

Artificial Intelligence in the Balance of International Human Rights Law:

Automation, Ethics and Legal Governance

الذكاء الاصطناعي في ميزان القانون الدولي لحقوق الانسان: الأتمتة، الأخلاق والحوكمة القانونية

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Abstract :

This article addresses one of the most prominent current legal topics: the relationship between artificial intelligence and human rights. In this context, it discusses three main themes: automation, ethics, and governance.

This research paper will examine the impact of intelligent automation on human rights, highlighting the challenges posed by recent technological transformations in the field of artificial intelligence. It then explains the role of ethical principles in guiding the use of artificial intelligence within an ethical framework that ensures respect for human rights. It then addresses the issue of legal governance and the legal system governing this issue.

The article concludes by emphasizing the need to guide the use of AI within the bounds of ethical principles and legal obligations, ensuring a balance between the risks and benefits this development brings to humanity.

Keywords: AI, international human rights law, automation, Ethics, legal governance.

ملخص:

يتناول هذا المقال أحد أبرز الموضوعات القانونية الراهنة، وهو العلاقة بين الذكاء الاصطناعي وحقوق الإنسان. ويناقش في هذا الإطار ثلاثة محاور رئيسية: الأتمتة، والأخلاق، والحوكمة. تستعرض هذه الورقة البحثية في البداية تأثير أتمتة الذكاء الاصطناعي على منظومة حقوق الانسان بما فيها الحقوق الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، ثم الحقوق المدنية والسياسية، موضحة الاشكالات التي تطرحها هذه التحولات التكنولوجية في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي، ثم تنتقل إلى بيان دور المبادئ الأخلاقية في توجيه استخدامات الذكاء الاصطناعي في إطار يضمن احترام حقوق الإنسان، قبل أن تتناول موضوع الحوكمة القانونية، حيث تُفصّل في الإطار القانوني الناظم لهذه المسألة، لاسيما الاتفاقية الإطارية بشأن الذكاء الاصطناعي وحقوق الإنسان والديمقراطية وسيادة القانون، والتي تحدد التزامات الدول الأطراف فيما يخص استخدامات الذكاء الاصطناعي في إطار احترام حقوق الانسان وسيادة القانون والديمقراطية. ويختتم المقال بالتأكيد على ضرورة توجيه استخدامات الذكاء الاصطناعي ضمن حدود المبادئ الأخلاقية والالتزامات القانونية، بما يضمن التوازن بين المخاطر والفوائد التي يحققها هذا التطور للإنسان.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكاء الاصطناعي، القانون الدولي لحقوق الانسان، الأتمتة، الأخلاق، الحوكمة القانونية.

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Introduction

In the last decade, the world has witnessed major transformations in various sectors as a result of rapid developments in the field of technology, especially artificial intelligence. In this field, automation and machine learning techniques have become an integral part of the daily life of humans, such as health, education, justice and even the national security of countries. Despite the enormous potential of these technologies to improve performance, quality and efficiency, the effects of AI on human rights have posed major issues and challenges, especially with regard to privacy, non-discrimination, transparency, and accountability (Yawar, 2025).

The increasing reliance on intelligent automation systems to make decisions that directly affect humans, whether in employment, credit, security surveillance, or justice, raises real concerns about transparency and accountability. This is especially problematic when these systems lack interpretation or direct oversight or suffer from algorithmic biases that may promote discrimination or exclusion. As such, there is a need to ethicalise AI according to internationally defined ethical standards (Gordon, 2021).

In addition to the human rights and ethical challenges posed by intelligent automation systems, there is an urgent need to establish effective legal governance frameworks and accountability mechanisms that ensure that technological development is directed towards social justice, non-discrimination and the promotion of human rights, rather than perpetuating new forms of domination and discrimination. This field cannot be left to self-development or the control of large corporations, but must be subjected to international and national regulatory and legislative systems that respond to the evolving digital reality (Raza, 2024).

Understanding the complex relationship between artificial intelligence and human rights principles by analysing its ethical dimensions and legal governance ensures that its development is directed towards serving human beings and preserving their dignity, rather than becoming a tool that threatens their fundamental rights and freedoms.

The European Convention on the AI is the first legally binding international agreement in this area, ensuring that activities throughout the life cycle of artificial intelligence are fully consistent with human rights.

Problematisation:

Therefore, two fundamental issues are: To what extent are AI applications, in light of the rise of automation and the expansion of automated decision-making, compatible with the obligations imposed by international human rights law, and how effective is the international ethical and governance framework in ensuring respect for these rights in the digital environment?

Method:

Due to the complex nature of the topic addressed in this paper, which combines technology, ethics, and law, several methods were used. These include description and legal analysis, with the inclusion of the ethical and sociological dimension in the analysis, and conclude with a critical view of the various aspects of the topic.

Aims:

This research aims to:

- Determine the extent to which artificial intelligence is compatible with the basic principles of international human rights law, especially in light of the accelerated pace of automation and increased reliance on intelligent systems in decision-making.
- Identify the global ethical framework for artificial intelligence, its effectiveness, and the responsibility of those in charge of it in terms of supervision and guidance.
- Define the international legal framework for AI governance that ensures respect for human rights and dignity at all stages of the design and application of algorithms.

Research Plan:

This article aims to examine the relationship between artificial intelligence (AI) and human rights from three main angles: Firstly, smart automation and its impact on human rights; secondly,

ethics and value standards that should govern the design and use of AI technology; and thirdly, legal governance as a mechanism to control AI from a legal perspective that ensures respect for rights and freedoms.

Section I: Smart automation and its impact on human rights

Automation in its traditional sense emerged with the development of technology, starting with the use of primitive mechanical tools in ancient civilizations, and continuing until the Industrial Revolution. This period of industrialization was a decisive turning point, as steam engines and mechanical control systems contributed to reducing dependence on human effort. In the twentieth century, automation evolved thanks to advances in electronics and the advent of computers, leading to automated control and robotics in industry. (Bennett, 1996). With the advent of the 21st century and the development of digitisation, automation has evolved to include the integration of artificial intelligence, automation and blockchain technologies, expanding its applications to various sectors, such as industry, health, law, administration, education, and others (Acemoglu, & Restrepo, 2018).

A) The concept of automation and its relationship to artificial intelligence :

Artificial intelligence (AI) falls within computer science, a discipline that focuses on developing systems capable of simulating human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, and decision-making. The concept was coined by John McCarthy in 1956, who defined it as the science and engineering of creating intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. (Uchechukwu Kizito, Chidiebere, 2024).

Artificial intelligence is defined in the The European Convention as a machine-based system that, from the inputs it receives, generates outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions. These generative outputs may impact physical or virtual environments. The Convention also notes that AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptability prior to deployment (Art 2 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024). The agreement relied on a broad definition of AI systems based on their ability to self-learn and generate new outputs, as opposed to a narrower definition based on a system's ability to solve specific application tasks, such as translation services, chatbots, and others. (Martynova, 2024).

Automation means creating a programme or device capable of doing things automatically, i.e. using technology to carry out processes and procedures autonomously without direct human intervention. Automation began with the Industrial Revolution and the use of machines in place of humans and has since greatly evolved using electronic and computerized technologies.

As for smart automation, it means using smart systems capable of carrying out complex operations through machine learning, big data processing, and advanced algorithms to make autonomous decisions without direct human intervention. AI attempts to make machines mimic or even replace human intelligence and behaviour (Shekhar, 2019). Automation in the traditional sense relies on pre-programmed rules to carry out tasks, while AI can learn and adapt to new data and make decisions based on analysing it. It can be more dynamic and adjust itself according to circumstances. When AI is combined with automation, systems can make complex decisions without human intervention (Nnamdi et al, 2023).

From voice assistants in our smartphones to self-driving cars, drones and robots in factories, smart automation has helped simplify and change the way humans work. Instead of a worker manually assembling parts in a factory, a programmed robot does the same task more quickly, accurately and efficiently (Wu, 2024).

Smart automation is a broad term that relies on the use of tools and technology to simplify, measure and manage tasks and activities. It has replaced a man-machine system where tedious and repetitive tasks have become more efficient and accurate, and the quality and quantity of products have improved (Art 23, parag 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948).

B) The impact of smart automation on human rights:

Since its emergence, smart automation has impacted human rights and freedoms. However, despite the benefits it has provided, such as improved efficiency and quality, it has also posed serious challenges related to privacy, discrimination, and security. In this regard, we will outline the

impact of smart automation on economic, social and cultural rights, as well as civil and political rights.

1- The impact of smart automation on economic, social and cultural rights:

Intelligent automation has had a profound impact on the system of economic, social, and cultural rights. The most affected rights will be highlighted: the right to work, the right to health, and the right to education.

1-1 -The impact of smart automation on the right to work :

International human rights law guarantees the right to work for every human being, gives him the right to choose his work, and enjoy just and favourable working conditions, and also grants him the right to protection from unemployment .(Art 23, parag 1, of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948). However, this right is one of the rights most negatively affected by smart automation, according to some. Some fearful people believe that smart automation, especially robots, could replace workers in tasks that they previously performed, and thus could affect the right to work, and consequently the demand for labour and employment could decrease. Workers and employees live in constant anxiety about the automation of office jobs, increasing the list of professionals who may be severely affected by smart automation, not only workers and employees but also lawyers and doctors (De Stefano, 2024).

However, the expansion of the economy through the use of smart automation and robotics is increasing the demand for labour in non-automated tasks, as well as creating new tasks, jobs and activities in which labour has advantages over machines.

Evidence of this is that the automation of tasks in the industrial sector in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has created a new set of human tasks and jobs in engineering, repair, office work, and administration. (Acemoglu, & Restrepo, 2018). What intelligent automation offers today complements what traditional automation technologies did in the past by combining human labour with machines (Acemoglu, & Restrepo, 2018).

1-2- The impact of smart automation on the right to health:

The combination of artificial intelligence and automation has revolutionized the healthcare sector, with many AI-powered systems being integrated into healthcare systems. As a result, healthcare has evolved and the right to health, already guaranteed under international human rights law, has been significantly enhanced. Intelligent systems analyze x-ray images with greater accuracy than doctors, aiding in the early diagnosis of diseases. Robots also assist in complex surgical procedures. (Yawar, 2025 ; Art 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966).

However, despite the benefits that smart automation provides in the health sector, there are many challenges and risks related to the right to health, perhaps the most important of which is maintaining the privacy of patients and the security of their sensitive data and information, especially those related to their types of illnesses and daily behaviors, and ensuring that it is not shared with others. (Yadav et al, 2023).

1-3- The impact of smart automation on the right to education:

The internationally protected right to education has been strengthened in our current era. Artificial intelligence automation has revolutionized the field of teaching and learning, making learning a more enjoyable and effective experience. There is no denying the ease of access to information for students today, compared to the past. The use of artificial intelligence tools has saved learners significant effort. Obtaining information that previously took days of searching in libraries or even attending long classes now takes the click of a button using computers, tablets, or even smartphones. (Holmes et al, 2022 ; Zhang et al, 2021; Art 13 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966).

As for the teacher, in addition to the advantages of interactive education through smart platforms in terms of ease of presenting information and interaction between students and teachers,

smart educational platforms today save teachers a great deal of effort by providing programmes that automatically correct tests and give immediate feedback (Chen et al, 2020).

The use of the term AI automation implies that there are risks as well as benefits (Yawa, 2025). However, it seems that in the field of AI automation and its impact on the right to education, the benefits we mentioned earlier seem to weigh in favour of AI automation against the challenges of ensuring that the technology reaches all students and that teachers are trained to use it effectively.

2-The impact of smart automation on civil and political rights:

Intelligent automation has profoundly impacted civil and political rights, with the rights most affected being the right to privacy and personal data protection, freedom of expression, the right to a fair trial, and the right to non-discrimination.

-2-1-The impact of smart automation on the right to privacy and personal data protection:

The combination of automation and artificial intelligence has greatly improved the marketing of products and brands. With the help of automation, marketing companies have been able to analyse consumers' online behaviour based on their needs and location, and use it to guide their advertisements. The use of chatbots, which can understand user input based on context and respond to queries in a human-like atmosphere, has eased the burden on customer help desks. (Chen,2024 ; Shekhar, 2019).

The benefits that the unique combination of automation and artificial intelligence has brought to mankind are astounding. Businesses can now prevent fraud and theft by installing a camera at the point of sale to record all types of transactions, and then linking it directly to facial recognition technology with the details already in the system. Moreover, the smart system will also be able to prevent cyber-attacks by quickly detecting any abnormal behaviour on the part of the user, automatically stopping the system from receiving any orders, and sending an alert to the person who has been hacked (Yousif et al, 2024; Malik et al, 2025; Ajayi et al, 2025).

However, some governments and companies are now using the same AI technologies and stored personal data to surveil individuals, which may violate the right to privacy. This right is guaranteed under international human rights law, and data protection law .(Watney, 2024). The EU is the first global body to apply binding rules to AI. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) was passed in 2016, amending the set of data protection laws created in 1998 .(Art 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948) , and also (Art 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966).

The GDPR ensures that personal data is collected securely and legally, with the consent of users through a risk-based approach (Watney, 2024). The violation of privacy and protection of personal data is a cyber threat that must be mitigated through cybersecurity. This requires the protection of internet-connected systems, such as hardware, software and data, from cyber threats (Watney, 2024).

2-2-The impact of smart automation on freedom of expression :

Freedom of expression has been greatly affected, especially with the automation of artificial intelligence, as it has expanded so greatly. Now many platforms are available to exercise this right, but the difficulty of monitoring the digital environment has opened the door to the emergence of manifestations that contradict this right, such as hate speech, bullying and disinformation.

AI has played a positive role in combating hate speech. Many sites such as Facebook, YouTube, and others are using AI to combat hate speech and misinformation. (Yawa, 2025). However, the use of AI systems to monitor and filter online content can have a downside. In order to address misleading content or hate speech, these programmes can wrongly delete posts or block accounts. The risk of automating the deletion process is that the algorithms may delete electronic information broader than those specified in these programmes, thereby limiting freedom of

expression guaranteed under international human rights law (Brkan, 2019 ; Art 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, and Art 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966).

2-3-The impact of smart automation The right to a fair trial :

The right to a fair trial is one of the fundamental pillars of a state of law. This right ensures that individual cases are brought before an independent and impartial court, in accordance with sound, transparent and fair legal procedures, and that each party has equal opportunities to present their arguments (Art 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948) and (Art 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966). This right is one of the main pillars of the rule of law.

The justice systems in many countries rely heavily on artificial intelligence in many fields. This has improved capacity and efficiency in this field, accelerated the procedures for adjudicating cases, and reduced judicial administrative costs. In the field of justice, AI can be used to analyse forensic evidence and facial or voice recognition techniques. In addition to making decisions related to parole or bail, algorithms are also used to select or even rank cases (Gans-Combe, 2022).

In contrast to the positive aspects of using artificial intelligence systems in the justice system, many new challenges have emerged that touch on the essence of the right to a fair trial. The automation of proceedings may compromise the fundamental principles of transparency and openness of proceedings, and may weaken the effectiveness of oversight of the justice system. In addition, international courts rely on machine translation, which may negatively impact litigants' understanding of the proceedings and jeopardise their right to a fair trial. Moreover, AI algorithms may be based on biased data, leading to discriminatory or unfair judgements and decisions against certain groups (Ulenaers, 2020).

2-4-The impact of smart automation on the right to non-discrimination :

The right to non-discrimination is the cornerstone of any just legal system, and this right is guaranteed by many international covenants (Art 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966) and (Art 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948). Equality and non-discrimination is a human right that means equal treatment and opportunities without any distinction based on sex, race, religion, language, ethnic or national origin, social or other status (Art 1, parag 1, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1969; Besson, & Kleber, 2019).

With the introduction of AI automation in many vital sectors, this right is at risk of algorithmic discrimination; automation may pose many challenges in this regard by causing discriminatory rules to be generalised more widely than is the case with humans.

AI machine learning and reliance on historical data raises concerns that, even when machine learning algorithms are not directed to discriminate, they have been found to produce discriminatory outcomes against certain groups, producing patterns of inequality in ways not intended by their designers (Xenidis, & Senden, 2020).

From the above, it seems that smart automation has a direct impact on human rights, whether economic, social, cultural, or even civil and political rights. Sometimes this impact is positive, such as improving access to services or speeding up procedures, and other times it can be negative, such as compromising privacy or creating unfair discrimination. Therefore, it is necessary to find a balance between the benefits and risks of AI, so that we can benefit from its great potential without damaging human rights or compromising human dignity.

Section II : Ethics and Value Standards in Artificial Intelligence :

The rapid growth of artificial intelligence (AI) globally has impacted various aspects of life, from facilitating healthcare diagnoses, to facilitating human communication via social media, to enhancing the efficiency and quality of work through automated tasks. These rapid changes have been accompanied by deep ethical concerns about the potential for AI systems to be biased and particularly threaten human rights (Chandra, & Kumeti, 2025). In this section, we outline the

ethical principles within which AI should operate, as well as the most important initiative for the ethicalisation of AI, the UNESCO Recommendation.

A) The impact of AI ethics on human rights:

The services provided by AI systems have become indispensable, but a set of ethical considerations and principles must be taken into account during the design, development and exploitation of these systems throughout their life cycle. Without ethical barriers, risks outweigh benefits, threatening human rights and fundamental freedoms (Yawar, 2025). Ethical initiatives around AI aim to identify ethically correct ways of deploying AI, as well as to discern its beneficial or harmful uses; and to define recommended or optional ways of engaging with AI. Ethical discourses often combine descriptions of existing ethical practices with arguments aimed at supporting or criticising adopted practices (Sartor, 2020).

The considerations that must be taken into account throughout the AI lifecycle (design, programming, deployment, evaluation), which are addressed by most initiatives that address AI ethics, are to ensure that AI algorithms are not biased against certain groups due to race, gender, religion, or other factors. In addition to transparency and the ability to understand how the machine makes decisions, it must respect privacy and confidentiality of personal data and not exploit it without consent. Actors in this field must also take into account the ideological and cultural specificities of human societies (Roumate, 2020).

At first glance, it may seem that the ethical principles for the use of AI are the same as legal obligations, but this is not the case. Ethical principles constitute a moral and normative framework based on human values that aim to guide the behaviour of actors towards what is right and just. They are not necessarily legally binding. On the other hand, legal obligations are codified rules issued by national or international legislative or regulatory bodies, which are binding and impose sanctions in case of violation, as we will find out later by studying the legal framework of AI and human rights. For example, we must distinguish between the extent to which social media operators have an ethical obligation to address hate speech and the extent to which the law imposes obligations on them. (Sartor, 2020) Although there are overlaps between the two fields of ethical and legal obligations, there are fundamental differences between them, as legal texts may authorise practices that are inconsistent with ethical principles, or may overlook ethical areas that they do not codify. Therefore, the legal governance of AI and human rights requires a combination of legal obligation and ethical reference to ensure the development of intelligent systems in a way that respects human beings and their rights in various fields.

B) UNESCO's Role in the Ethicalisation of Artificial Intelligence :

Several international initiatives have emerged urging the ethicalisation of artificial intelligence (von Struensee, 2021). Among them is the UNESCO recommendation adopted in 2021. This recommendation calls for the development of mechanisms to assist Member States, including a readiness assessment methodology. This is a means for governments to develop a comprehensive picture of their readiness to apply AI ethically and responsibly to all their citizens (UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI 2024).

The Recommendation calls on states to adopt a set of values and principles, such as ensuring respect for and protection of fundamental rights, freedoms, and human dignity, as well as ensuring the flourishing of environmental and ecological systems, and ensuring diversity and inclusion. It also urges ensuring that people live in peaceful, just, and interconnected societies. The principles included in this Recommendation are proportionality and safety, meaning assessing risks and taking measures to avoid potential harm; fairness and equity, along with non-discrimination, meaning enabling everyone to benefit from the benefits of AI without discrimination; and safety and security, by establishing sustainable frameworks for data access and respect for privacy throughout the AI lifecycle. (UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of AI 2024).

Ensuring the impartiality of AI algorithmic systems requires comprehensive assessments of their privacy impacts, while maintaining full human oversight of these systems to ensure that legal

liability can be attributed to natural persons or legal entities at any stage of their lifecycle. Efforts must also be made to enhance the transparency of AI systems and ensure that they are explainable and understandable throughout their lifecycle, contributing to democratic governance and human rights accountability.

The recommendation points to the need to raise the level of awareness and knowledge among the general public about AI technologies, and identifies ways to strengthen international cooperation and activate governance mechanisms that keep pace with these technological advances. (UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence 2024).

To summarise, intelligence systems offer the promise of positively impacting people's lives, by facilitating the provision of health, educational and social services. This promotes well-being, safeguards dignity, and ensures fair distribution and opportunities for all. The success of AI systems in fulfilling this promise requires a values-based design approach, which means incorporating broader social values into the design process of new technologies (Otsieno, 2021).

Section III: Legal Governance of Artificial Intelligence :

The issue of human rights often combines both ethical and legal aspects, so we cannot talk about the ethicalisation of AI systems without talking about the aspect of legal governance (Raza, 2024). AI governance aims to bridge the gap between legal accountability and ethics in technological advancement.

A) Legal Governance of Artificial Intelligence and its Impact on Human Rights:

Artificial Intelligence (AI) governance is an essential framework for understanding the extent to which AI algorithms affect the humans who are responsible for monitoring and controlling the work of these algorithms. Governance refers to the legal, institutional, and ethical mechanisms that regulate the development and application of AI, ensuring its compatibility with the basic principles of human rights.

Governance in this sense addresses a number of vital areas, most notably the safety of AI systems and preventing their use in contexts that may lead to harm to individuals or societies in particularly sensitive areas. Governance also includes the issue of identifying appropriate areas for AI automation, i.e. those where human intervention can be replaced by intelligent technologies without compromising fundamental rights and freedoms, particularly in areas such as healthcare, education, and justice.

AI governance identifies how best to address scenarios in which AI-based decisions may be unfair or violate human rights. Algorithmic biases may lead to racial profiling, deny individuals access to healthcare, or mislead law enforcement in identifying criminal suspects. In addition, by controlling access to huge amounts of personal data, AI may threaten privacy if not properly utilised. Legal governance also addresses ethical issues, especially with regard to algorithmic bias, the absence of human responsibility, and automated decisions that may not be adequately monitored. (Hogan, & Lasek-Markey, 2024).

B) Convention on AI, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law:

The Framework Convention on AI and Human Rights is an agreement that addresses the use of artificial intelligence systems within a framework of respect for human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. It was issued as a culmination of the European Union's efforts in this regard in 2024. This agreement is distinguished by being technology-neutral, meaning it does not address technological aspects, ensuring that it remains in effect for the longest possible time. (Martynova, 2024).

The Convention imposes a set of obligations and principles to ensure that the use and exploitation of AI throughout its life cycle is consistent with and protects human rights, the rule of law, and democracy:

- The Convention recognizes the need to respect human dignity and autonomy as fundamental principles that must be taken into account when developing and using AI systems, throughout their life cycle. (Art 07 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).

- The Convention requires State Parties to respect the principle of equality and non-discrimination, and to undertake to take or maintain the necessary measures to address inequalities, ensuring just and equitable outcomes. (Art 11 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).
- The agreement also requires a set of measures to ensure transparency and oversight, especially in the context of activity risks within the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems. (Art 13 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).
- Taking measures to ensure accountability and responsibility for the negative human rights impacts of AI, which occur within the life cycle of AI systems, is among the most important obligations imposed by the Convention. (Art 09 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).
- The Convention also requires State Parties to adopt measures to respect privacy and ensure the protection of individuals' personal data, within the framework of activities related to the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems. (Art 11 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).
- The agreement also obliges its member states to take various necessary measures to enhance the reliability of artificial intelligence systems and establish confidence in their outputs. (Art 12 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).
- The agreement also guarantees that the promotion of safe innovation within the framework of artificial intelligence systems must take place within the framework of respect for human rights, the principles of democracy, and within the limits of the law. (Art 13 of the Framework Convention on AI 2024).

The principles of transparency, reliability, risk assessment, accountability, and liability for adverse consequences contained in the agreement are among the most important foundations that set limits on the activities of public authorities and private actors throughout the lifecycle of AI systems (Martynova, 2024).

However, it should be noted that the agreement grants its member states broad discretion in their implementation. This is evident in determining the extent to which the agreement applies to the development and use of AI systems in the private sector. Thus, it can be said that the agreement embodies a "flexible" model for international legal regulation in the field of AI. (Martynova, 2024).

Conclusion:

All the benefits of living in a world where AI has become a dynamic actor should not come at the expense of ethical principles, but should be based on a careful balance between innovation, technological development, and the protection of human rights. The development of effective legal governance and ethical oversight frameworks is essential to ensure that AI is used in responsible and equitable ways.

Results:

Among the most prominent findings:

- The increasing applications of automation in various fields, such as the judiciary and health, could affect the essence of certain rights, such as equality, privacy, and the right to a fair trial.
- The existing legal framework is flexible and lacks effective and comprehensive coordination that ensures the universal protection of human rights in the age of artificial intelligence.
- Conscious interaction with the uses of artificial intelligence should not be measured solely by standards of efficiency, quality, or improved performance, but rather by the extent to which it respects human rights and complies with ethical principles such as fairness, transparency, and respect for privacy. The lack of oversight, control, and even accountability for the decisions made by intelligent systems, or the inadequacy of legal regulation, undermines individuals' trust in this technology and exposes them to new forms of digital discrimination.

Recommendations:

In this context, the following recommendations can be made:

- The future of artificial intelligence, and achieving a balance between its promising benefits and potential risks, will continue to depend on our ability to strike a balance between the ability to innovate and evolve, and the extent to which ethics and the law are respected in this field.

- The need to enhance transparency in algorithms must be met by requiring developers and private companies to disclose the basis for automated decision-making, especially in issues related to individual rights.
- Strengthening legal governance requires the participation of civil society – that is, academics, legal experts, and programmers to ensure a balanced vision between innovation and rights.
- Developing national frameworks based on digital ethics and human rights must be carried out consistently with existing international standards and obligations.

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4. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1969).
5. The Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Council of Europe, 2024).
6. UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2024)