THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN GOVERNING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: BALANCING INNOVATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) brings transformational power that modifies economic landscapes while modifying social attributes as well as legal approaches across the globe. The rapid spread of artificial intelligence throughout various business sectors such as healthcare, finance and education along with law enforcement ensures historic levels of efficiency with economic expansion results. AI's higher level of independence and its need for extensive varied datasets has triggered fundamental moral and legal setbacks. Official policies must define strategies to address three key issues: privacy violations, discriminatory algorithmic biases that perpetuate discrimination as well as decreased individual freedoms. The quick development of new technology surpasses modern legal systems because these frameworks did not anticipate the distinct problems that AI produces. The aim is to explore how international law adjusts its governance position regarding AI technology development while protecting basic human rights. The article explores basic human rights instruments starting from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to determine their current relevance for AI-related issues. This research evaluates the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) examines the proposed AI Act as well as fundamental regulatory activities within the European region. The article presents three major obstacles including troublesome boundary issues between jurisdictions as well as insufficient accountability methods and fast-moving technological advances which prevent international regulators from being successful. It proposes an immediate need for constructing a permanent international treaty on AI which should adjust to technological developments to protect fundamental human rights. Creating such a framework demands worldwide collaborative effort because it requires equal participation from governments together with industry organizations and academic institutions and civil society groups to guarantee AI functions for human development.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), International Law, AI Governance, Human Rights, AI Regulation, AI Ethics.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence transforms various industries by providing two core features that consist of automated complex process management and predictive analysis and operational optimization throughout healthcare systems and finance industries along with educational institutions and law enforcement services. System capabilities in artificial intelligence enable massive data interpretation while making autonomous choices which remake the operational methods throughout government, businesses and individuals. At the same time, AI provides economic growth through efficiency it poses substantial legal issues and ethical matters that challenge the present laws. The traditional international laws built to handle state conduct and basic rights protection face major difficulty in accommodating changes caused by technology which operates across national jurisdictions. The fast-changing domestic regulations have not succeeded in eliminating fragmentation because they focus on national agenda rather than AI's global character. The lack of global governance becomes especially crucial because AI operates in worldwide data networks which allow algorithms made in one country to produce worldwide effects.

Privacy together with data protection has emerged as the major obstacles in this domain. Under the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union, organizations must maintain clear data practices and be accountable to their users for both privacy and explanation rights. The implementation of these rights across the world faces difficulties because numerous countries are either non-compliant or show inconsistent application of these norms. The automated design process used to produce numerous AI systems depends on processing vast data quantities which creates contradictions with international human rights privacy standards.

The main issue with present approaches relates to the existence of algorithmic biases. Machine learning models develop their bias from the data which serves as their training materials. AI systems develop biases from historical data that present existing social discrimination patterns which leads them to recreate systemic discrimination. Predicative policing software attracts a disproportionate number of minority members within its algorithms leading to continued institutional discrimination. The international human rights agreement ICCPR identifies non-discrimination principles but it lacks specific directions to solve the technical obstacles of bias in AI systems.

AI demonstrates substantial influence on the free expression rights of people. The content

selection on social media platforms depends on AI algorithm dynamics which function toward misinformation reduction. The algorithms which make content recommendations at social media platforms accomplish both tasks of protecting users from misinformation and simultaneously blocking diverse viewpoints from appearing in user feeds. The difficulty emerges from selecting optimal results from AI content moderation methods while maintaining fundamental free expression freedoms in democratic states based on international legal standards.

The present problems require an international regulatory framework which needs to be both adaptable and effective. International law serves as a vital part in this situation to create universal principles together with standards which span across national jurisdictions. The UDHR along with ICCPR need reinterpretation since they were written before digital technology arose to deal with modern AI challenges effectively. Apart from conventional human rights treaties, new regulatory proposals are now growing in number. The European Union's AI Act serves as a vital achievement through its AI system categorization by risk level which requires intensified control for high-risk systems. Despite being non-binding, the OECD's AI Principles make essential progress toward the development of worldwide standards. Legislative efforts to implement these principles vary by country which restricts their general impact despite being adopted on a voluntary basis. The paper evaluates these complex matters by examining the current state of international law followed by its ability to administer AI management. The article evaluates current legal frameworks and examines both technological speed and develops prospective approaches to regulatory adaptation. This study examines ways to evolve international law which aims at protecting human rights next to supporting technological advancement in AI development. The article employs ethical analytical frameworks as well as legal critical perspectives to examine both international agreements and regulatory proposal assessment within its research. It also combines these approaches to establish an international legal structure that tackles the various AI-related difficulties.

The ultimate purpose is to combine identification of regulatory shortcomings with the development of effective solutions. A multi-stakeholder approach—incorporating governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society; is essential for building a robust global governance system. This framework provides flexibility for modifications while new AI technological advancements appear allowing both the security of human rights and the

prevention of technological restrictions.

The article consists of various distinct sections explained in subsequent parts. The opening segment investigates AI-human rights merger by examining important matters including privacy violations alongside expression, liberty and bias manifestations. The existing international legal frameworks are evaluated with regard to their potential application for AI governance in the subsequent part. The next part examines the difficulties of running global AI regulation by demonstrating both jurisdictional conflicts between authorities and the present gaps in accountability. The section after that introduces global governance methods which integrate multi-stakeholder partnerships with human-focused design solutions. The article establishes such structure to deliver its extensive review which promotes additional knowledge toward global AI regulatory discussions.

1. The Intersection of AI and Human Rights

1.1 Privacy and Data Protection

AI systems need great amounts of data alongside data processing for operation while privacy remains a fundamental matter of concern. [1] The GDPR showcases a strict method for protecting personal data through requirements for transparent and accountable data usage. AI systems face enforcement challenges because they handle data operations that span throughout several sovereign nation states. The legal structure in many jurisdictions remains incomplete because there is insufficient development which exposes people to uncontrolled data management. The artificial intelligence techniques which use deep learning and neural networks maintain operational obscurity when processing personal data because their methods remain incomprehensible. Organizational data complexity makes it difficult for regulators to monitor activities while simultaneously blocking users from understanding their data processing.

All nations need to solve these opposing standards through an international unified framework for data protection. [2] The basic concepts of privacy rights in the UDHR and ICCPR need modern interpretation to effectively protect the data processing of digital information. Various international entities review proposals for establishing a universal data protection system which

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[1] Pouya Kashefi, Yasaman Kashefi, and AmirHossein Ghafouri Mirsaraei, 'Shaping the Future of AI: Balancing Innovation and Ethics in Global Regulation' (2024) Uniform Law Review 29(3) 524

[2] Peter Cihon, Standards for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research & Development (Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, April 2019)

builds upon GDPR standards. The purpose of these initiatives creates standardized rules which defend individual information while enabling AI progress to unfold.

The necessary flow of data between international borders that supports AI research and development requires the implementation of robust protection measures. The adoption of worldwide data transfer arrangements along with mutual privacy standard recognition systems functions to lower global data protection regime fragmentation. Existent human rights frameworks adapted to digital conditions will form a unified protocol which protects personal privacy during the advancement of technology.

1.2 Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination

The primary human rights problem which AI creates, stems from algorithmic bias. Most AI application technology run on machine learning models that heavily depend on the consistency of their training data. [3]AI systems developed from biased data sources continue and develop discriminatory behaviour. Multiple studies demonstrate that artificial intelligence predictive policing tools systematically focus on minority communities thus causing unjust outcomes according to the research conducted.

The ICCPR contains anti-discrimination provisions yet lacks framework-specific instructions about tackling AI bias since the instrument does not cover specific AI techniques. Academic scholars now advocate for clear anti-bias standards to appear in upcoming international treaties about AI because of this current legal deficiency. Researchers recommend making algorithmic audits together with bias impact assessments mandatory because this would guarantee AI systems follow equality principles and justice standards.

Standards which measure AI fairness need to be created as an integral step for future development. Standard metrics would help regulators determine how biased an AI system actually is in a measurable way. A global framework for checking and certifying AI system fairness can be developed through combined work of international organizations together with industry experts and academic researchers.

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[3] Patrick C. Aloamaka and Moses O. Omozue, 'AI and Human Rights: Navigating Ethical and Legal Challenges in Developing Nations' (2024) Khazanah Hukum 6(2) 189–201

1.3 Freedom of Expression and AI Censorship

AI technology impacts public conversation in ways which affect how people express themselves freely. AI algorithms power social media platforms because they serve to modify and select content at increasing rates. [4]The technological systems manage to control both misinformation and harmful content yet their operation may unintentionally block valid speech. AI content moderation systems have caused the improper removal of political content and social network censorship which triggers worries about state or corporate intervention.

Since freedom of expression exists as a core international human rights law, the present system needs to defend this right through digital transformation require further development. The main task for regulators involves developing systems which protect both people from harmful speech while maintaining free sharing of information. The development of precise moderation standards for algorithms together with transparent decision systems functions as important progress. People must obtain procedures to appeal censorship decisions produced by automated systems.

An excellent international legal structure needs to combine normative recommendations with proper oversight processes. Developers of artificial intelligence should establish a universal ethical code which protects free speech so both technological progress and individual rights receive proper consideration.

2. Existing International Legal Frameworks

2.1 United Nations Human Rights Framework

Broad individual rights get their foundation from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) together with its counterpart the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). These founding documents maintain their importance for human rights evaluation even though they were created before the digital technology era. The right to privacy appears in Article 12 of the UDHR while protection of freedom of expression and discrimination bans exist within the ICCPR. [5]The instruments lack the capability to handle the particular problems

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[4] Mark Latonero, Governing Artificial Intelligence: Upholding Human Rights (Data & Society Research Institute 2018)

[5] Lesley Nash, 'Advancing Intelligence and Global Society: International Law's Role in Governing the Advance of Artificial Intelligence' (2019) Kentucky Law Journal

that AI technologies produce. AI development prompts us to reinterpret existing legal rights or add new provisions about data surveillance methods along with automated decision-making processes.

International human rights law needs urgent upgrading according to the newly forming agreement among legal scholars about addressing AI ramifications. Proposals consist of creating extra human rights protocols as well as developing new international agreements focused on AI and human rights. These instruments would use current law systems to adapt to contemporary technological realities so fundamental rights can have protection in AI times.

2.2 The European Union's AI Act

European lawmakers have presented the proposed AI Act as their flagship move to control Artificial Intelligence across the continent. The regulation includes a classification system for AI systems according to their danger level where advanced systems will face increased examination and responsibility requirements. The risk-based framework intends to promote creativity in areas with less risk yet maintain oversight of potentially dangerous applications which include healthcare systems and transportation and law enforcement operations. [6]High-risk systems under the EU AI Act require organizations to provide mandatory documentation and perform impact assessments.

The AI Act shows excellence as regional regulatory policy although its ability to enforce rules outside its borders remains contested. People who review the AI Act believe the absence of international collaboration will cause businesses to operate within different competing legal systems which often disagree with each other. The Act demonstrates a beneficial approach to managing risk-based administration and supporting innovation processes despite criticisms about its effectiveness.

2.3 OECD AI Principles

Through the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) the group composed principles which prioritize fairness while demanding accountability together with transparency alongside human rights protection. While the OECD principles do not have legal

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[6] Asif Khan, 'The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and International Trade Laws: Challenges and Opportunities' (2024) 32(1) IIUM Law Journal 104

status, they provide essential ethical guidelines to assist in developing national and international regulations. [7]Member states of the OECD need to adopt policies that maintain human dignity in AI development and deployment according to their principles on responsible AI stewardship.

The OECD principles lack mandatory status which creates enforceability issues. Some academics suggest that binding international agreements along with a worldwide certification standard need implementation as solutions to resolve this issue. The system would facilitate adherence to worldwide recognized ethical standards and human rights safeguards as it strengthens both developer and user accountability in artificial intelligence systems.

3. Challenges in International AI Regulation

3.1 Jurisdictional Conflicts

The regulation of AI at an international level faces severe complications because of jurisdiction problems. AI operates through international boundaries since these systems need development from partnerships that extend across several different national legal territories. National-level regulations become difficult to implement because of this situation. [8]The problem with GDPR data protection enforcement is when it extends beyond European Union borders. Multiple areas face regulatory issues because local laws clash with international standards thus creating fragmented regulatory frameworks.

The absence of organizational compliance standards across different geographical regions creates complications for companies doing business at an international level while simultaneously undermining human rights protection worldwide. A non-unified system levies stronger protections to some individuals while other people receive less protection based on their geographical location. A binding international treaty on AI would prove necessary given the present situation because it would establish a uniform legal structure which applies AI governance standards uniformly across territorial borders.

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[7] Peter Cihon, Standards for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research & Development (Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, April 2019)
[8] Cheng-chi (Kirin) Chang, 'The First Global AI Treaty: Analyzing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and the EU AI Act' (2024) SSRN

3.2 Accountability and Liability

Detecting responsibility in decisions made by AI systems presents itself as a major challenge. The process of attributing responsibility in cases where AI systems make errors such as wrong diagnosis or unfair selection decisions proves to be exceptionally difficult to accomplish. The developer who wrote the algorithm holds legal responsibility together with the deployment operator of the system along with the AI system potentially facing liability. The basis of existing liability laws on human agency fails to resolve situations involving AI systems. [9]The lack of accountability in this field creates substantial threats especially in crucial domains including healthcare and criminal justice.

The introduction of strict liability standards by selected experts remains a solution to reduce risks from high-risk AI applications. Developers along with system deployers under such guidelines bear full responsibility to cover any system-generated harm which appears without regard to their original intentions. The idea of explainable AI emerged as a solution to create AI decision formats which both maintain transparency and enable auditing of those decisions. Regulators should mandate AI systems to generate specific explanations of their choices because this requirement helps keep oversight systems operational despite reduced human involvement.

3.3 The Challenge of Rapid Technological Advancement

AI technology evolves so fast that it creates an additional significant problem for regulatory bodies. The process of legislation moves at a slow speed which makes it unable to synchronize with rapid developments in technology. [10]The time it takes for new legislation to become law coincides with the ongoing development of technological processes making original concepts out of date. AI presents an especially difficult scenario because recent technological breakthroughs continue to accelerate.

The slow development of technology results in a regulatory gap through which unmonitored new AI applications can function. The solution requires legal frameworks to include built-in protocols for scheduled evaluation and transformation. As a result of their "living" nature laws

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[9] Abdesselam Salmi and others, 'The Role of Statutory Law in Regulating Artificial Intelligence: Balancing Innovation and Responsibility' (SSRN, 2024)

[10] Olivia J Erdélyi and Judy Goldsmith, 'Regulating Artificial Intelligence: Proposal for a Global Solution' (2018) Proceedings of the 2018 AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society (AIES'18)

enable updates that adapt to technological progress to maintain current relevance and effectiveness. Through specialized monitoring committees, international bodies should help the development of timely legislative adjustments to bridge the gap between innovation and regulation.

4. Toward a Global AI Governance Model

4.1 A Multi-Stakeholder Approach

Multiple entities must work together because the intricate worldwide characteristics of AI make effective governance impossible for a single organization to accomplish. A joint approach that includes public sector agencies together with industrial entities and scholarly experts along with non-profit organizations must be implemented. [11]The proposed model would unite multiple interests to share knowledge while creating whole regulatory structures built on technical foundation and ethical guidelines.

Relationships between multiple stakeholders successfully govern international laws across environmental control and internet administration. This method presented for AI regulation would unite opposing national interests while creating a unified set of rules. The development of unified technical AI standards by international standard-setting bodies ought to be paired with global forums that perform the task of enabling ethical and human rights dialogue. The implementation of multi-stakeholder policy cooperation strengthens AI regulation since it produces results that are both accessible to all groups and flexible enough to change.

4.2 AI Ethics and Human-Centred Design

AI system risks require that ethical principles become essential components during design stages and deployment phases. The vital principles of AI design and implementation include human dignity safeguarding and controverse complications maintenance. People must conduct ethical impact assessments before widespread deployment of AI technology through methods including assessments of potential consequences. [12]The regulated space of regulatory sandboxes provides an environment where developers can perform specific tests on AI

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[11] Jena Martin and Ritu Narula, 'Balancing Interests: AI, Business & Human Rights, and the Legal Landscape in an Era of Disruption' (2024) 127 W. Va. L. Rev. 1

[12] Mark Latonero, Governing Artificial Intelligence: Upholding Human Rights (Data & Society Research Institute 2018)

technologies.

Through the integration of proper ethical design principles into software development activities developers can ensure AI systems achieve both fairness during operation and accountability before implementation. Software developers must add "explainability" features in their programs which allow users to understand the decision-making processes performed by AI systems. The inclusion of these features enables both clear-system functioning and provides necessary legal foundations when a harmful AI system decision occurs. Best practices for ethical AI development receive motivation through international guidelines together with certification programs that set benchmarks.

4.3 Proposals for an International AI Treaty

Existing international laws show insufficient capability to handle AI problems so a binding global treaty toward AI governance becomes mandatory. The proposed treaty should define unified criteria regarding data defence methods as well as standards for automated system fairness practices and responsibility systems and oversight mechanisms. [13]The framework would unify dissimilar national regulations to create a shared international regulatory basis which enables international joint work. Experts propose the development of a binding international treaty to address AI governance since leading AI stakeholders including the US and EU as well as China and other countries need coordinated action.

Such an international AI treaty must include dispute settlement and enforcement structures in addition to solving technical and ethical problems. An independent international agency should be formed to fulfil three main tasks including monitoring compliance and conducting investigations of violations while having the power to impose necessary sanctions. The agreement requires expertise from diverse fields which an independent agency will use to maintain flexibility even as technology evolves. Provisions for periodic evaluation and modification exist in the proposed treaty to let it stay current with developing AI technology advancements.

4.4 Enhancing Global Cooperation and Standardization

The development of effective AI governance needs global standardization to be its fundamental

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[13] Scott J Shackelford and Rachel Dockery, 'Governing AI' (2019) SSRN

base. The international standards bodies ISO and IEEE start developing technical standards for AI but need to extend their work to include ethical and legal aspects of this technology. [14]The implementation of internationally recognized standards enables a level regulatory field which reduces arbitration opportunities while providing uniform operational norms regardless of geographic locations.

A stronger international partnership system enables organizations to exchange valuable knowledge between each other while establishing common regulatory structures together. Such initiatives should be led by multilateral organizations such as the United Nations along with the OECD since they hold optimal positions to drive forward these programs. These organizations should stimulate member state communication to create united international regulations which encompass innovation and human rights protection efforts. The ability to achieve this method depends entirely on stakeholders who commit to teamwork beyond individual national priorities to focus on worldwide public benefits.

5. Challenges and Future Directions

5.1 Balancing Innovation with Regulation

The leading issue in AI governance emerges when authorities need to determine proper standards for advancing innovation while maintaining regulatory control. Cancerous regulations that are too severe can slow down technological discoveries at the same time restrictive oversight can result in damaging rights violations for people. Policy decision-makers need to create adaptable control systems which depend on calculated risk principles so they can handle emerging tech advancements. [15]The implementation demands a methodology that permits regular adjustments through both emerging evidence and stakeholder feedback.

5.2 Addressing the Speed of Technological Change

Modern AI development rates exceed the pace by which legislative authorities can modify current laws. Regulations fall behind modern technology during their development period due to this technological lag. The solution to this issue requires through policy instruments that

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[14] Peter Cihon, Standards for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research & Development (Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, April 2019)
[15]Cheng-chi (Kirin) Chang, 'The First Global AI Treaty: Analyzing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and the EU AI Act' (2024) SSRN

incorporate systems allowing regular evaluation and modification. A periodic evaluation process that reviews and modifies the treaty constitutes an effective method for maintaining legal structures that continually meet present needs. When implementing this approach dedicated monitoring bodies must be formed together with expert advisory committees that possess knowledge in law and emerging technologies.

5.3 Mitigating Geopolitical Tensions

AI governance is inherently geopolitical. International development of a unified governance structure becomes difficult because nations maintain different objectives and choose different regulatory principles. There exists a distinction regarding core values between Western democratic countries and other areas which focus primarily on state control followed by national security interests.[16] The development of a diplomatic solution requires healthcare organizations to balance universal rights standards with the concerns of all involved parties. The negotiations need full transparency and broad inclusivity to prevent silence of developing nations and marginalized population groups.

5.4 Future Research and Policy Initiatives

Research needs to continue for developing an effective international legal framework regarding AI. Future research needs to enhance the methods for AI impact evaluation and produce uniform measures for algorithmic equity as well as create new methods for settling AI-based disputes. To create both lawfully sound and technically viable policies multiple research organizations must combine their expertise from law together with computer science and ethics. Testing projects under regulatory supervision through sandboxes gives investigators essential data about the operational difficulties related to AI governance which directs improvements in upcoming legislative decisions.

6. The Role of International Courts and AI Governance

International courts alongside legal bodies require adaptation to handle the emerging disputes that stem from artificial intelligence.[17] Both the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and

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[16] Lesley Nash, 'Advancing Intelligence and Global Society: International Law's Role in Governing the Advance of Artificial Intelligence' (2019) Kentucky Law Journal

[17] Lesley Nash, 'Advancing Intelligence and Global Society: International Law's Role in Governing the Advance of Artificial Intelligence' (2019) Kentucky Law Journal

regional human rights courts such as the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) have worked toward defending human rights but have not established legal precursors regarding artificial intelligence (ICJ).

The key problem in human rights violation cases involves establishing legal accountability because of AI system involvement. When AI military drones launch an independent operation there are frequently unintended civilian deaths despite absent human supervision. International law currently requires human commanders to assume responsibility for war crimes committed during warfare.[18] The expanding independence of AI-based systems creates difficulties when trying to implement traditional rules of criminal responsibility.

An AI tribunal at the United Nations proposes to become a specialized court which would oversee disputes concerning AI systems and mandate responsibility from developers together with governments and corporations. [19]This new tribunal possesses functions comparable to the International Criminal Court (ICC) by enforcing international humanitarian law with respect to AI developments.

7. AI and Economic Disparities: A Legal Perspective

AI adoption has created developing-versus-developed nation economic disparities as a new emerging challenge. [20]Digital automation based on artificial intelligence technologies drives an expanded economic inequality because high-income nations acquire superior AI capabilities which excluded poorer nations from using it due to both limited access and missing infrastructure and technical knowledge.

7.1 Ethical AI Investments and Legal Obligations

AI testing occurs in developing nations while these regions have inadequate laws to protect data use and prevent workers being replaced by machines.[21] AI-driven labour automation concerns the United Nations Human Rights Council because machines displace human workers

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[18] Abdesselam Salmi and others, 'The Role of Statutory Law in Regulating Artificial Intelligence: Balancing Innovation and Responsibility' (SSRN, 2024)
[19] Olivia J Erdélyi and Judy Goldsmith, 'Regulating Artificial Intelligence: Proposal for a Global Solution' (2018) Proceedings of the 2018 AAAI/ACM Conference on AI, Ethics, and Society (AIES'18)
[20] Cheng-chi (Kirin) Chang, 'The First Global AI Treaty: Analyzing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and the EU AI Act' (2024) SSRN
[21] Jena Martin and Ritu Narula, 'Balancing Interests: AI, Business & Human Rights, and the Legal Landscape in an Era of Disruption' (2024) 127 W. Va. L. Rev. 1

from industries without sufficient economic alternatives.

Such risks require the world community to create enforceable "AI Investment Ethics Guidelines" for businesses to adhere to.

1. Developing nations should receive ethical investments for Artificial Intelligence technology.

2. The sharing of AI technological breakthroughs and training sessions should occur between economically deprived communities.

3. AI should never displace human labour because its deployment does not lead to mortgage workers while depriving them of just remuneration.

[22]An appropriate legal structure for this venture could derive its basis from the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises which monitor corporate conduct within international supply chain operations. The established legal principles serve as potential guidelines to implement corporate social responsibility standards in artificial intelligence deployment.

8. AI and the Future of Cybersecurity Law

Technology advancements in AI have generated multiple international legal difficulties regarding cybersecurity. Natural and technological vulnerabilities that come from AI-powered cyberattacks such as automated hacking as well as AI-driven phishing and deepfake misinformation pose significant threats to national security.

8.1 The Need for an AI-Specific Cybersecurity Treaty

[23]The Budapest Convention on Cybercrime (2001) serves as one of the international treaties which addresses digital crimes but lacks explicit regulation regarding AI-operated cyber threats. Scholars support the development of a worldwide AI cybersecurity treaty through the United Nations to create the following provisions:

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[22] Peter Cihon, Standards for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research & Development (Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, April 2019)
[23] Asif Khan, 'The Intersection of Artificial Intelligence and International Trade Laws: Challenges and Opportunities' (2024) 32(1) IIUM Law Journal 104

- The international agreement should establish AI-driven cyberattacks as illegal acts on an international scale.

- Corporations must face penalties when absent of proper AI security standards.

- The law should mandate AI developers to construct AI systems with built-in cybersecurity protection features.

[24]The international agreement should resemble the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace (2018) though with additional provisions that focus on AI development safety threats.

9. The development of worldwide compliance systems

It functions as a vital tool to enhance AI system accountability.[25] The challenge of enforcing legal guidelines comes after the EU AI Act and OECD AI Principles launch their governance initiatives. Companies take advantage of minimal AI regulations within operational jurisdictions to carry out regulatory arbitrage by finding legal loopholes.

9.1 Establishing a Global AI Compliance Index

The suggestion of developing an AI Compliance Index based on Corruption Perceptions Index methodology enables nations to achieve rankings according to their adherence level to worldwide AI regulations. This index would take the following steps:

- Nations and corporations should undergo an AI compliance evaluation to receive scoring results.

- Colleges should pressure companies to develop clear regulations that govern the use of AI technology.

- The index will expose locations that create regulatory gaps in AI systems.

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[24]Scott J Shackelford and Rachel Dockery, 'Governing AI' (2019) SSRN
[25] Cheng-chi (Kirin) Chang, 'The First Global AI Treaty: Analyzing the Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and the EU AI Act' (2024) SSRN

[26]This system would function as an additional framework to current laws while making corporations face increased pressure to follow ethical AI standards.

10. Conclusion: Expanding AI's Legal Future

The range of newly discussed problems which incorporate AI-mediated cyber dangers together with economic disparities confirm the absolute requirement for adaptable enforceable binding AI governance frameworks. Multinational courts combined with investment ethics laws and cybersecurity treaties alongside compliance indices must be established to keep AI from becoming a source of harm and maintain it as a social development tool.

[27]International law achieves these dual objectives of AI future modelling and fundamental rights protection when it implements these perspectives into AI governance frameworks.

Conclusion and suggestions

The present age marks AI as a cutting-edge technology that provides wide-ranging societal advantages but simultaneously creates serious dangers to privacy together with inequality and restrictions to democratic rights. The present article demonstrates how current international legal core human rights protections prove insufficient for handling the fast-moving AI-related difficulties. The future of AI governance over EUAI is conflicted by two main factors: GDPR data security concerns together with EUAI regulatory goals and OECD ethical standards development.

A new international regulatory system regarding AI needs immediate establishment because of existing complications. A new framework requires three essential elements.

1. A binding international treaty dedicated to AI needs to be established under United Nations authority because its establishing merits strong support. The proposed agreement should bring standardization to national rules and set one set of criteria for data protection standards together with algorithms fairness requirements and offer proper means to enforce and settle disputes. Through its legally binding rules the treaty

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[26] Mark Latonero, Governing Artificial Intelligence: Upholding Human Rights (Data & Society Research Institute 2018)

[27] Peter Cihon, Standards for AI Governance: International Standards to Enable Global Coordination in AI Research & Development (Future of Humanity Institute, University of Oxford, April 2019)

could stop entities from exploiting loopholes and it would maintain identical high standards for AI systems throughout all nations.

2. The strategy for successful AI regulation needs participation from multiple stakeholders across different groups. All significant parties including governmental entities technology, firms, academic, institutes, civil society organizations along with international organizations should unite to form the regulatory standards. A collaborative multi-stakeholder method allows regulators to receive different viewpoints and maintain technical knowledge alongside ethical compliance within created policies. The OECD and Council of Europe together with developing global ethics forums for AI should act as main conduits for facilitating multi-party collaboration.

3. The system of international law must implement a "living" regulatory mechanism which conducts scheduled assessments to make sure regulations maintain their alignment with new technology developments. These legal framework updates should happen through the implementation of advisory committees containing experts from AI fields and law and ethics who track new developments to suggest prompt changes to regulations.

4. Standards and certifications at the international level need to be developed fully to create needed technical and ethical standards for artificial intelligence. The organizations ISO and IEEE currently work to establish standards which need widespread expansion as they should become integrated under global regulatory systems. The establishment of global certification protocols for AI systems helps both users to trust these systems more while decreasing possibilities of damage.

5. The regulatory frameworks should demand AI systems to have explainable design because this addresses accountability issues and creates better transparency. All developers need to implement clear automated decision process tracing mechanisms in their systems. The essential nature of transparency serves legal purposes as well as the creation of public trust because it reveals decision-making processes. Independent audit bodies along with regulatory testing grounds can function as practical methods to examine AI systems inside controlled settings where possible harms get evaluated before mass implementation.

6. The solution requires understanding different regions' various regulatory priorities which exist between nations. Nation-states within different geographic regions demand various balances between individual protection and national security and state authority. Such a global standard needs to understand various regulatory priorities between nations by establishing procedures to mediate different international standards. The framework needs regional collaboration through sub-agreements which form part of a worldwide human rights treaty to maintain global standards for protection and accept all nations' perspectives.

The successful regulation of AI demands a comprehensive method which breaks through past trends of organizational boundaries. International law possesses the necessary ability to define worldwide standards thus makes it suitable to handle the complex issues of AI. When functioning effectively the regulation needs to adjust its standards to reflect technological evolution and understand the relationships between technological development and human rights protection.

The recommendations in this article function as foundations for policymakers and legal scholars and technologists to continue their discussion process. The international community should adopt these strategies to establish AI as a human-development tool rather than new security vulnerabilities.

The main objective aims to establish responsible conditions for AI technology development along with protection of human rights and fair distribution of technological advantages. Researchers from different fields need to work together with international organizations to establish this balanced relationship. International law collaborating with other entities will establish a necessary systematic approach to support the AI era and produce technology that remains both future-forward yet equitable.