**Country: Republic of Kenya**

**Committee: United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)**

**Agenda: Regulating Artificial Intelligence to Prevent Digital Colonialism**

**Delegate: SANSKRITI BISHT**

**Position Paper**

**Kenya's position on regulating Artificial Intelligence (AI) to prevent digital colonialism centers on harnessing the technology for national development while safeguarding against neocolonial practices. The country advocates for international cooperation, transparency in AI development, and a focus on capacity building to ensure equitable access and benefits from AI advancements. Kenya emphasizes the need for AI regulation that promotes human rights, data sovereignty, and aligns with the country's national development goals.**

**I. Background of the Issue**
Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming global economies, governance structures, and social systems. However, the dominance of AI development and deployment by a few powerful nations and multinational tech corporations raises serious concerns for developing countries. This imbalance, often referred to as *digital colonialism*, poses the risk of economic dependency, cultural erasure, data exploitation, and the marginalization of local knowledge systems. For African nations such as Kenya, the unchecked influence of foreign AI systems threatens national sovereignty, data privacy, and long-term digital self-determination.

**II. Kenya’s Position and National Interests**Kenya recognizes the transformative potential of AI in advancing healthcare, education, agriculture, and financial inclusion. The country has made strides in digital innovation, positioning Nairobi as a regional tech hub, and has launched initiatives like the *Digital Economy Blueprint* to foster inclusive growth. However, Kenya is also deeply concerned about the asymmetrical power held by foreign tech giants in shaping domestic digital ecosystems.

Kenya advocates for ethical AI development that reflects African values, protects data sovereignty, and promotes local capacity-building. The country supports robust international cooperation frameworks to ensure that AI technologies do not perpetuate neocolonial structures under the guise of innovation.

**III. Solutions and Suggestions**
Kenya believes the UN should take the following actions:

1. **Make Fair International Rules for AI**: Create global rules that make sure AI is used in a safe, fair, and respectful way for all countries.
2. **Protect Data Ownership**: Ensure that countries like Kenya have control over their own data and that it is stored and used according to their own laws.
3. **Support Education and Skills Training**: Help developing countries build their own AI systems by training local people and investing in schools, research, and innovation.
4. **Respect Local Cultures and Languages**: Make sure AI systems can understand and respect different languages, cultures, and ways of life.
5. **Give All Countries a Voice**: Involve developing countries in international meetings and decision-making about AI so they can protect their own interests.

**IV. Conclusion**
Kenya believes that AI can bring great benefits—but only if it is used in a way that is fair and respectful to all countries. We must work together to stop digital colonialism and make sure that AI helps create a better, more equal future for everyone.