

# EKIN SNY J MUN BACKGROUND GUIDE

**Committee:** The General Assembly Third Committee:  
Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

**Topic:** The Ethics and Impacts of Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights and Social  
Equity



2026

 [ekinjmun@gmail.com](mailto:ekinjmun@gmail.com)

 [www.ekinjmun.org](http://www.ekinjmun.org)



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>LETTER FROM THE CHAIRBOARD</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>COMMITTEE AND TOPIC INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>THE YOUTH, PEACE, AND SECURITY AGENDA</b>	<b>06</b>
<b>TOPIC BACKGROUND</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>PAST INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>GUIDING QUESTIONS</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>RESEARCH AID WEBSITES</b>	<b>14</b>



# Letter from the Chairboard

## Izmir

### Fellow Delegates,

On behalf of the Chairboard of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee (GA3): Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), it is our great pleasure to welcome you to EKIN JMUN.

We are truly delighted to have you join us and are confident that each of you brings the skills, preparation, and diplomacy necessary to ensure a dynamic and productive conference. Our aim is to create an environment that is not only engaging and thought-provoking but also deeply educational.

We look forward to welcoming you with professionalism, fairness, and a genuine commitment to fostering meaningful debate!

This conference prioritizes learning and growth. We encourage you to make use of Points of Information and Points of Parliamentary Inquiry whenever needed. Active participation and thoughtful engagement are what elevate committee sessions.

Please know that we are here to support you throughout the entire conference process. Whether you are a seasoned delegate or participating for the first time, our goal is to ensure that you leave this experience with sharpened skills, expanded perspectives, and confidence in your diplomatic voice.

We eagerly await the insightful discussions ahead!

Sincerely,

***The Chairboard of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee***

**Ms. Aya Al Mohtadi - Chair**

**Ms. Shella Al Douaihy - Chair**

**Mr. Erdem Güzey - Co-Chair**

**Mr. Salih Ege Dalkılıç - President-Chair**



# 1. Committee and Topic Introduction



**United Nations**  
General Assembly  
3<sup>rd</sup> Committee (SOCHUM)

**The General Assembly Third Committee:  
Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee**

The United Nations General Assembly Third Committee (GA3): Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is a committee of the United Nations General Assembly, founded in 1945, with its headquarters located in New York City. Its mandate is to address human rights, humanitarian affairs, and social and cultural issues globally. Its members are all 193 Member States of the United Nations, each represented in the committee. The General Assembly (GA) functions as the central representative and policy-making organ of the United Nations. To manage the diverse array of global issues, the GA allocates specific thematic items to its six main committees. SOCHUM is responsible for addressing matters relating to human rights, social development, and humanitarian affairs. Since its inception in 1945, the development of the Third Committee has reflected the shifting priorities of the international community, evolving from a post-war recovery body into a primary advocate for global social equity.

The authority of GA3 is rooted in the fundamental principles established at the end of World War II. According to the Charter of the United Nations, one of the organization's primary objectives is to achieve international cooperation in solving "problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character." This mandate provides the legal framework for the committee's deliberations.

While the First Committee focuses on disarmament and the Second Committee addresses economic growth, SOCHUM is uniquely focused on the individual. The committee's work is grounded in the belief that sustainable peace cannot exist without the protection of human dignity. This philosophical approach aligns with the "Law of Peoples," which suggests that liberal and decent societies have a duty to assist burdened societies and protect basic human rights as a prerequisite for global stability.

The most significant milestone in the history of the Third Committee occurred in 1948 with the drafting and adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). This document revolutionized international law by establishing that human rights are not merely a domestic concern but a global responsibility.

During the era of decolonization in the 1960s, the committee's membership grew significantly. This change in demographics shifted the committee's focus toward the elimination of racism and the right to self-determination. Over the subsequent decades, the committee expanded its work by drafting landmark treaties, including:

- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).



# 1. Committee and Topic Introduction (Continued)

Through these instruments, the Third Committee transitioned from a forum for debate into a “standard-setting” body that defines the legal obligations of Member States.



Figure 1: Affirmation of the creation of the UN Human Rights Council in 2006.

In the 21st century, the Third Committee has adapted its agenda to meet the challenges of a globalized world. Its current development includes a heavy focus on "social development" items, which encompass the treatment of refugees, the protection of children, and the advancement of women's rights. Furthermore, the committee has taken on a significant role in international crime prevention and drug control, recognizing that criminal activity often targets the most vulnerable populations.

The committee often interacts with the Human Rights Council (HRC). While the HRC, based in Geneva, handles specific human rights violations, the Third Committee in New York focuses on broader policy and the drafting of resolutions that represent the collective will of all 193 Member States. This universal membership gives the Third Committee's resolutions a high level of political legitimacy, even if they are advisory in nature. In other words, GA3's resolutions are not legally binding in the same way as Security Council resolutions.

Since SOCHUM oversees humanitarian and social matters, which have been directly and heavily impacted by Artificial Intelligence (AI), it remains the committee's utmost duty to discuss the ethics of AI's implementation in the world and the ways in which it should symbiotically bolster, rather than diminish, social and humanitarian pursuits.



## 2. The Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda

Historically, international policy regarding conflict often ignored the specific role of young people. Youth were frequently viewed through a limited lens, either as passive victims of war or as potential threats to stability. In 2015, the United Nations (UN) shifted this perspective by adopting UN Security Council Resolution 2250. This resolution established the Youth, Peace, and Security (YPS) Agenda, officially recognizing that young people (defined by the UN as individuals between the ages of 18 and 29) are active and essential partners in maintaining peace and security. The YPS Agenda is built on the principle that peace is more sustainable when the generation most affected by conflict is involved in decision-making processes. As the international community evaluates the ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the YPS agenda provides a vital framework for analysis. Young people are the primary creators and users of AI technology, meaning that they are the first to experience its consequences. As noted in the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021), AI systems must be human-centered and respect fundamental freedoms. If AI systems are programmed with biases and historical stereotypes, they directly threaten the social equity of the next generation. Therefore, the discussion of human rights in the digital age cannot be separated from the mandate to empower and protect youth.

The YPS agenda, as outlined in the Secretary-General's 2024 Report on Youth, Peace, and Security (S/2024/207), is structured around five interconnected pillars. **Participation** calls for the meaningful inclusion of youth in political and peace processes. In today's digital era, this extends to the active involvement of youth in AI governance and digital policymaking, and to efforts to close the digital divide so that all young people can engage equally in economic and civic life. **Protection** requires safeguarding youth not only from physical violence but also from digital harm, including disinformation, targeted harassment, and violations of privacy that increasingly affect young activists and peacebuilders. **Prevention** emphasizes addressing the root causes of conflict, with the possibility of leveraging AI-based early warning systems to detect rising social tensions. Nonetheless, it is important to keep in mind that these systems may simultaneously pose risks such as biased algorithmic profiling, which can reinforce discrimination and inequity. **Partnerships** highlight the importance of collaboration between governments, the private sector, and youth-led organizations to support inclusive and ethical technological innovation, recognizing young people as active contributors to AI development rather than passive consumers of AI. Finally, **Disengagement and Reintegration** focus on supporting youth transitioning away from armed groups or criminal networks and raise ethical concerns about the long-term consequences of digital surveillance and data retention. Overall, the YPS Agenda serves as a standard for measuring the success of AI ethics. If AI technology automates exclusion or amplifies prejudice, it would contradict the United Nations' commitment to the younger generation of ensuring that technological advancement does not occur at the expense of social justice. By applying the YPS pillars, a clear roadmap is established to work toward a future where AI promotes human rights and ensures equity for the next generation.



# 3. Topic Background

## Human Rights Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Surveillance Practices

The increasing use of artificial intelligence in surveillance has created complex human rights challenges worldwide. AI-powered systems, such as facial recognition, biometric tracking, and predictive behavior monitoring, allow governments and corporations to collect and analyze personal data on an unprecedented scale. While these technologies can enhance security and public safety, they also raise significant privacy concerns. Article 12 of the UDHR asserts that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, home, or correspondence (United Nations, 1948). When surveillance occurs without transparency or consent, individuals' freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly can be undermined. Vulnerable groups, such as minorities, refugees, and political activists, are particularly at risk from the misuse of these technologies.

The ICCPR strengthens these protections by obligating states to prevent unlawful interference with individual privacy (United Nations, 1966). AI systems used for mass monitoring or profiling can potentially violate civil liberties if implemented without adequate safeguards. Predictive policing algorithms, for instance, have been shown to disproportionately affect minority communities, raising both ethical and legal concerns. To uphold civil rights, states must implement oversight mechanisms, transparent policies, and legal accountability for AI deployment. Ensuring compliance with ICCPR standards helps to balance security needs with the protection of fundamental freedoms and demonstrates the importance of integrating human rights frameworks into AI surveillance policy.

Private sector actors also have a crucial responsibility under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which call on companies to conduct human rights due diligence when developing and deploying AI technologies (United Nations, 2011). Corporations must ensure that their products do not contribute to human rights violations, especially in cases where governments purchase AI tools for monitoring citizens. Several instances have been documented where facial recognition technologies were sold to authoritarian regimes without adequate ethical safeguards. Civil society has advocated for binding regulations to hold companies accountable for the misuse of AI. By adhering to these principles, businesses can contribute to global standards for responsible AI. Cooperation between states and corporations is therefore essential to mitigate human rights risks.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights has emphasized the potential of AI surveillance to erode rights if unregulated (OHCHR, 2021). Principles related to proportionality, human oversight, and transparency in AI systems need to be considered when developing these systems to prevent AI misuse, especially when it comes to vulnerable populations. Ethical surveillance practices require continuous monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance. Public awareness and education about AI technologies can further enhance accountability. By integrating AI-related UN guidelines into national laws and corporate policies, AI can be deployed in ways that strengthen security while respecting fundamental freedoms, ensuring that technological advancement does not come at the expense of human rights.



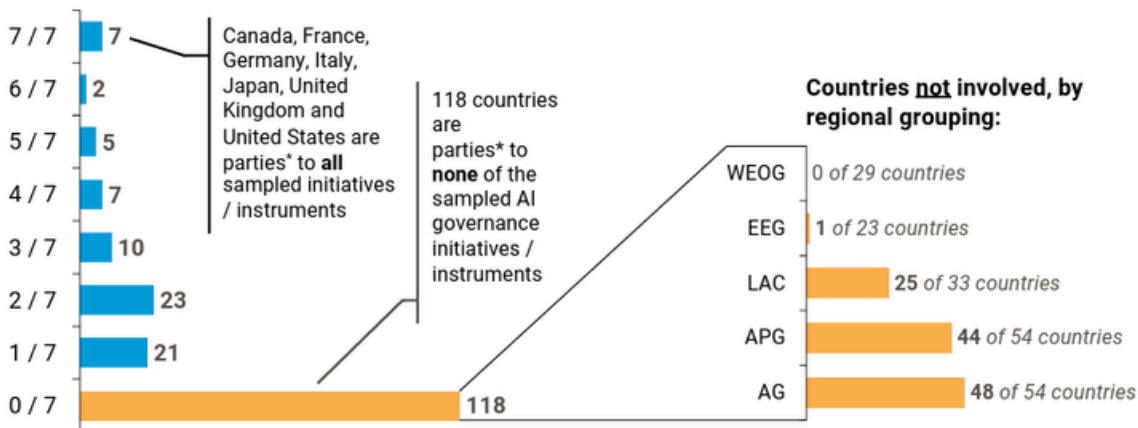
# 3. Topic Background (Continued)

## Regulation of Artificial Intelligence to Prevent the Violation of Civil and Political Rights

AI increasingly affects civil and political life, including online expression, law enforcement, and public services. Unregulated AI poses risks of censorship, discrimination, and suppression of dissent. The ICCPR protects freedoms of thought, expression, and assembly, which are increasingly relevant in digital spaces (United Nations, 1966). AI systems that automatically flag or restrict content may inadvertently violate these rights, undermining public trust in institutions. National and international regulations are needed to prevent such violations and safeguard democratic participation. Ensuring compliance with civil and political rights in AI deployment is a central goal for ethical governance.

The UN HRC has affirmed that human rights protections apply fully in digital contexts, including AI-mediated systems (United Nations, 2018). AI tools that classify, score, or monitor individuals can entrench inequalities if left unregulated. The Council encourages Member States to adopt accountability measures, conduct impact assessments, and involve civil society in policymaking. Legal and technical safeguards are necessary to protect citizens from bias and harm. By framing AI regulation within these UN guidelines, states can harmonize digital technologies with international human rights norms, creating a foundation for responsible AI governance across borders.

Sample: OECD AI Principles (2019), G20 AI principles (2019), Council of Europe AI Convention drafting group (2022–2024), GPAI Ministerial Declaration (2022), G7 Ministers’ Statement (2023), Bletchley Declaration (2023) and Seoul Ministerial Declaration (2024). INTERREGIONAL ONLY, EXCLUDES REGIONAL



\* Per endorsement of relevant intergovernmental issuances. Countries are not considered involved in a plurilateral initiative solely because of membership in the European Union or the African Union. Abbreviations: AG, African Group; APG, Asia and the Pacific Group; EEG, Eastern European Group; G20, Group of 20; G7, Group of Seven; GPAI, Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence; LAC, Latin America and the Caribbean; OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; WEOG, Western European and Others Group.

Figure 2: Representation in non-United Nations international AI governance initiatives. Governing AI for Humanity Final Report, 2024.



# 3. Topic Background (Continued)

## Regulation of Artificial Intelligence to Prevent the Violation of Civil and Political Rights (Continued)

Regional instruments also provide valuable guidance. The United Nations Secretary-General's High-level Advisory Body on Artificial Intelligence Final Report, *Governing AI for Humanity*, released in September 2024, outlines a blueprint for international AI governance that protects human rights and ensures ethical AI development (United Nations, 2024). The report calls for global cooperation, new governance architectures, and direct guidance on AI's impact on fundamental freedoms, drawing from consultations with governments, experts, and civil society.

AI systems trained on biased datasets can disproportionately affect minority groups, resulting in unequal treatment in policing, employment, or access to services. Implementing anti-discrimination safeguards in national AI regulations helps mitigate these risks. Regional conventions complement global frameworks by addressing the specific vulnerabilities of minorities. Incorporating such protections into AI governance strengthens social justice and equality. This stresses the interconnectedness of civil rights, minority protections, and technological oversight.

Finally, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence provides practical guidance for designing AI systems that respect human rights (UNESCO, 2021). It emphasizes transparency, accountability, and human oversight as core principles. Governments can integrate these recommendations into national legislation to prevent civil rights violations. Multilateral cooperation ensures that AI development benefits all societies and reduces cross-border risks. By combining legal, ethical, and technical approaches, states can ensure that AI technologies uphold civil liberties. A comprehensive regulatory approach is necessary for AI to serve citizens while protecting their fundamental rights.

### Four core values

Central to the Recommendation are four core values which lay the foundations for AI systems that work for the good of humanity, individuals, societies and the environment:

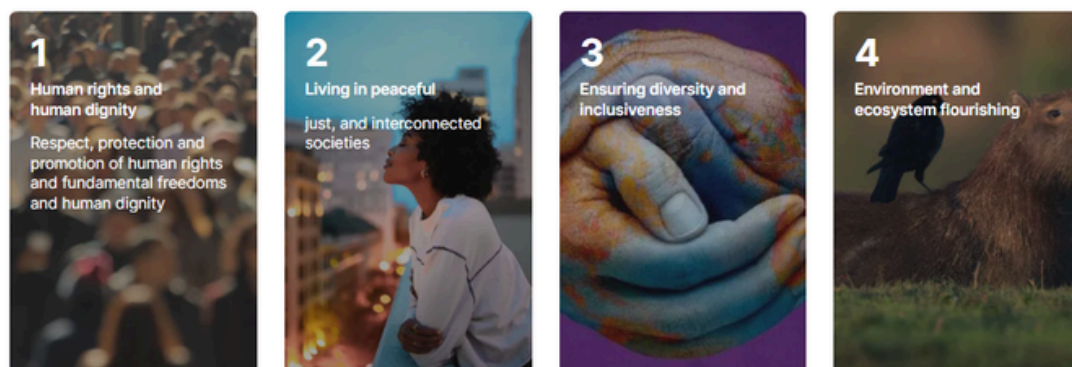


Figure 3: Core values within UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence.

# 3. Topic Background (Continued)

## Development of International Frameworks for Ethical Artificial Intelligence and Social Justice

As AI becomes a transformative force across global economies, governance frameworks are needed to ensure that it promotes social justice. The UN Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation emphasizes global collaboration to govern AI ethically, promoting equitable access to AI and protecting human rights (United Nations, 2020). Without international coordination, disparities in access to AI could exacerbate existing social and economic inequalities. Ethical frameworks must incorporate inclusive design, accountability mechanisms, and safeguards for vulnerable groups. Multistakeholder participation, including governments, technology companies, and civil society, is critical to shaping effective policies. Ensuring transparency and ethical oversight helps maintain public trust in AI technologies.

The Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 10, provide a framework for reducing inequality within and among countries (United Nations, 2015). AI can either bridge or deepen differences depending on how it is deployed. For example, access to AI-driven healthcare or educational technologies may be limited for marginalized populations in the absence of regulatory or policy safeguards. Aligning AI development with SDG objectives encourages the equitable distribution of benefits. International monitoring mechanisms can help track the social impact of AI. By linking AI governance to sustainable development, states can guarantee technological advancements' contribution to global equity.

Gender equality is also a key consideration in ethical AI frameworks, as highlighted by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (United Nations, 1979). AI systems often replicate gender biases, affecting employment, healthcare, and representation in digital spaces. Integrating gender-focused safeguards into AI policies can reduce these disparities and promote inclusivity. Regular audits of datasets, algorithms, and outcomes can help identify and mitigate bias. Ethical frameworks must consider representation, fairness, and the social impact of AI to ensure that women and other marginalized groups are not disadvantaged. This approach aligns technological innovation with international human rights norms.

The International Labour Organization's Centenary Declaration for the Future of Work emphasizes the importance of social justice, decent work, and inclusive growth in the face of technological change (International Labour Organization, 2019). AI and automation have the potential to disrupt labor markets and displace workers, particularly in low-income sectors. Ethical international frameworks must include labor protections to facilitate equitable transitions. Coordination between labor policy, AI governance, and human rights balances technological progress with economic justice. Countries that have implemented these measures have reported more equitable outcomes. A holistic approach to ethics in AI fosters both human rights and social justice across global communities.



## 4. Past International Actions

- **The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law**, published in 2024, is one of the first international legal frameworks addressing AI and its impact on humanitarian topics. The framework sets strict regulations on how AI can affect individual autonomy and democratic decision-making. The framework also sets limits on AI development across all signatory countries, in alignment with previously established human rights instruments such as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1950 Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the 1961 European Social Charter as well as their respective protocols, and the 1996 European Social Charter.
- **The United Nations** has also addressed AI regulation through several sessions and resolutions. Resolution 78/265, adopted in March 2024, urges signatory countries to constitutionalize limitations on AI development to prevent malicious use of AI. Furthermore, the OHCHR AI ban requisition calls for banning all AI systems trivializing human rights, in accordance with UN Resolution 42/15 published in 2018. The OHCHR has additionally set specific goals toward regulating AIs' authority and impact on human rights and social equity.
- **The UN General Assembly Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights on Digital Welfare States and Human Rights (A/74/493)** suggests multiple solutions to address AI challenges. Moreover, HRC Resolution 53/13 on the promotion and protection of all human rights, including political, economic, social, cultural rights, and the right to development, emphasizes the regulation of AI to ensure compliance with human rights. Last but not least, Resolution A/78/L.49, published in 2024, calls for the development of AI systems that are safe, secure, and aligned with human rights and the SDGs. Finally, Resolution 78/213 addresses the promotion of human rights in relation to digital technologies and provides guidance to reduce AI risks.



# 5. Recommendations and Solutions

## **Elaborate Regional and National AI Frameworks:**

Regional and national AI frameworks must be created, encompassing standards to approve, abolish, or amend emerging AI systems. Multidisciplinary oversight should be carried out as part of these frameworks by legal experts, technologists, AI engineers, ethicists, and civil society representatives.

## **Ensure Rigid Liability and Develop Accountability Mechanisms:**

Clear legal repercussions must be delineated in relation to AI harms such as deepfakes and misinformation. Legal frameworks should strive to eliminate accountability gaps and to hold AI developers and users responsible for any misuse or violations.

## **Mandate Investigation Mechanisms Related to the Application of AI Governance Laws:**

AI legislation must align with international human rights law, particularly principles of transparency, privacy, and non-discrimination. Governments must regularly investigate AI's impact on freedom, fairness, and integrity to prevent AI from undermining human rights.

## **Establish Regulated Data Protection, Consent, and Privacy Standards:**

AI data use must follow non-negotiable principles, including purpose limitation, protection against mass surveillance, and data minimization, especially for marginalised and susceptible populations, to prevent harm or exploitation. This is closely tied to data protection, consent, privacy concerns, and the development of related standards.

## **Promote Bias Audits and Inclusive AI Design:**

Regular audits should be conducted to assess bias, discrimination, and AI impacts across class, race, gender, and geography. Marginalized communities must be actively included in the design, evaluation, and implementation of AI models. These AI models should be publicly funded by governments and should prioritize innovations from the Global South.

## **Encourage Discussions Related to Algorithmic Transparency and Informed Consent:**

AI systems are sometimes embedded in high-stakes sectors such as healthcare, justice, or immigration. Algorithmic transparency and informed consent are essential prerequisites for embedding AI in these sectors. Relatedly, affected stakeholders, including individuals and regulators, deserve the right to contest AI-driven decisions.

## **Safeguard Labor Rights and Protect Workforce Transitions:**

The public and private sectors must work together to mitigate automation-related job displacement through AI literacy workshops and reskilling programs, and by ensuring the ethical deployment of AI in the workplace.



# GUIDING QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. How has your country voted on previous UN Resolutions related to digital technologies and human rights, such as A/RES/78/213, and what does this reveal about your country's position?
2. Does your country have a national AI strategy or data protection framework?
3. How effective has your country been in addressing ethical and human rights concerns?
4. Which international or regional actors have the greatest influence over AI development and regulation, and how can their roles be leveraged to promote social equity?
5. To what extent should the UN intervene in AI governance, and what principles should guide UN involvement while respecting state sovereignty? How can the UN monitor the implementation of its recommended resolutions?
6. How can governments, civil society, youth-led organizations, schools, and the private sector collaborate more effectively to ensure the ethical development and responsible use of AI?
7. What measures can be implemented to prevent bias and discrimination in algorithms while safeguarding space for innovation and technological progress?
8. How can states design national AI strategies that promote social equity without discouraging economic growth and innovation?
9. What mechanisms can be introduced to ensure transparency, accountability, and human oversight in AI systems that are used in public services such as education, healthcare, employment, and justice?
10. In what ways can youth participation (as outlined in the Youth, Peace, and Security Agenda) be meaningfully integrated into AI governance at national and international levels?
11. What are the main political, economic, legal, or technical obstacles preventing countries or regions from fully addressing the human rights impacts of AI?



# RESEARCH AIDS

## Significance:

Having solid research and becoming confident in your knowledge before walking into the committee is the first step in the process. Research well, become well-versed in the topic and your country. Don't forget that during the conference, you will be playing the part of a knowledgeable and experienced diplomat. Do the research, act the part!

- AIPRM. "AI Laws Around the World." <https://www.aiprm.com/ai-laws-around-the-world/>.
- Anderson, Janna, and Lee Rainie. "Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Humans." *Pew Research Center*. December 10, 2018. [https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2018/12/10/artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-humans/?gad\\_source=1&gad\\_campaignid=22378837192&gbraid=0AAAAA-ddO9FzFoP1aeKCiL6bY8HgjiaZv&gclid=Cj0KCQiAp-zLBhDkARIsABcYc6uv4tmf42VKp4BU\\_6ei0qP4deyTs2ibr7CY0i3HA3u32uIMvzChNa20aAkzcEALw\\_wcB](https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2018/12/10/artificial-intelligence-and-the-future-of-humans/?gad_source=1&gad_campaignid=22378837192&gbraid=0AAAAA-ddO9FzFoP1aeKCiL6bY8HgjiaZv&gclid=Cj0KCQiAp-zLBhDkARIsABcYc6uv4tmf42VKp4BU_6ei0qP4deyTs2ibr7CY0i3HA3u32uIMvzChNa20aAkzcEALw_wcB).
- European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL). "UN HRC Resolutions Offer Crucial Safeguards for Civil Society in AI-Driven Digital Age." July 26, 2023. <https://ecnl.org/news/un-hrc-resolutions-offer-crucial-safeguards-civil-society-ai-driven-digital-age>.
- Freedom Online Coalition. "Joint Statement on AI and Human Rights." June 2025. <https://freedomonlinecoalition.com/joint-statement-on-ai-and-human-rights-2025/>.
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) AI for Good. "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): Description of Activities on AI." <https://aiforgood.itu.int/about-us/un-ai-actions/ohchr/>.
- Lila, Atdhe. "The Effects of Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights: Kosovo Case." *Institute for Technology and Society and Western Balkans Fund*. November 2024. <https://westernbalkansfund.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/ITS-The-Effects-of-Artificial-Intelligence-on-Human-Rights-Final-EN.pdf>.
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). "Human Rights Due Diligence for Digital Technology Use: Artificial Intelligence." September 2025. <https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2025-09/ohchr-brief-ai.pdf>.
- Turkiye İnsan Haklari ve Estilik Kurumu (TIHEK). "Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights." Fact Sheet No. 7. October 2022. <https://www.tihkek.gov.tr/public/editor/uploads/166743ee76580.pdf>.
- UN Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (UNRIC Western Europe). "Protecting Human Rights in an AI-Driven World." December 10, 2025. <https://unric.org/en/protecting-human-rights-in-an-ai-driven-world/>.
- Unver, H. Akin. "Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights: Using AI as a Weapon of Repression and its Impact on Human Rights." *European Parliament*. May 2024. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2024/754450/EXPO\\_IDA\(2024\)754450\\_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/IDAN/2024/754450/EXPO_IDA(2024)754450_EN.pdf).

