in the country. The unemployment rate is seen in metropolises. With increasing the young unemployed mass, difficulties are experienced in accommodation, food supply and access to water consist of low income. However, we can't see any technological development in Sudan because of the bad economic condition. Sudan has low rates in between technological inequalities. The most effective situation is the economic condition of developing technology. But as an African country, Sudan hasn't a good sustainable economy. Therefore, Sudan and the other African countries aren't able to contribute to Artificial Intelligence, Network Neutrality.

Economic helps from developed countries, establishments, private companies (Apple, Microsoft) to undeveloped countries in order to do better technological relationships.

Protect human rights while using artificial ıntellegence to prevent such cases which are killing people because of the wrong programming, governments or companies could make conferences where the most asked questions will be answered.

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