



**Promoting international cooperation on AI  
governance and human rights standards**



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## Overview

“Artificial intelligence,” coined in 1955, has become a leading branch of technological advancement since the mid-20th century. With the potential to revolutionize industries, including healthcare and education, artificial intelligence poses threats of privacy breaches, discriminatory biases in decision-making, and other ethics violations. These infringements are challenging to scale, ranging from Google Photos categorizing a photo of two Black people as gorillas in 2015 (14) to Cambridge Analytica’s unconsented AI-driven usage of U.S. Facebook users’ personal information for voter profiling and targeting of the 2016 U.S. elections (8). Such events beg the question of how humans can be protected against the unresolved flaws of artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence, or computers' ability to emulate intelligent beings' actions, was first developed as a concept in 1935 by British computer pioneer Alan Mathison Turing. In an unpublished report, he described how allowing computers to alter their programming by learning from their experience would be the turning point of computers toward artificial intelligence. Known as The Turing Test (18), an experiment was developed in 1950 to test whether computers can be classified as artificial intelligence. As a human interacts with a human foil and a computer through a keyboard and display screen, the human must decide which the computer is. If the computer convinces the interrogator that they are human beings, it is considered intelligent.

AI was first experimented with through games, including chess and checkers. As pioneer Turing predicted in 1945, one of the pioneering events was a 1997 chess match in which a computer, Deep Blue, defeated world chess champion Gary Kasparov. In 1952, engineer Arthur Samuel developed a program to play a simple round of checkers. That same year, Anthony Oettinger, from the University of Cambridge, developed a simulation program called Shopper. Designed with eight distinct shops, the simulation showed a computer navigating through orders to purchase a specific item. The laptop also formed memories of items in a shop to minimize random searching, a system that exemplified earlier computer intelligence. Since this period, artificial intelligence has been predicted to be capable of things beyond human intelligence, with the United States and British governments investing heavily in pioneering the field until 1974 when the task's difficulty and external pressures paused the research funding momentarily.

Existing AI systems currently have positive and negative influences on the promises of human rights, providing better access to education and healthcare while posing risks to freedom of speech, right to privacy, and equality. As the Human Rights Council, our primary goal is to formulate ideas to combat human rights violations through international cooperation, as



violations using artificial intelligence can be scaled from an individual's actions to corporate misuse and even government systems.

With the exponential growth in research and the increased applications of AI, unprecedented scenarios have forced ethical concerns upon the science. Artificial intelligence, as a blend of data science and machine learning, require extensive policies to safeguard its use. Such policies can be reflected through AI ethics, which cover the privacy, protection, and usage of AI and the biases that algorithms develop over time, among other things. Despite introducing some measures to protect citizens' data rights, Human Rights Watch (HRW) reported that the Chinese mass surveillance system in Xinjiang, the Integrated Joint Operations Platform (IJOP), uses artificial intelligence for identification via surveillance cameras for suspicion reports. According to HRW, the IJOP goes against the internationally agreed-upon laws that respect privacy and the freedom of association and movement. The IJOP records precise details of each individual, down to the color of their cars, and uses artificial intelligence to indicate suspicious religious activities for reports (10). China also has a Social Credit System (SCS), which scores citizens and corporations based on inter-connected policies such as social and behavioral stances to rank citizens per municipality (15). Both the IJOP and SCS provide the government access to personal information. Implementations of these systems are known for the Chinese government's authoritarian approach through AI, which is often used to monitor the Uighur Muslim minority under the appearance of anti-terrorism motives. When thinking about how to respect privacy against government-implemented systems, it is essential to consider the nation's sovereignty and political stances regarding the extent of surveillance practices.

Data bias is also present in artificial intelligence. Google Photos developed an image recognition algorithm, a branch of machine learning. Machine learning refers to computers' ability to learn and predict information based on data provided during their research and training. In 2015, Google mislabelled a photo of two African Americans as gorillas, followed by Google terminating Google Photos' ability to label any image as a gorilla. A recent experiment conducted in 2023 revealed that, to this day, Google was unable to solve the algorithm's confusion so that all animals, with the exception of gorillas, could be labeled correctly. One of the things that delegates need to consider when thinking about solutions to such problems is the origin of the problem: whereas some issues arise as an intentional breach of human rights, some derive from unpredictability and technological limitations. In the case of Google, their algorithm failed to differentiate African Americans from gorillas, leading to the removal of categorizing gorillas as a whole.

Conversely, many African countries put their citizens at risk due to a lack of artificial intelligence and technological development. It is important to note that AI is an emerging



concept in rural areas of Africa, and its applications vary by continent. In Africa, it is common for AI to assist in farming. It was reported that groups of emerging data scientists convened in Lagos, Nigeria, to introduce machine learning and new AI-driven technologies. So far, AI has been used through a digital ID service that provided social grants to 18 million vulnerable South Africans. However, a contracted partner, Cash Paymaster Services (CPS), shared their data irresponsibly, leaving the vulnerable South Africans with little to no social grants. Moreover, systems using a Danish facial recognition system have been implemented to create a network of surveillance cameras in South Africa, providing reports of suspicious behaviors and profiles. Yet, the system proved faulty, misidentifying many African faces, followed by court cases and evident lies about the privacy regulations Vumacam supposedly complied with (21).

Another significant issue in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) is the lack of awareness of AI-caused human rights violations. In countries that have not adapted artificial intelligence into their daily systems, it can be difficult for citizens to be prepared for the prevalence of AI and its misuse. Corporate actions are being taken to advance citizens' knowledge of artificial intelligence as a technology. As of now, Microsoft has been dedicated to teaching citizens of Nigeria digital skills, while 8 million Latin American citizens have been exposed to AI since 2017 in partnership with Google (24). As such, several ongoing approaches by individuals, corporations, and governments are being implemented to remedy the issues brought about by artificial intelligence and its misuse.



## Definitions of important terms

### **AI Ethics**

AI ethics refers to the guiding moral principles used to oversee AI development and the issues that AI stakeholders must consider to ensure the responsible use of AI. It focuses on ensuring that AI systems are fair, safe, and beneficial to society while minimizing harm by introducing a human rights perspective demanding transparency, safety, and accountability.

### **AI Governance**

AI governance refers to the frameworks, policies, and processes established to ensure AI's responsible, ethical, and safe development and use. It involves a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, organizations, researchers, and consumers, who work to enforce protective guidelines.

### **Consent**

Consent, in the context of AI, refers to the explicit agreement users give AI systems to collect, process, or use their data. Consent is essential for following AI ethics and data privacy practices, ensuring users maintain control over their personal information and its utilization.

### **Data Bias**

Data bias refers to the imbalance in data that leads to unfair or inaccurate outcomes when used in analysis, decision-making, or machine learning. It often results in discriminatory conclusions of specific groups and/or individuals, breaching equality and fairness.

### **Data Protection**

Data protection refers to practices and policies safeguarding personal and sensitive information from unauthorized access, misuse, loss, or corruption. It ensures that individuals' data is handled securely and complies with privacy laws. With legal exemptions, consent is required for parties to access protected data.

### **Data Sovereignty**

Data sovereignty refers to the principle that digital data is subject to the laws, governance, and possession of the country in which it was collected. Ensuring that the data is national property and belonging to the rightful governments reduces disputes over data as an asset. It clarifies the authority to regulate its access, transfer, and usage to protect privacy, security, and national interests.



### **Deep Learning (DL)**

Deep learning is a branch of artificial intelligence and **machine learning (ML)** that refers to machinery using neural networks. Simulating the human brain, deep learning has layers of processing that are difficult to trace, and it surrounds itself with a sense of unpredictability.

### **Digital Divide**

The digital divide refers to the gap between those without access to AI, the internet, and technological innovations in general. Shaped by geography, income, and education, it results in unequal education, job, and healthcare opportunities.

### **Emergent Behavior**

Emergent behavior, in the context of artificial intelligence, refers to AI models displaying capabilities beyond their programming. This concept explores the unintended consequences of AI advancements as it recognizes AI models' unpredictability. As a field independent of human contributions, emergent behaviors can threaten human rights standards as an uncontrolled entity.

### **Machine Learning (ML)**

Machine learning is a branch of artificial intelligence that refers to a computer's ability to observe and recognize patterns and make predictions based on a given data set. In other words, it is a pattern recognition and decision-making resource that uses algorithms and statistical models without explicit orders. The committee can improve in this field by recommending guidelines for machine learning training, ensuring equality in data/pattern training.

### **Right to Be Forgotten**

The Right to Be Forgotten (RTBF) refers to a legal principle that allows individuals to request the deletion of their data from online platforms, search engines, and databases under certain conditions. Implemented in 2014 by the European Union Court of Justice, the RTBF allows users to control their public data on databases (Travis and Arthur).

### **Stakeholders**

Stakeholders are parties that impact or are impacted by the subject. In the context of AI, stakeholders are the parties involved in any aspect of AI systems.

### **Privacy**

AI privacy protects personal data and user information in artificial intelligence systems. Maintaining privacy is crucial to prevent misuse, unauthorized access, and ethical concerns through ways such as, but not limited to, consent, data anonymization, and regulatory compliance. With an overlap in consent, privacy allows users to withhold or withdraw their data.



## Timeline of key events

### **October 1950 Alan Turing's *Computing Machinery and Intelligence* & The Turing Test**

Alan Turing, a British mathematician and logician, was the first to question, "Can machines think?" With the publication of his paper, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence*, he proposed the Turing Test as a method to determine whether a machine could exhibit human-like responses. The Turing Test includes an interrogator, a human respondent, and a machine. The machine passes the Turing Test if it can convince the interrogator that, through text-based communication, it is the human respondent rather than the machine (18).

### **June 1956 The Dartmouth Workshop**

The Dartmouth Workshop, also known as the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence, was a six- to eight-week summer seminar at Dartmouth College organized by John McCarthy, Claude Shannon, Nathaniel Rochester, and Marvin Minsky. Joined by multiple other scientists, including Oliver Selfridge and Ray Solomonoff, this session brought together leading artificial intelligence researchers, established the study as a branch of science, and aimed to collectively develop and refine ideas of artificial intelligence (6, 20).

### **May 1997 IBM's Deep Blue Supercomputer vs. Garry Kasparov**

IBM developed the Deep Blue Supercomputer, which defeated world chess champion Garry Kasparov in a chess match. This was one of the first signs that artificial intelligence could outperform humans in specific domains like chess. Computer scientist Feng-Hsiung Hsu initiated the project at Carnegie Mellon University and developed it during his time at IBM (12). However, after winning the chess match against Kasparov, Deep Blue was retired because IBM's project goal of demonstrating AI's capabilities had been met (13).

### **May 2014 European Court of Justice Rules for the "Right to Be Forgotten"**

With the expansion of digital usage, concerns were raised over user privacy, data collection, and data deletion. Specifically, Mario Costeja González fought a case against Google Spain to de-index the search results of his 1998 foreclosure auction, where he had sold his house to recover from his debts (17). As the first of 200+ complaints from the Spanish public against Google Spain, the case concluded with a ruling in favor of the "Right to Be Forgotten," where a person can request the deletion of their personal information to an organization or search engine under certain circumstances (23). Although the ruling was not absolute, it spiked the concerns and protection of personal information in later years, a global discussion sparked again by mass data analytics and AI-driven personal data processing.



### **May 2016 ProPublica Report on Algorithmic Bias**

The U.S. Sentencing Commission was once asked to study the racial bias of algorithms that predict risk scores, precisely for-profit company Northpointe. Risk scores are metrics and statistics calculated and used to target screen a population (in this case, in crimes), oftentimes by artificial intelligence. Following a lack of action from the U.S. Sentencing Commission, ProPublica conducted a study that revealed that the algorithms used to predict future criminals were susceptible to a bias against black suspects. Additionally, the algorithms were inaccurate, and only 20% of the predictions were reliable (4). Such research led to further informed decision-making on criminal justice officials' part.

### **May 2017 Toronto Declaration**

Amnesty International and Access Now introduced the Toronto Declaration at the RightsCon conference in Toronto in May 2018. The document emphasizes the importance of considering human rights principles in machine learning systems to prevent discrimination and prejudice. The declaration calls on governments, businesses, and the public to adopt a human rights approach to AI policy and law so that algorithms can work without victimizing users and other stakeholders. Although it was not legally binding, the declaration was an essential first step to the concept of AI ethics, for it was an international effort to ensure the protection of human rights (1).

### **October 2018 Amazon's Gender-Biased AI Hiring Algorithm**

Since 2014, Amazon developed a new method of scoring resumes and job applications. Trained over 10 years with predominantly past applications deriving from a male-dominated industry, the artificial intelligence model had learned to favor male candidates when officially applied to Amazon's hiring process. It disadvantaged women's extracurricular activities, penalizing a "women's chess club captain." As research was performed to study the discriminatory practices in 2015, Amazon attempted to develop the programs further. However, they could not eliminate the bias and abandoned the investment in October 2018 (11).

### **November 2021 UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence**

Producing the first international guideline to protect human rights in the context of artificial intelligence, UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) published the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, applicable to all United Nations member states, with a broad concentration on the environment, gender, culture, research, information, economy, and health. It provides examples of directives and resolutions implemented to combat privacy issues and individual concerns (19).





## Position of key nations

### **United States:**

The United States supports international and national cooperation to set guidelines for AI governance and enforce human rights standards. In 2022, the US Office of Science and Technology Policy introduced the US AI Bill of Rights, which includes five principles regarding protection measurements: Safe and Effective Systems, which refers to the stakeholders' protection of human rights against faulty algorithms and unintended misuse; Algorithmic Discrimination Protections, which calls for designers and providers to ensure equality across all demographics; Data Privacy, which refers to built-in protection against unconsented data sharing; Notice and Explanation, which refers to transparency and accountability amongst stakeholders and ensuring that both parties are aware of the purpose and usage; and Human Alternatives, Consideration, and Fallback, which allow users the right to opt out of any data sharing (9). Furthermore, the United States also contributed to the AI Principles developed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is one of 38 adherents to implement the policies and recommendations presented by the document.

### **China:**

China promotes frameworks that uphold national sovereignty and foster growth, strongly emphasizing international cooperation in AI governance. However, China has a state-centric usage of AI in surveillance and national security. China's strategy has been criticized, especially by its rival, the United States, who have expressed concerns about the impact of China's state-controlled AI model on freedoms of speech and human rights, as well as the possibility of digital dictatorship. China has implemented policies such as Internet Information Service Algorithmic Recommendation Management Provisions, which describe the need for AI models to be factual, precise, and non-discriminatory: none address protecting citizens' privacy but maintaining public order (22).

It is important to note that the United States opposes China's authoritarian approach to AI governance. US officials have shown signs of concern regarding China's state-centric usage. The US-China dispute over AI governance forced a meeting between President Joe Biden and President Xi Jinping (16), in which China advocated for the United Nations to take control of global AI governance, putting the US aside.



### **Russian Federation:**

Russia's approach to AI governance closely mirrors China's model: it focuses on national security through strategic AI development while maintaining limited international regulation and emphasizing state sovereignty. The Russian Federation rejects Western domination in AI governance construction while promoting cooperative frameworks with China and BRICS nations. In December 2024, the Russian Federation announced the AI Alliance Network, a group of BRICS+ nations challenging the United States and Western nations in technology development. Russia also actively adopts artificial intelligence into its military operations (25). The strategy calls for implementing intelligence-gathering instruments to establish information superiority in the early phases of political conflict with AI-driven systems.

### **United Kingdom:**

The United Kingdom actively advocates for global collaboration for AI governance. In March 2023, the UK government published the AI Regulation White Paper describing its "pro-innovation" approach to AI regulation (5), and the UK and the US generally agree on broad matters regarding AI governance and human rights standards. As they both favor policies that protect human rights while ensuring the security and accountability of AI systems, the US AI Bill of Rights and the UK's AI Regulation White Paper share overlaps to mitigate algorithmic bias, ensure privacy, and maximize transparency. The United Kingdom also takes pride in leaving the European Union, which is important to the UK's position as it is no longer obliged to follow neighboring countries in their practices.

### **Iran:**

Iran's approach to AI governance is similar to that of China and the Russian Federation: the government uses AI-driven face recognition, geolocation, and web tracking technologies to identify suspicious activities, even identifying women without hijabs. According to the Council on Foreign Relations, more than a million women in Iran were reminded through text communication of the threat of losing their vehicles when caught without hijabs in public through surveillance cameras (3). Iran's focus lies on state control and national security, although international perspectives have challenged Iran's misuse of AI.



## Suggested solutions

As delegates gather and propose solutions, many viable ideas exist to protect human rights breached by artificial intelligence. Per the UNHRC mandate, the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) has the power to implement working groups to monitor the protection of human rights and propose recommendations to protect human rights. As a field heavily dominated by private companies like Google, Microsoft, and Meta, regulations should suggest transparency in using artificial intelligence. For example, international guidelines should be set to declare private corporations' usage of artificial intelligence to harvest and monitor consumers' information, and a committee should be implemented to oversee private corporations' usage reports. This would ensure that the United Nations would systematically monitor the protection of privacy and the usage of artificial intelligence. However, these terms need to be specified; multiple approaches to ensuring transparency in artificial intelligence exist. As mentioned above, transparency can be utilized to reveal to users the purpose behind data collection and further activities. Yet, from an alternative perspective, transparency can mean accountability and a declaration of misuse of artificial intelligence. Ensuring the identification and implementation of remedies is the first step towards reducing human rights breaches.

With a background in artificial intelligence, the committee can also investigate deeper into where data bias and discrimination can originate from. Like Amazon's 2018 gender-biased AI hiring algorithm, in machine learning, algorithms can make better predictions based on the equality of the data provided to research and train the algorithms. In Amazon's gender-biased case, the applications provided for training were dominated by male candidates, leading to the algorithm favoring males. Although the Human Rights Council cannot force access to ongoing research, the HRC can recommend guidelines for equal training of algorithms. Criteria can also be recommended before applying a new AI model for fair training, which ensures that the realization of an existing bias is detected in advance.

Additionally, as many countries are affected by the lack of education on artificial intelligence, education camps in less economically developed countries (LEDCs) are also affected. Thus far, some LEDCs have instituted digital literacy camps with tech giants: Nigeria has partnered with Microsoft to improve citizens' understanding of the technology world (7). Meanwhile, since 2017, Google has aided more than eight million Latin Americans in digital skills development. While these are efforts of private corporations, as part of the Human Rights Council, delegates can implement similar systems to provide LEDCs access to the digital world, as citizens are prone to falling victim to unethical usage of AI without education.



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