

Human Rights and the Governance of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

In the current era, artificial intelligence is being used in many areas of life, from smart phones and robots to self-driving cars, due to its scientific and practical applications. However, if misused, these applications can pose real threats and raise ethical concerns. This study aims to highlight the most significant positive and negative implications of AI for human rights and how to govern them.

Keywords: Artificial; Intelligence; Human Rights;
Automation; Governance

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence technologies are used in many areas of life, such as health and work, and they can significantly advance human rights. In medicine, AI facilitates access to knowledge for different social groups, especially during pandemics, and helps doctors detect diseases early and diagnose them more accurately, leading to better treatment outcomes. In education, AI-based learning platforms provide personalised learning experiences to help students learn effectively.

However, these technologies may pose serious risks to human rights if AI systems are trained using historical data containing bias or discrimination. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes that violate human rights, as the bias is incorporated into algorithms. This can manifest itself in several areas, most notably employment, for example when certain jobs are advertised for specific groups and others are excluded on the basis of gender, colour, or religion. This perpetuates discrimination and inequality.

Conversely, economic disparities between individuals can directly or indirectly lead to widespread human rights violations, particularly

among vulnerable groups, and are closely linked to poverty. As vulnerable people are more exposed to the risk of having their rights violated, expanding the circle of individuals most at risk as poverty increases will have a negative effect on human security in various ways. The Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights emphasise that every human being has the right to adequate food and nutrition, adequate housing, and other aspects of the right to life and physical integrity in order to guarantee a dignified life, which is the cornerstone of human rights.

Therefore, to address these concerns and ensure that AI technologies are developed and deployed in a manner that respects human rights, a human rights-based approach to AI governance must be adopted. This involves incorporating human rights principles into the design, development and deployment of AI systems, while also ensuring that AI technologies are used to promote and protect human rights.

This raises the question: how might the use of artificial intelligence affect the human rights system? Can the latter govern the work of AI?

2. Defining artificial intelligence in relation to human rights

The term 'artificial intelligence' has many meanings. This requires us to define it in order to understand its impact on the enjoyment of human rights.

2.1 The problem of defining artificial intelligence

Although topics related to artificial intelligence have only recently emerged, John McCarthy, a pioneer of the field, defined its purpose in 1955 as follows: 'The goal of artificial intelligence is to develop machines that behave as if they were intelligent.'¹

In the general sense, artificial intelligence is a branch of computer science concerned with representation, design and programming — that is, the creation of computer models in various areas of life. The term refers to systems and devices that mimic human intelligence and is concerned with

¹ Al-Assad, Saleh Al-Assad, Ethical concerns about the negative uses of artificial intelligence technologies: Deepfake technology as an example, *Al-Risala Journal of Media Studies*, Volume 06, Issue 02, Arab University of Tébessa, Tébessa, Algeria, June 2022, p. 372.

comparing and distinguishing the intelligence of computers with that of humans. In essence, artificial intelligence involves simulating human intelligence on a computer to enable efficient processing and analysis of data, thereby enhancing human capabilities and contributions².

To gain a deeper understanding of the uses of artificial intelligence (AI), it is necessary to distinguish between its different types. The simplest form is narrow, limited or weak artificial intelligence (Narrow AI or Weak AI), which is programmed to perform specific functions within a specific environment. This type is the most common and widely used form of AI, found in many devices and applications, such as search engines that recognise search terms and display relevant results, and Google Maps, which locates places, determines the shortest routes and travel times, and provides traffic information. This type enables tools to understand commands and comply with and apply the instructions they receive.

² Munaad Muhammad, Artificial Intelligence: Between Human Need and Moral Imperative, Al-Tadwin Magazine, Al-Ansaq Laboratory, University of Oran 2, Algeria, Volume 15, Issue 1, 2023, p. 61.

The second type is known as general or strong artificial intelligence (General AI or Strong AI). It is characterised by its ability to gather and analyse information, and to accumulate experience from situations it encounters. This enables it to make independent and autonomous decisions³.

This type is witnessing the development and advancement of its cognitive abilities through experience, thanks to learning technology. However, it is very complex as it attempts to access machines' perception of human emotions and thought processes, and to store information in memory — in other words, to develop and simulate the mind. Currently, this type is merely theoretical studies that have not yet reached the level of practical applications. However, it does pose a real threat to human existence, as machines may replace or enslave humans. The main goal of strong artificial intelligence research is to develop intellectual capacities similar to those of humans⁴.

There are two models. The first attempts to understand human thought processes, while the

³ Al-Assad, Saleh al-Assad, op. cit., p. 373.

⁴ Munaad Muhammad, op cit p 61.

second is a mind theory model that enables these models to express their internal state, predict the feelings and attitudes of others, and interact with them. These models represent the next generation of super-intelligent machines⁵.

2.2 The implications of using artificial intelligence on human rights

The application of artificial intelligence to human rights has several implications, which can be divided into positive implications (section one) and negative implications (section two).

2.2.1 The positive impact of artificial intelligence on human rights

⁵ Shadi Abdel Wahab et al., 'Opportunities and Threats of Artificial Intelligence in the Next Ten Years', Future Centre for Advanced Research and Studies, Future Report Supplement published with Event Trends, Issue 27, UAE, 2018. Omar Tabawi, 'Developments in artificial intelligence and their impact on human life', Daa Magazine for Legal Studies, University Centre Nou El Bachir, El Bayadh, Algeria, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2024, pp. 2, 56.

Artificial intelligence and its applications have become an integral part of our daily lives. Modern management and smart cities are based on artificial intelligence and advanced information systems, which make it possible to accomplish tasks quickly and effectively with less effort and lower costs. Life has become more luxurious and comfortable, with the number and variety of smart homes around the world increasing. There is now a greater reliance on remote control of things such as heating, cooling, food menus, home security and monitoring.

These and other technologies have become integral to the smart home. These advanced digital technologies allow users to receive recommendations for local attractions, plan trips, find the best routes, check the weather and temperature, and play, record and control movies, all through simple voice commands.

Automation in education involves using computers, processors, controllers and software to carry out procedures and tasks automatically and accurately with minimal error. It is therefore an interactive, automated system that relies entirely on communication and information technologies, providing an integrated digital environment that

displays the curriculum to learners via electronic networks. It also provides guidance and direction, organises tests and manages and evaluates resources and processes⁶.

In order to move beyond traditional practices based solely on rote learning, education and training need to keep up with the various technologies and techniques offered by artificial intelligence, i.e. combining technology and education. Educational technology is the applied theoretical science of designing educational resources and processes. AI is part of the global information revolution and has manifested itself in e-learning through the use of the internet and modern communication technologies. AI is a necessity driven by human need and an ethical imperative, and its development, employment, management and evaluation are integral to the global information revolution.

The concept of work and the way we work have changed as a result of artificial intelligence, which has had a positive effect on the right to work. Digital jobs are opening up vast new opportunities for 21st-century workers, while eliminating many traditional roles and replacing them with new job

⁶ Munad Mohammed, *op cit*, p 64.

opportunities that require technological skills and proficiency in international languages. This creates many new jobs that we have not yet imagined, to the extent that we will reach an era from which there is no going back to the pre-technology era. Old, tiring, boring and repetitive jobs in many different sectors have been eliminated, as such jobs lack innovation and are a waste of time and human effort. This frees people up to focus on more important and lucrative jobs.

Therefore, the contemporary concept of work is now based on artificial intelligence. This has prompted most factories, international companies and institutions in the financial, media, legal, health, agricultural and educational sectors to strive to secure their share of artificial intelligence in order to serve their interests, attract customers, control markets, improve production in terms of both quantity and quality, save effort, reduce the need for expensive skilled labour, increase sales based on e-shopping and raise economic growth rates⁷.

In terms of improving health: Artificial intelligence has brought about a major revolution in several sectors, most notably the healthcare sector.

⁷ Munaad Muhammad, *op. cit.*, p. 66.

Its contribution is not limited to manufacturing smart machines or tools for treatment; it also extends to advanced programmes that predict individuals' health risks based on various factors such as health records, infrastructure, roads and environmental factors that affect public health, such as pollution and noise. Machine learning and algorithms can also be used to identify diseases more quickly and accurately, and to prescribe medications and treatments more precisely.

Examples of this include General Electric Healthcare and Alteryx, who launched ViosWorks. ViosWorks developed a medical device that uses an algorithm to enhance the efficiency of magnetic resonance imaging by creating three-dimensional images of the heart and blood flow. Artificial intelligence applications are also used to diagnose, treat and predict outcomes for many medical conditions. Artificial intelligence technologies, such as artificial neural networks, are employed in almost all fields of medicine. This is one of the most powerful artificial neural analysis tools.

Hybrid artificial intelligence systems assist doctors in diagnosing diseases, making treatment decisions and predicting the progression of medical

conditions. AI applications are also contributing to the emergence of so-called 'clinics of the future'. The clinician of the future will be able to monitor their patients at home or in their private office while they are in the hospital using artificial intelligence technologies. However, doctors are still cautious about using technology to make diagnostic and therapeutic decisions.

There is also an artificial intelligence programme called 'deep learning' that can accurately diagnose various types of cancer, including colon and lung cancer. This is achieved by processing vast amounts of data within the programme and converting it into algorithmic equations that predict the likelihood of cancer developing. It is expected that these equations will be used to detect cancer cells two years in advance over the next five years⁸.

In terms of the right to education, artificial intelligence technologies can be extremely useful, particularly in the automation of educational processes. This involves using artificial intelligence

⁸ Abdul Wahab et al., op. cit., p. 13.

to perform tasks that would normally require human effort in a faster, more accurate and cheaper way. Examples of such systems include Automated Grading Systems, Learning Management Systems and Learning Analytics Systems. According to current trends, AI is being used to support and improve learning and teaching. AI is also used in personalised learning (PL), an educational approach that provides programmes tailored to each student rather than taking a one-size-fits-all approach. Intelligent systems are used to suit the level and interests of each student, creating an individual educational path for them⁹.

2.2.2The most significant negative implications of artificial intelligence for human rights

One of the most compelling pieces I have read on the dangers of artificial intelligence is the idea that it 'gives you comfort and takes away your privacy'. Some experts believe that artificial intelligence could generate false information that would

⁹ Osama Saeed Hindawi, Automation of Education through Artificial Intelligence: History, Theory, Applications and Challenges, International Journal of Educational Science, Technology and Development, Volume 1, Issue 1, October 2023, pp. 71, 73.

destabilise society. In the worst-case scenario, these machines could become so intelligent that they take control, potentially leading to the extinction of humanity.

The statement made by Margrethe Vestager, Executive Vice-President of the European Commission, supports this concern about the negative effects of artificial intelligence: ‘The ability of artificial intelligence to amplify bias or discrimination has become a major concern and an urgent reason to find a solution.’¹⁰

Another negative consequence of artificial intelligence is that certain professions may become obsolete. The increasing use of AI in many economic, social, and political sectors could lead to a reduction in reliance on human labour, particularly since robots can now perform tasks previously considered the exclusive domain of humans. Remarkable progress has been made in various fields of artificial intelligence, including robotics, 3D printing, genetics and computers performing the

¹⁰ Maha Al-Wahani, Artificial Intelligence: A Crime Against Humanity, Algerian Cultural Magazine, available at <https://thakafamag.com/>

tasks of architects, doctors, music composers and art teachers.

What we saw on China's state-run international channel — a sophisticated robot equipped with artificial intelligence technology presenting the news — perhaps heralds the advent of automation and artificial intelligence replacing human workers in the labour market. This could lead to a significant increase in unemployment¹¹.

3. Integrating human rights into artificial intelligence technologies

Saudi Arabia took a bold step by granting citizenship to the robot Sophia. This did not just grant her special legal status based on her artificial intelligence, but also granted her more rights and imposed more duties than necessary. For example, she now has the right to privacy, including the right to choose a religion and marry, in exchange for the duty not to harm others, infringe on their rights or interfere in their private lives. This makes it necessary to regulate artificial intelligence on the basis of human rights.

¹¹ Al-Asad, Saleh al-Asad, *op. cit.*, p. 374.

3.1 The necessity of ethical artificial intelligence

To make the most of artificial intelligence applications, it is essential to adhere to its ethical principles (see the first section), particularly in light of the positive results achieved by protective models (see the second section).

3.1.1 Ethical Requirements for Artificial Intelligence

The current crisis highlights the need to redouble efforts on the ethical and legal aspects of artificial intelligence. Solutions and rules must be found and established at the same speed at which technological solutions are invented and algorithms are adopted in their design. This requires lawyers and individuals interested in the ethics of AI to keep pace with the rapid growth in AI usage, ensuring that the legal framework not only keeps up with technological developments, but also stays ahead of them.

To this end, AI ethics must be guided by three fundamental principles:

1. The need for constructive and critical engagement with this technology, rather than emotional reactions and expressions of concern.
2. The establishment of strong ethical rules and values to ensure the safe use of AI systems.
3. Working to build public trust through institutional and independent oversight and supervision¹².

Ethical considerations should be included in the stages of creating these algorithms, making

¹² Mohammed Al-Hadi Al-Suhaili, Developments in Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights Protection Requirements, Islamic World Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO), p. 50, available at: <https://www.icesco.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/%D8%AA%D8%B7%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B0%D9%83%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B5%D8%B7%D9%86%D8%A7%D8%B9%D9%8A-%D9%85%D9%82%D8%AA%D8%B6%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%82%D9%88%D9%82-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%EF%BB%B7%D8%B3%D8%A7%D8%B3%D9%8A%D8%A9.pdf> Date of access: 22 January 2024 at 10 a.m.

studying the ethical and legal aspects an integral part of the innovation and project study processes rather than a subsequent step after the technological projects' final outputs. This would save time and effort. This can be achieved by diversifying the expertise involved in the project and providing continuous training on these legal and ethical aspects for innovators and companies. Ultimately, we need to foster a sense of responsibility for research and innovation among inventors, laboratories and companies¹³.

The debate over strengthening AI ethics has intensified in light of the current critical situation. However, these ethics clash with emergency situations, where crisis management takes precedence over finding lasting solutions due to differing perspectives on crisis management, ranging from immediate action to finding long-term solutions. This is what we are currently witnessing as the use of artificial intelligence expands in an unprecedented manner. This growing reliance has revealed the inability of legal frameworks alone to keep pace with, or encompass, all these uses.

¹³ Mohammed Al-Hadi Al-Suhailim op citm p50.

Those working on the ethical and legal aspects of artificial intelligence technologies have focused on establishing ethical frameworks and general principles. However, these legal principles do not provide guidance on how to resolve conflicts of interest. One example of this is the conflict between the principle of preserving human life and the principle of integrity and respect for individuals' privacy and personal information.

To mitigate this conflict, constructive dialogue must be established with various stakeholders in artificial intelligence and algorithms, which requires commitment and effort. However, crises are considered an influential and pressing factor that works against them. We find ourselves caught between the duality of momentary emotion, which requires instant solutions, and the duty of rational interaction, which considers the circumstances and possibilities of reality. Does this mean that we should abandon these ethics completely in times of crisis?¹⁴

The consequences of artificial intelligence systems have moved from the realm of science fiction to reality. They have become a key issue for

¹⁴ P 49.

governments, academia and industry due to the important questions they raise, many of which are still being discussed. Clearly, placing artificial intelligence under the microscope reveals a number of risks to human rights.

3.1.1 Practical Examples of Artificial Intelligence Ethics

First: The Future of Life Institute in California

The Future of Life Institute organised the Asilomar¹⁵ conference on beneficial artificial intelligence, bringing together experts from various disciplines, including philosophy, law, and economics, to discuss the ethics of AI. The participants agreed on a set of guidelines for beneficial AI research based on respect for human rights, namely:

¹⁵ The Future of Life Institute is a non-profit organisation that aims to ensure transformative technology benefits life and does not pose large-scale risks, particularly those posed by advanced artificial intelligence. The Institute consistently emphasises that the way in which powerful technology is developed and used will be the most important factor in determining the future of life.

- Safety.
- Responsibility.
- Human values (human dignity, rights, freedoms and cultural diversity).
 - Personal privacy.
 - Freedom and privacy¹⁶.

Secondly, DIGITAL Dubai Office

In 2019, the Smart Dubai Office announced an artificial intelligence ethics system to provide scientific support for the adoption of artificial intelligence across the city and to guide experts in the responsible use of artificial intelligence. The system comprises principles, guidelines, and a self-assessment tool that enables developers to evaluate their own AI systems. Evidence of the implementation of Dubai's principles for artificial intelligence and respect for human rights can be

¹⁶ Ghufran Muhammad Ibrahim Hilal, Yusra Muhammad Mahmoud Shaaban, Amal Muhammad Munawwar Najahi, op cit, p. 303.

seen in several ways, which we will mention below:

- Ethics: AI systems must be fair, transparent, accountable and understandable.
- Safety: AI systems must be safe and designed to serve and protect humanity.
- Humanity: AI systems must benefit humanity and be consistent with human values in the short and long term.
- Inclusivity: AI systems must benefit all members of society and be governed globally with respect for the dignity and rights of individuals¹⁷.

They ensure that AI systems are fair by:

¹⁷ Digital Dubai, Principles and Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence Ethics, p 6. Available at: https://www.digitaldubai.ae/pdfviewer/web/viewer.html?file=https://www.digitaldubai.ae/docs/default-source/ai-principles-resources/ai-ethics-ar.pdf?sfvrsn=d4184f8d_6. 22/09/2025 at 22.30.

- ensuring that the data received by the system represents the affected group, where possible; avoiding non-operational bias in algorithms; and
- taking measures to limit any bias in data sets. The fairness of important decisions must be demonstrated, and artificial intelligence systems must be accountable; Accountability for the results of an AI system cannot be attributed to the system itself, but is shared among those responsible for its design, development, and implementation. Developers should minimise the risks inherent in the systems they design.
- AI systems should have built-in procedures that enable users to contest significant decisions.
- AI systems should be managed by diverse teams including experts in the field in which the system will be deployed.

Transparency must be achieved. Developers must build systems that can track and diagnose failures. People must also be informed whenever artificial intelligence systems make important decisions that affect them. Within the limits of privacy and intellectual property protection, the publishers of

these systems must be transparent about the data and algorithms they use¹⁸.

3.2 Governance of the development of artificial intelligence technologies in accordance with human rights principles.

This begins with respect for human independence and the prevention of human rights violations, as well as the protection of vulnerable groups; Governance of artificial intelligence through public procurement

3.2.1 Respect for human independence and the prevention of human rights violations

it is important to reiterate that ‘the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online’ including in the context of AI technologies. These include, in particular, the right to privacy, the right to freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly and association, and the guarantees of non-discrimination and due process.

¹⁸ Digital Dubai, Principles and Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence Ethics, p 7.

Human rights should thus be a key aspect of the governance of AI and not just an afterthought¹⁹.

In other words, we are talking about the need to respect human rights, particularly the right to fairness, and to make information about how these technologies work accessible and interpretable. We have discussed this as one of the most significant risks of artificial intelligence. This was emphasised at the 2019 Osaka Summit²⁰ through the establishment of five principles based on human values and ethics to oversee artificial intelligence responsibly. The summit urged those involved in artificial intelligence to promote and implement these values in their work. The principles emphasise the need to prioritise inclusive growth, sustainable development, and human well-being at every stage of developing and operating AI technologies. They also emphasise that the development of AI

¹⁹ Ana Beduschi, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE GOVERNANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, The Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, FEBRUARY 2020, p3.

²⁰ 2019 G20 Osaka Summit: The 2019 G20 Osaka Summit was the fourteenth meeting of the Group of Twenty (G20) held on 28 and 29 June 2019 in Osaka, Japan. It was the first G20 summit hosted by Japan.

technologies must align with human-centred values, justice, and individuals' right to fairness.

At the Osaka Summit, the importance of transparency and accountability for the various stakeholders involved was emphasised, enabling them to monitor these technologies and ensure individual rights. The focus naturally returned to the traditional principles of robustness, security and safety, as well as to the fundamental rules for developing safe artificial intelligence technologies, in order to preserve the safety of humanity. Finally, accountability is paramount; without it, no beneficial technological progress can be made, and it is directly linked to transparency. As we can see, these five complementary principles are interrelated and intertwined, meaning it is impossible to achieve one without respecting the others. Therefore, identifying potential problems when applying these principles and finding logical solutions to them is crucial²¹.

The lot of initiatives related to artificial intelligence highlight one of the main challenges in

²¹ Ghufraan Muhammad Ibrahim Hilal, Yusra Muhammad Mahmoud Shaaban, Amal Muhammad Munawwar Najahi, op. cit., p. 135.

this field: most stakeholders tend to work in isolation without coordinating their activities and results comprehensively. They produce multiple reports, guidelines, blueprints and statements of principles that often fail to reach beyond sectoral and specialist audiences²².

International organisations such as the United Nations can coordinate efforts to address the challenges posed by artificial intelligence within the UN system. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is well placed to lead these efforts, given its specific mandate in the field of human rights. The United Nations Global Pulse programme is also a key player, doing excellent work in data science and artificial intelligence.

3.2.2 Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised groups

In this section, we focus on protecting the most vulnerable individuals, including children, people with disabilities and other marginalised groups, as well as those at risk of exclusion and discrimination. We have also addressed situations in which parties to a legal relationship have unequal

²² Ana Beduschi, *op cit*, p 4.

power, whether in terms of authority or access to information. Examples include the relationship between employers and employees, and between companies and consumers. In other words, governance should focus on human needs and seek to enhance human well-being, rather than replacing humans by mimicking human logic and using machines' data processing capabilities to understand human empathy.

This means that appropriate risk mitigation measures must be adopted. It is important to take clear steps and actions that are proportionate to the magnitude of the risks, particularly those that may be difficult to predict, identify or measure. Examples of such risks include negative effects on democracy, the rule of law and distributive justice, as well as the human mind itself²³.

3.3.3 Governance of artificial intelligence through public procurement.

Public procurement is the process by which public bodies and authorities — including government and local authorities — purchase goods

²³ Ghufuran Muhammad Ibrahim Hilal, Yusra Muhammad Mahmoud Shaaban, Amal Muhammad Munawwar Najahi, op. cit., p. 135.

and services from companies. Public procurement can be a powerful tool for promoting respect for human rights. It is also believed to be able to play an important role in relation to human rights in the field of artificial intelligence.

Public bodies should request that suppliers respect human rights when designing, developing and publishing AI technologies intended for supply. Furthermore, public bodies should request that suppliers respect human rights when deploying AI technologies.

Such procurement policies can promote compliance with human rights norms, standards and principles. They can help prevent human rights abuses commonly associated with commercial supply chains, such as modern slavery, child labour and human trafficking. Such policies can also address the lack of algorithmic fairness and accountability, and public procurement requests should include specific clauses requiring the evaluation of artificial intelligence technologies to avoid any form of discrimination, including direct, indirect and intersectional discrimination²⁴.

²⁴ Ana Beduschi, *op cit* p4.

.4. CONCLUSION

In recent years, artificial intelligence has made remarkable progress, producing inventions that were previously unimaginable. Computers and robots can now learn to improve their performance and even make decisions, albeit without individual conscience, through algorithms. AI offers promising opportunities through its multiple systems and technologies, which must be exploited by providing the scientific and technical environment.

However, some applications of AI have become controversial, including the collection of data that violates privacy, facial recognition algorithms intended to identify aggressive or racially biased behaviour, and unmanned combat aircraft and autonomous lethal weapons. AI raises many ethical issues, and these concerns will undoubtedly become more acute in the future.

Although scientific research into the technical aspects of artificial intelligence is advancing rapidly, ethical considerations are lagging behind. Many researchers are expressing their concerns, and some countries have begun to take this issue seriously. Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO, stated: “It is our responsibility to conduct a global

and informed dialogue so that we can enter this new era with our eyes open, without sacrificing our values, and so that we can establish a set of shared ethical principles.” Therefore, the responsible use and governance of artificial intelligence is an inevitable necessity that must be achieved through the implementation of principles which respect human rights.

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