INTEGRATING THE CONCEPTS OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS: DIGITIZATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract :
With the advent of the Internet and modern digital information technology, states and their policies towards their agencies and citizens have undergone a radical transformation in their patterns of thinking and action. Knowledge, coupled with the paths of globalization and its effects on technological development, known as the fourth industrial revolution, has led to the creation of a digital world driven by technological transformation. This transformation has impacted all fields of human rights through innovation and creativity, enhancing the transfer of information, boosting production, removing temporal and spatial barriers, and developing new systems based on big data and dense information. These systems include artificial intelligence and the experiences of countries in achieving human digital security, which protects and safeguards human rights everywhere by employing smart digitization systems.
***Keywords**: Digitalization - Human Rights - Artificial Intelligence - Cybersecurity*

INTRODUCTION:

Developments in modern technological trends and their repercussions on human life have become a very important issue, especially the integration of digitization, electronics, and the use of artificial intelligence systems into the realm of human rights. This integration may constitute an urgent and tangible necessity in our current era, as the main focus is on the impact of these modern and intelligent applications on rights and freedoms, and on the transformation of the way humans think, live, and conduct their daily activities. It also addresses how to achieve security in light of industrial and intellectual progress, often referred to as the information revolution industry. This industry is the most important element or product of the transformation in the development of rights and their protection. It ensures the need for electronic empowerment through electronic education and the acquisition of technical skills, while also developing the individual's ability through e-learning and technical skill acquisition. Additionally, it focuses on enhancing the individual's capacity to face the challenges and risks posed by the virtual world, which can compromise their rights and freedoms and hinder the process of achieving human digital security. This is relevant at the individual, societal, and international levels, and across all economic, political, and social fields.

- **The Problematic Statement:**

Considering the magnitude and density of information and digital technologies, and recognizing them as the commodities of the modern era that can be utilized in developing and promoting the rights of individuals, it is essential to go through preliminary stages related to understanding the methods of digital transformation and acquiring modern electronic rules, which may include the use of electronic intelligence. It is necessary to identify the most important steps to develop our knowledge and information acquisitions through the use of electronic media and extensive data systems simultaneously. This leads us to question **the extent to which digital transformation and artificial intelligence systems contribute to the promotion and development of human rights in the different political, economic, social, and health fields?**

The following sub-questions arise from this main quest:

1- What do we mean by digital transformation and the use of AI systems in the field of human rights?

2- What are the most important applications of digital transformation and the use of artificial intelligence systems on human rights?

In order to answer the questions posed, and to encompass the aspects of the topic and delve into its parts, we relied on two main axes:

The first topic: the concept of digital transformation and the uses of artificial intelligence systems in the field of human rights, in which we address the definition of digital transformation and the digitization of human rights and the most important characteristics of its technological development.

The second topic: The applications of digital transformation and the use of smart systems on human rights and development: The path towards achieving digital human security, through which the issue of the applications of digitization and artificial intelligence to various fields of human rights, and the modern strategies adopted to combat the risks of digital transformation on human rights are presented.

The first topic: Digital transformation and the use of artificial intelligence systems in the field of human rights: A conceptual study

Digital rights are considered fundamental rights in the digital age, including the right to access the Internet through various electronic media through which rights and freedoms are exercised, such as the right to privacy, the right to access digital information, the right to the digital economy ... and others, which are modern rights generated by the technological development that opened many fields of digital communication and achieved change in the path of protecting human rights, which contributed to activating the role of human rights defenders in achieving security and safety for individuals, because networked communication and digital development is an inevitable result of the strong relationship between the digital transformation and human rights, with the latter being its incubator environment [1].

With the tremendous development and rapid spread of the information network, the utilization of digitization applications has led to a higher level of technologies, including artificial intelligence. This advancement means access not only to the world of information but also to the world of data. It includes developing services and increasing the effectiveness of their realization through the spread of automated work that replaces human labor.

Firstly: The concept of digital transformation and the most important characteristics of the technological development of human rights.

Digital human rights are based on the ten Internet principles of the UN Charter, established in 2011, through international initiatives to define these principles and create Internet policies built on fundamental rights and freedoms. Consequently, the Internet has also become a human right based on universality, equality, social justice, the right to access data and information, the right to life, the right to physical integrity, and the right to equality and equity in the use of the network.

As long as digital rights are regulated according to a solid and fundamental base in the virtual world, states must assume their responsibilities in the field of achieving inclusiveness in use, training, awareness, and electronic transparency, and ensuring the healthy and proper use of digital technologies, consistent with the protection and safeguarding of human rights.

1) Definition of Digitization of Rights and Freedoms:

Digitization, in general, is a system of data and information systems adopted by most administrations in the governmental and administrative sectors. It involves converting work from writing on paper to relying on computers to obtain information, or to carry out registration, monitoring, indexing, scheduling, and other operations. This process is closely related to the individual and aims to bring the administration closer to them, ensuring speed in obtaining information or facilitating transactions related to their life in all fields. This is referred to as digitizing the rights of individuals by employing the so-called digital democracy.

Digitization is defined as “a process that leads to the abandonment of paper and the transformation of information sources in various forms, including books, periodicals, sound recordings, and images into a form readable by computer technologies” or as “an electronic process to produce digital

[1]

symbols, whether by a document or any physical object through analog electronic signals.[2] " Digitization is considered a step or path of digital transformation, but not digital transformation itself, as the latter includes everything that is technological, digital, electronic, and intelligent.

Digital rights are those rights related to the use of the Internet, such as the right to justice, fairness, peace, health, citizenship and democracy. It is also the right of every individual to access, use, create and publish digital content using computers, or any other devices, software or communication networks without restrictions, and this right is related to many other rights, such as the right to freedom of expression, the right to privacy, and freedom of development and innovation.[3] These are all newly emerging technological rights that are relatively guaranteed by the law, as they complement the traditional rights guaranteed by ordinary laws in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

2) Characteristics of the Technological and Digital Development of Human Rights:

The issue of human rights in the digital age is of great importance due to the emergence of challenges from the so-called virtual world or the modern digital revolution. The reasons for transformation and technical change have added certain characteristics to human rights, making them more comprehensive and complex. These characteristics are based on the Internet and the development of sensors, which have become more powerful and less expensive. They are also characterized by the manifestations of automated transformation, such as artificial intelligence, in addition to other digital technologies that rely on the availability of scientific capabilities employed in owning an advanced technical and digital infrastructure.[4]

Human rights also provide a foundation for innovating and harnessing the potential of artificial intelligence, which can address dangers to humanity and the rights and freedoms of individuals simultaneously. It is necessary to consider the negative aspects of artificial intelligence and adhere to precaution and caution, transforming the positive aspects and exploiting them in favor of individuals. This means achieving intelligence that ensures freedom from fear and hunger, justice, equity, and other values, with the individual being a key focus for the use of artificial intelligence systems.

To clearly understand digital human rights, traditional principles must be projected onto modern technological principles. That is, if we talk about the necessity of the right to democracy, development, justice, and equality, we must find a networked application at the level of the Internet and regulate them according to the requirements of the digital space. This creates a common standard between what is traditional and what is technologically modern, based on the quality of service, freedom of choice of system and software use, and ensuring digital inclusion, neutrality, and equality on the Internet. These are the same principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights from Article 12 to Article 19, including the right to digital data protection and the right to e-learning.

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Secondly: The Uses of Artificial Intelligence Systems in the Field of Human Rights

The process of integrating artificial intelligence technology into the systems of human rights and fundamental freedoms means entering the virtual world at an accelerated pace. This modern technology has the ability to protect digital rights from cyber attacks by implementing a series of automatic procedures and commands with intelligent automated capabilities. These capabilities seek to save time and effort, often accelerating the speed of detection, response, and determination of

the size of risks, as well as the speed of decision-making by relying on regular data systems and big data.

Artificial intelligence also plays an important role in managing financial transactions and combating related crimes. It protects social media sites by providing good content and detecting unreliable information to avoid exposing people to mental illnesses and suicide attempts due to hacks and uncontrolled deviant information. Moreover, it often helps in detecting electronic crimes and easily finding the criminal. It is also relied upon to facilitate investigation procedures and search for evidence to preserve human rights through the network.

1/ Definition of Artificial Intelligence:

The technology of artificial intelligence is related to the outputs of the fourth industrial revolution and the transformations of the virtual world based on the use of electronic media, such as computers and the Internet, and the use of regular and big data systems. It is used through computers or by robots and depends on linking and integrating physical and human sciences with digital and intelligent electronic systems in various fields, including biology, economics, law, social sciences, health, and the environment. It relies on linking and integrating physical and human sciences with intelligent digital and electronic systems.

This technology also enables individuals to create intelligence through the use of the Internet and its data systems. Artificial intelligence is defined as "intelligence that appears through a machine and not a human being; it differs from natural intelligence and is more perfect, fast, and flexible in providing information and services." It is also described as "the simulation of human intelligence in machines programmed to think like humans, imitating actions, which means it is an intelligent machine based on the use of a digital computer that can act like a human and has the ability to make decisions."[6] Additionally, it is "the ability to work and develop in technological information systems based on computers and other tools." Thus, it meets the concepts of human rights by considering it a field of study related to the review of intelligence in machines, including the ability to think, learn, and understand. It encompasses basic rights, such as the right to education, expression, and access to information, among others.[7]

It is also the result of the convergence of modern science and technology with other humanitarian disciplines, including human rights. This convergence contributes to the promotion and development of security, administrative, and political rights[8], from the conduct of government affairs to the process of developing and enhancing decision-making by relying on smart systems in various fields.

2/ The Most Important Uses of AI in the Digitization of Rights and Freedoms: Citizenship in the Digital Age

Rights and freedoms intersect with digitization technology and the use of artificial intelligence systems in an important element of human rights, namely citizenship. Traditional citizenship requires the priority of acquiring rights and assuming the implementation of obligations, while digital citizenship includes the right to access digital information, digital behavior, and responsibilities associated with cybersecurity. Its goal is to achieve electronic participation for all without exception, ensuring the principle of digital equality by providing the ability to participate among all segments of society and the freedom to engage in public affairs alongside the state.[9]

The digital world aims to achieve interaction between digital citizens in the virtual world according to controlled standards and laws. Digital interaction encourages the recognition of the subtleties of the networked world of information related to their personal and practical lives, which can sometimes be complex. For instance, a citizen's access to the world of artificial intelligence can only be fully understood after making significant strides in digital investment through electronic training.[10] Many countries have emphasized the importance of providing their citizens with the technical skills necessary to work with and manage advanced digital technologies. This transformation involves changing the citizen from a mere consumer of digital information to an active digital producer who applies and develops their ability to interact electronically in the virtual world. Digitalization and the use of artificial intelligence systems contribute to building a competitive, participatory, and protective framework for citizenship rights by achieving a radical change in how

they are utilized and the procedures for complying with their requirements through a series of modern and complex technologies. [11]

The 2019 Comprehensive Internet Index, issued by the Economist Intelligence Unit, relies on the availability, affordability, convenience, and readiness of the Internet for 100 countries, including 11 Arab countries. This index, called the **Digitization Adoption Index** (DAI), measures the ease of access for citizens. The expansion of digital technologies, both at the national and regional levels, makes human rights more interconnected by focusing on the citizen and ensuring their efficiency and participation in all aspects of social, political, and cultural life. Additionally, it ensures the quality of education and supports the procedural level of government.[12]

The second topic: Applications of digital transformation and the use of smart systems on human rights and development: The Road to Digital Human Security

The entry of human rights and public freedoms into the world of modern technologies has created new opportunities for all humanity to embrace digitization and electronic use. This supports these rights in many fields, including health, education, business and industry, finance, and public administration. It works to secure e-health procedures, enable citizens to access information, instill security and confidence when using electronic media, and make efforts to bridge the knowledge gap and raise the level of human and institutional capacity building. The aim is to protect rights and freedoms from cyber attacks and crimes using the same weapon, i.e., relying on these modern technologies to penetrate and violate rights from another direction. Just as artificial intelligence and digital transformation can form a protective path, they can also be used as counter-weapons that harm their systems if not employed according to sound technological capabilities and monitoring.

Firstly: The Use of Digitalization and Artificial Intelligence in the Fields of Human Rights.

The digitization of rights and freedoms means facilitating the lives of individuals and bringing societies closer together by relying on information systems and artificial intelligence systems. This is based on the use of data in the fields of economy, development, agriculture, industry, and trade, promoting sustainable development, reducing the use of energy and transportation, preserving the environment, and enabling individuals to access the virtual world by developing systems and strategies that simulate electronic reality for them.

There are experiences that have proven the contribution of smart systems to the development of human rights, such as the experiences of smart cities, distance education, simplifying procedures within governmental and administrative institutions and companies, which have positively reflected on the quality of services. These include the use of scanning technologies, the technology of self-driving cars, and the transformation of management work patterns from the traditional paper-based aspect to the modern electronic aspect.[13]

1- Legal and Political Implementation of Digital Human Rights

The Human Rights Council resolutions on the right to digital privacy and the right to media and journalism have emphasized the need to follow the United Nations guidelines on human rights, especially through social media platforms. The aim is to encourage these platforms to consolidate their policies and practices in achieving transparency and supporting decision-making. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has called for developing the use of new technologies in ways that do not hinder individuals from exercising their rights and help them to be more informed and aware of them. This is because the digital revolution is a global issue and a fundamental human rights issue.[14]

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forward towards an advanced digital reality in promoting democracy and human rights, civic engagement, and political participation. The contribution of new electronic platforms facilitates access to services, reduces opportunities for corruption, and emphasizes the importance of the individual as an electronic partner in decision-making and conducting internal affairs.[15]

Digital transformation policies are also linked to personal and societal identity, aiming to achieve cybersecurity for individuals in their dealings with their governments or countries. This is based on networked and digital cooperation through digital democracy, where individuals use their right to participate in digital governance and control electronic media and digital knowledge to face serious challenges that affect human rights.

Artificial intelligence systems in the political field help to achieve the quality of arbitration decisions. Arbitrators use a vast amount of data from national and international sources to reduce time and ensure equality. The World Summit on the Information Society in Geneva in 2003 emphasized the pivotal role of governments in promoting technology and acquiring digital skills in cybersecurity and artificial intelligence. This is important for promoting human rights by relying on key elements, including digital capabilities and digital connectivity, and adopting the standards of transformation governance. International committees have defined the standards of the digital space, such as reliability, sustainability, safety, security, and data privacy, to protect individuals and society.[16]

The methods of legal protection of rights and freedoms as a result of electronic harm have evolved, establishing foundations and rules for criminal and civil liability. This type of electronic harm affects a person due to the infringement of their rights or legitimate interests, such as the violation of rights and freedoms through websites, programs, data, and information made through computers, among others.[17] Additionally, artificial intelligence systems provide protection in the field of detecting crimes and their circumstances, easily classifying criminals, and identifying the most dangerous risks. This reduces the chances of risks and aids the justice system.[18]

2- The Trend Towards the Electronic Application of Economic Rights

Economic rights in the digital age have transformed into an information economy through the spread of e-commerce, which indicates the rapid use of cyberspace in commercial transactions. Digital information has become a source of wealth and commodity, leading to the creation of new job opportunities and the emergence of electronic currency and electronic transfers.[19] Many countries have established smart governments that rely on speed in providing services and building infrastructure for the economy by adopting digital tools that invest the financial liquidity they enjoy, especially in technologically developed countries with oil and gas revenues. This has led to economic growth. The availability of services as soon as they are requested has become one of the requirements of the digital world, creating the technology of the encrypted digital bridge in the field of management and marketing. This ensures the transfer of transactions and transfers between customers with high efficiency and a degree of control and security.[20]

Artificial intelligence techniques also contribute to the promotion of economic rights by supporting the digital economy and facilitating electronic transactions through the Internet. This contributes to the use of information and communication technology capabilities to encourage smart economic growth and establish the digital market, ensuring economic development and its sustainability and inclusiveness.[21]

Smart technologies also help individuals acquire skills to adapt to the economic environment, such as accelerating achievement and increasing production rates. For example, some countries, like Egypt, use artificial intelligence systems in their banks and develop services. They have established the first electronic branch that provides electronic services in a way that meets their needs accurately and quickly, leading to increased economic growth.

3- Smart Digitization Applications in the Field of Health and Environmental Rights

With reference to Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which guarantees the right to health and health care, it is indicated that individuals must acquire their health rights to achieve a decent standard of living by accessing health information and following care guidelines through the network. Currently, all health care providers and health insurance companies use the Internet to provide health products, such as medicines. Many companies cooperate to enable their members to

access their care records and review their plans. Disease records are securely and intelligently placed on electronic networks.[22]

Artificial intelligence systems may also contribute to providing superior health care to individuals by tailoring it to each patient's genes, lifestyle, and surrounding environment. This helps diagnose incurable diseases, such as malignant tumors, and provide appropriate treatment for each patient. For example, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for the Maldives supported parliaments in holding virtual sessions online to address health issues. Health-related issues were also addressed in the network of accelerator laboratories affiliated with UNDP. Additionally, UNDP leveraged the potential of 3D printing to accelerate the production of personal protective equipment in the field of health rights. Robotics in COVID-19 treatment centers in Rwanda and Kenya contributed to reducing the exposure of health care workers to the virus. Furthermore, at the level of basic policies and programs, the development of the open access Datafutures platform integrated data, analytics, and visualization in the field of health and health care.[23]

The issue of digitizing environmental human rights is also an important challenge of accelerated transformation that may not be in line with the environmental constraints of the planet, which has a negative impact, through increasing energy consumption, which exacerbates damage to terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and accelerates climate change, which are all factors that need all that modern technologies can provide in the field of promoting environmental rights[24], relying on digital transformation systems and artificial intelligence techniques in reducing energy rates and relying on clean sources such as solar energy, and reducing pollution through spreading electronic awareness in coordination with civil society organizations and digital media by promoting the importance of digital transformation in protecting the environment and achieving environmental security linked to the rights of life.

Secondly: The application of smart digitization technology in the field of improving education methods and the trend towards quality and inclusiveness.

Digital technology, based on the study of the technical methods of human technologies in making and doing things, contributes to the application of knowledge to design and produce information systems. This is achieved by focusing on the rights and freedoms of the individual, especially the right to communicate and interact with others and freedom of expression, or what is called digital meeting through the use of the Internet. This has led to entering a new stage of digital communication based on advanced knowledge that amounts to the use of artificial intelligence systems. Consequently, this has led countries to think about how to protect rights and freedoms in light of technical uses from the risks of access to the virtual world and confront them with questions.

1- Relying on knowledge management systems and achieving cybersecurity.

The escalation of the intensity of the threats of the digital space has resulted in many illegal hostile behaviors, which are called cyber attacks. These attacks resort to recruiting hackers and developing the work of terrorist groups to compromise the security of individuals by violating their rights and freedoms. There are serious crimes that lie in infringing on their personal data and information, such as electronic crimes against money or electronic fraud, sexual exploitation, infringement of the right to intellectual property, racist crimes, digital drugs, and others.[25] Through these actions, countries have been forced to apply digital security strategies to preserve rights and freedoms and spread what is called "cybersecurity." Digital security policies also ensure the protection of system and network activities, availability, and performance levels.[26]

This includes monitoring exit, intrusion, and detection incidents, ensuring the quality of network management, and maintaining infrastructure, services, data, and availability with a high degree of efficiency. These measures aim to achieve the objectives of cybersecurity in protecting rights and freedoms by maintaining the confidentiality of data, especially personal data related to the right to digital privacy. Additionally, these policies protect the rules of electronic commerce and the right to intellectual property. Countries need a strong political will to encourage strategies to access the digital world through knowledge and education in a safe way.[27]

Cybersecurity aims to develop security strategies that protect digital rights, such as combating electronic espionage, accessing personal information, continuously updating the operating system of

the Internet browser, and using programs to protect against viruses of all kinds. It also includes the use of so-called anti-spyware software that has become widespread in online stores and sending encrypted messages about the Google store that are difficult to invent or support with viruses.[28]

In addition to providing strategies to protect the information infrastructure, such as the Cyber Readiness Index referred to by the Potomac Institute, cybersecurity aims to respond to emergency situations. Defensive cybersecurity lies in the state's possession of defensive tools linked to its financial and technical ability to realize technology and acquire human skills and scientific cadres. This is necessary to keep pace with technological development and control digitization methods in the world of human rights and fundamental freedoms.[29]

2- Shifting towards e-learning.

The right to digital education resulting from the transformation in the world of technologies requires relying on electronic methods aimed at building intelligent software based on the idea of machine learning. This is achieved by providing users with a huge amount of data that they train on, which allows them to understand, realize, and learn the principles of using electronic media on the one hand and how to collect, process, and store information on the other hand.[30]

Machine learning is how computers simulate or apply human learning behaviors to acquire new skills that contribute to the advancement of their knowledge. In this way, it constitutes the essence of the work of artificial intelligence systems in providing educational programs with the aim of developing other human rights in various fields. This requires the existence of the desire of members of society in all its categories and scientific levels and their tendency to education, training, and self-development, which meets their needs and desires.

It meets their needs and desires that are novel and different from other regular education methods because it is related to a complex technical aspect that poses serious challenges if advanced technologies are not taken note of. This investment in the individual first as an electronic actor in the learning process and then in educational and civil institutions on the other hand, by establishing appropriate legislation for all members of society, is what is called digital justice for all.[31]

Based on the idea of e-learning and digital education for all, education associated with the use of electronic technologies and media should be accessible to all groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups. This is presented in the United Nations Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation and the proposal of the desired transformation summit process in education, the Rewired Global Declaration on Connectivity for Education, and the International Commission for the Future of Education. All of these aim to make high-quality digital teaching and learning content available through the use of machine learning platforms that ultimately lead to the protection of human rights from the threat of modern technological crimes.[32]

CONCLUSION

It is clear that the access of human rights to the virtual world has become an urgent and unavoidable necessity due to the emergence of many technical variables, which have become controlling the lives of human beings and the utilization of their rights and the conduct of governance systems in their countries. Even if the latter led to the threat of some rights and freedoms as a result of the simulation of digitization and artificial intelligence, citizens must acquire the culture of electronic and digital industry through empowerment and training mechanisms to learn the skills and art of network communication in a safe manner.

The digital transformation has created a huge force in the field of using human resources and directing them towards the importance of acquiring technical skills through the world of electronics and its use in their social transactions and interactions with reality. This helps to promote their economic, political, social, health, and environmental rights and freedoms, and the corresponding protections provided by cybersecurity strategies. The latter cannot protect or preserve the rights of individuals if they cannot adapt to the digital environment by acquiring skills related to intelligence and change in the pattern of thinking and the need for urbanization and civilization in order to face the networked world in a safe manner. This can be avoided if the citizen rises to the level of a digital actor and partner.

After extracting the information obtained and related to all parts of the topic, we present a set of results, the most important of which are:

- Digital rights are considered fundamental rights in the digital age, including the right to access the Internet, the right to privacy, the right to access information, and others. These rights are based on the contents of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which provided the global standard and introduced it to the global village. This declaration itself emphasizes support for digital technology, provided that human dignity and gender are respected.
- Technological development has contributed to enhancing access to information and opening new areas of change for human rights defenders, although it has also opened other doors where these rights are violated.
- The issue of digital awareness raises fundamental difficulties inherent in the nature of the technologies themselves, which are difficult to manage in the absence of adequate legal frameworks. These frameworks have a fundamental role in compensating for the conceptual errors of poor management in terms of technical use, especially if security procedures and measures are developed in line with the legal procedures associated with prevention, protection, and defense through the network, i.e., access control, protection, and crisis management.
- In order to achieve the principle of humanizing artificial intelligence systems and linking it to the rights and freedoms of the citizen, advanced technology must be centered on the individual and the need to respect his rights in the present and the future. Especially since these smart systems are characterized by technical complexity, they dazzle and amaze more than they worry. If they are able to develop digital human rights, that is, saving lives, on the other hand, we must not forget that many exploit them to oppress and abuse rights and freedoms.
- The transformation of societies to the use of digitization and artificial intelligence systems occurs by integrating the rights of individuals into electronic activities based on information systems and networks as an official source of security risk.
- Legal, political, social, and economic rights are at the core of the technological dimension because they constitute one of the infrastructures of digital services and rights on which confidence in the security of information and the security of the use of modern technology is based.

Considering all the findings, we recommend the following:

- States and human rights bodies must deal with digital rights as a core set of human rights in the modern concept of human rights.
- The digitization of rights requires political and legal will to develop and implement virtual world strategies such as digital services, awareness, e-training, and facilitating administrative work within a coherent and secure framework.
- To take note of AI technology and avoid its risks, it is necessary to create a database and follow standards and rules when listing it, and to be organized and structured because merely storing it does not mean protecting it.
- It is necessary to tighten and establish safeguards to reach an agreement on security measures and assess and monitor risks related to digital technology.
- The need to develop a legal security plan based on proactive protection that arises before the use of media through preventive instructions and directives, and then; thinking later on about countermeasures and cyber confrontation.
- The need to focus on digital technology infrastructures and provide adequate protection and maintenance of human rights through the virtual network.
- It is true that it is difficult to protect digital rights and freedoms in the absence of adequate legal controls, but the associated risks can be minimized and mitigated, i.e., achieving relative digital security.
- States must take security measures through which they balance the size of the risks on the one hand and the costs required to minimize them on the other hand, because most of the security deficiencies in the technical field are due to the financial and economic capacity of states, whether

while achieving the requirements of digital work or between the size of the financial and human resources required by control methods in providing advanced technologies.

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