



الشبكة العربية المؤسسات الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان
The Arab Network for National Human Rights Institutions



المؤسسة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان
National Institution for Human Rights



*Regional Workshop on
Responsible AI Governance
in the Arab States*

16-17 September 2026 – Manama (Bahrain)

Artificial intelligence and human rights in **Algeria**: towards responsible algorithm governance in the service of humanity.

HUMAN DIGNITY • RESPONSIBLE TECHNOLOGY • A FAIRER TOMORROW

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Pr AZZOUZ Djamil

Member of the National
Council for Human Rights
(Algeria)

*For a
Human-Centered
and Inclusive
Algeria*



PEOPLE • KNOWLEDGE • RIGHTS • INNOVATION

CURIOSITY
INVENTION
CONNECTION
PROGRESS
A BRIGHTER TOMORROW

Artificial Intelligence Is a True Revolution

A major leap alongside the defining revolutions of humanity.

SAME HUMAN SPIRIT. A BRIGHTER TOMORROW.

*Not the end
of humanity,
but a greater
beginning.*



THE WHEEL

Movement.
Trade. Bigger
horizons.

~3,500 BCE



THE PRINTING PRESS

Ideas for everyone.
Knowledge
spreads.

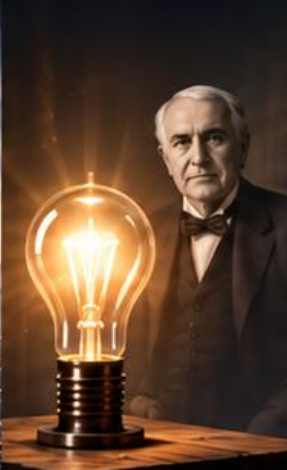
~1440



THE STEAM ENGINE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Mass production.
Modern societies
take shape.

~1760



ELECTRIC LIGHT BULB

Thomas Edison

Light up the world.
Longer days.
Greater possibilities.

~1879



THE AIRPLANE

New heights.
A smaller world.
People closer together.

~1903



THE INTERNET

A connected world.
Information without
borders.

~1990s



THE SMARTPHONE ERA

The world in your hand.
People, knowledge
and opportunity
anywhere.

~2007



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Amplifying human potential.
Solving humanity's biggest challenges.
A brighter tomorrow — together.

NOW AND BEYOND

OUR PAST
BUILDS
OUR FUTURE

DIFFERENT TOOLS. A BRIGHTER HUMAN STORY.

HUMANITY PROGRESSES TOGETHER

SAME HUMANS.
BOLDER POSSIBILITIES.

The Fundamental Question

How can we guarantee that the algorithm remains at the service of human beings, and not the other way around?



HUMAN
DIGNITY



RIGHTS
AND JUSTICE



INCLUSION
AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY



SUSTAINABLE
SOCIETIES



DATA



MODELS



AUTOMATION



PREDICTIONS



DECISIONS



SCALE

HUMAN OVERSIGHT • ETHICAL AI • A MORE JUST TOMORROW

CHAPTER I

Understanding Artificial Intelligence

From the machine-tool to the decision-making machine



Definition of Artificial Intelligence

AI refers to the set of techniques that enable a machine to carry out tasks that would normally require a form of human intelligence.



LEARN
ADAPT
REASON
IMPROVE



Learning & Reasoning

The machine learns from data and reasons to produce results.



SEE
LISTEN
UNDERSTAND
COMMUNICATE



Recognition & Language

Image recognition, voice recognition, and natural language understanding.



ANALYZE
DECIDE
GENERATE
CREATE VALUE



Decision-Making & Generation

Automated decision-making and content generation (text, images, videos).

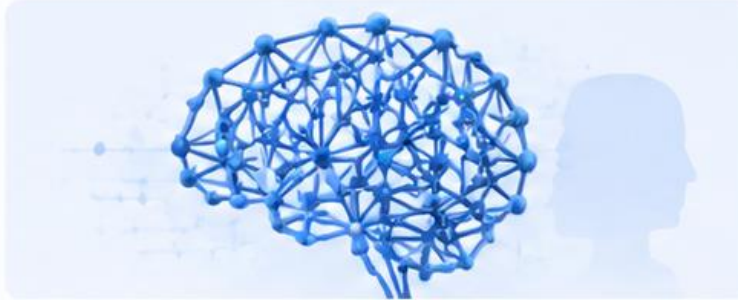
The Three Main Branches of AI



Machine Learning

Machines learn from data.

Applications: medical prediction, fraud detection, financial analysis.



Deep Learning

Artificial neural networks analyzing large amounts of data.

Applications: medical diagnosis, facial recognition, automatic translation.



Generative AI

Creation of texts, images, videos, and computer programs from trained models.

NATIONAL BESTSELLER

THE AGE OF AI

And Our Human Future

"A bracing
introduction to
the promise and
peril of artificial
intelligence."

—*Foreign
Affairs*



Henry A. Kissinger
Eric Schmidt
Daniel Huttenlocher

ALCHEMY AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Hubert L. Dreyfus

December 1965



LUC JULIA

There is no
such thing
as Artificial
Intelligence

The co-creator of *Siri*
deconstructs the myth of AI!

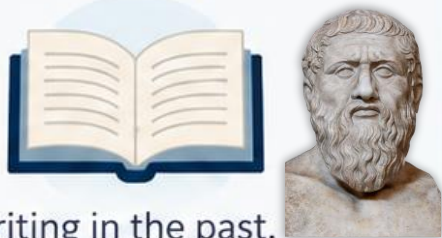
FIRST
EDITIONS



Does artificial intelligence reduce human intelligence ?

Not automatically. The risk comes from what we delegate to it.

1 Plato: the “pharmakon”



Like writing in the past, technology can be both **a remedy and a poison**: it helps preserve knowledge, but it can also reduce the exercise of certain abilities.

2 The real risk



The danger is not AI itself, but **excessive delegation**: thinking, writing, searching, arguing, deciding. If we stop exercising these abilities, they weaken.

3 Bernard Stiegler



Tools contribute to human development. But when they completely replace our know-how, our knowledge, and our autonomy, they can lead to a gradual loss of abilities: **proletarianization**.

4 The right use of AI



The goal is not to let AI think for us, but to use it to think better, learn better, and strengthen our autonomy: **individuation**.

5



Key idea

AI does not automatically reduce our intelligence.

It can do so if we delegate our abilities to it to the point that we no longer exercise them. It can be a tool of **empowerment** or **intellectual impoverishment**, depending on how we use it.



AI should help human beings think,
not think in their place.

Responsible AI vs AI Governance

Understanding the difference between the goal and the means

1. Responsible AI



The goal to achieve

- ✓ Defines what an **acceptable use** of AI is
- ✓ Aligned with the **culture** and **values** of society
- ✓ Compliant with **regulations**
- ✓ **Respectful** of the **values** of the **community** where it is used
- ✓ Also takes **environmental impact** into account

Principles • Vision • Values



FROM
PRINCIPLES
TO CONCRETE
ACTION

2. AI Governance



The practical way to achieve that goal

- ✓ Turns principles into **rules, procedures, and mechanisms**
- ✓ Defines the **steps** to put in place
- ✓ Specifies the **technical requirements** for AI systems
- ✓ Integrates **controls** into the organization's **processes**

Implementation • Rules • Control

“ **"Responsible AI defines the goal, AI Governance defines how to achieve it."** ”

In other words, Responsible AI defines the principles and values; AI Governance turns them into concrete actions.



In AI ethics, principles alone are not enough: governance is needed to make them work in practice.

CHAPTER II

Why AI Is a Human Rights Issue?



A Historic Shift in Decision-Making

FROM HUMAN JUDGMENT TO ALGORITHMIC INFLUENCE

Before

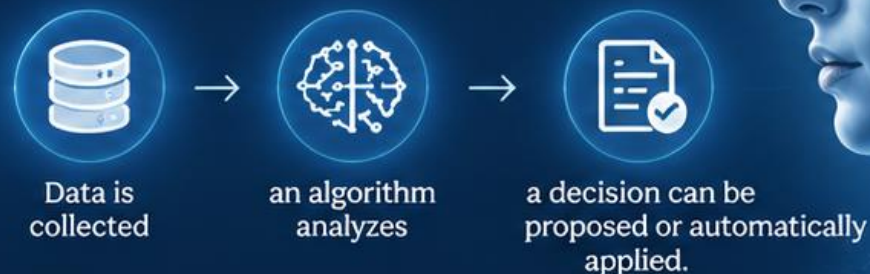
A HUMAN-CENTERED PROCESS



The decision remained anchored in human consciousness, with its values and judgment.

Today

A DATA-DRIVEN PROCESS



This evolution directly concerns the **fundamental rights** of every individual.

ECONOMY

HEALTH

HEALTH

EDUCATION

SOCIETY

Human Rights Affected by AI



1. RIGHT TO PRIVACY

Right to privacy and protection of personal data.



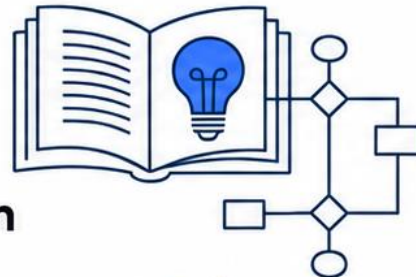
2. RIGHT TO EQUALITY

Right to equality and non-discrimination.



3. RIGHT TO EXPLANATION

Right to explanation and transparency.



4. HUMAN DIGNITY

Right to human dignity.



Right to Privacy and Personal Data

AI relies on personal data — identity, health, location, habits, opinions, and behaviors. Excessive data collection can lead to a society in which every individual is **constantly monitored and analyzed.**



THE CENTRAL QUESTION:

**Does the data belong to the individual,
or only to the organization that collects it?**

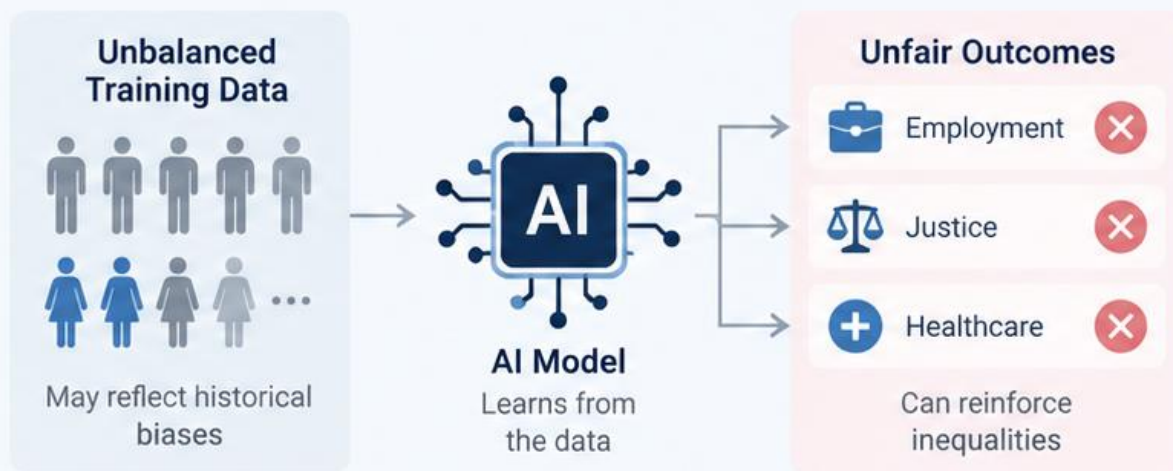


The Risk of Algorithmic Bias

An algorithm is not automatically neutral. It learns from human data, which may contain **historical biases**.

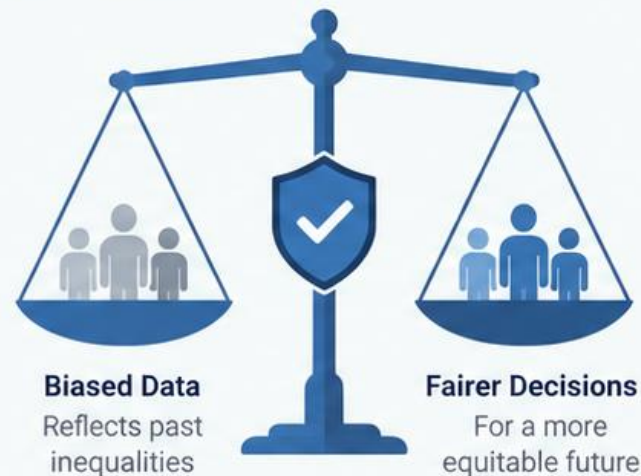
! The Problem

If an AI system is trained on unbalanced data, it can produce unfair decisions in sensitive areas such as employment, justice, or healthcare.



✓ The Fundamental Principle

An algorithmic decision must be **fairer than the data that created it**. The criteria used must be rigorously controlled.



- Rigorously controlled criteria
- Transparency and accountability
- Greater fairness and inclusion

Right to Explanation and Transparency

A citizen must be able to understand **why** a decision was made, what data was used, and which criteria influenced the outcome.

The Algorithmic "Black Box"

We receive an answer: "*The algorithm has decided.*" But *why*? According to which parameters? With what margin of error?



Explainable AI (XAI)

The field of explainable AI aims to make models more understandable and auditable — a fundamental democratic requirement.



UNETHICAL USES OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



An AI system becomes unethical when it violates privacy, autonomy, fairness, transparency, or human dignity.

1

Mass Surveillance



Constant tracking of people, facial recognition without consent, and analysis of movements and behavior.

2

Abusive Data Collection



Using health, location, habits, or opinion data without clear information or valid consent.

3

Algorithmic Discrimination



Unfair decisions in hiring, credit, insurance, or justice due to biased data or models.

4

Deepfakes & Disinformation



Fake videos, images, or voices used to deceive, defame, or manipulate public opinion.

5

Psychological Manipulation



Hyper-personalized ads, content, or political messaging designed to influence behavior and decisions.

6

Fraud & Identity Theft



Voice cloning, fake documents, automated phishing, and personalized scams.

7

Social Scoring



Ranking individuals based on behavior, relationships, or opinions, affecting rights and opportunities.

8

Automated Decisions Without Human Oversight



Letting AI alone decide diagnoses, sanctions, dismissals, or denial of essential services.

9

Autonomous Military Use



Systems that identify or attack targets with insufficient human control.

10

Workplace Exploitation



Excessive employee monitoring, constant productivity scoring, or replacement without regard for human impact.

11

Harmful Content Generation



Automated harassment, fake testimony, propaganda, or mass production of misleading content.

12

Plagiarism & Academic Cheating



Using AI to produce work presented as personal without transparency.



Ethical AI must respect human rights, informed consent, accountability, and human oversight.



Right to Human Dignity

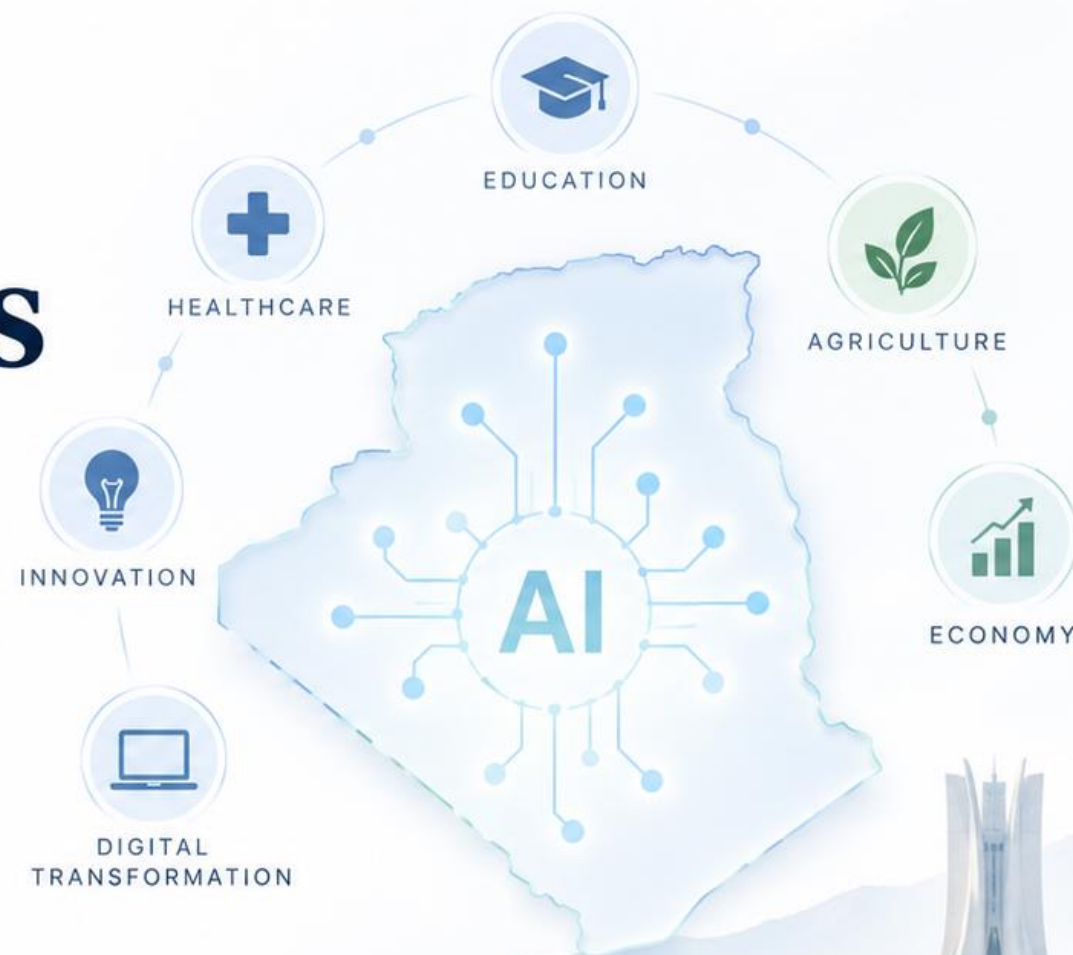
Can a person be reduced to an algorithmic score?

Risk scores, behavioral profiles, and social predictions can reduce an individual to a set of data. Yet a human being has a **history**, a **context**, a **freedom**, and a **capacity for change** that no algorithm can fully capture.



The Opportunities of AI for Algeria

The goal is not to see AI as a threat, but as a **strategic tool** serving national development.





UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL

UN Human Rights Council Resolution on AI

14 July 2023

PEOPLE
RIGHTS
TECHNOLOGY
A FAIRER TOMORROW

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

HUMAN
RIGHTS
IN A
DIGITAL AGE

The UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution calling for safeguards and oversight for artificial intelligence.



Protection and Oversight

The international community should take measures to protect people and supervise AI systems..



Transparency

AI systems should be more transparent and understandable.



Data Governance

The collection, use, and deletion of data must be regulated.



Human Rights

AI governance must remain compatible with human rights.

DIGNITY
EQUALITY
JUSTICE
FOR A SUSTAINABLE
FUTURE



A first for the Council:

This was the first time the Human Rights Council examined AI development specifically, after previously addressing new technologies more broadly.

PEOPLE
PLANET
PROGRESS
TOGETHER



The Existing Legal Framework

Algeria did not start from scratch.

SOVEREIGN DATA
A STRONGER ALGERIA
A MORE INCLUSIVE AI

PEOPLE
RIGHTS
DATA
TRUST
FUTURE

01

Law 18-07

of 10 June 2018



Establishes the first rules for the protection of personal data.

It creates the National Authority for the Protection of Personal Data, the **ANPDP**.



02

Law 25-11

of 24 July 2025



Strengthens this foundation.

It establishes **data sovereignty**: the data of Algerian citizens must be stored and processed **on national territory**.



03

Presidential Decree No. 25-320

of 30 December 2025



Goes further.

It establishes **data as a strategic asset of the State** and entrusts the National Center for Digital Services with the centralization of national hosting.



A legal framework that protects data sovereignty

This set of laws provides a solid foundation for the protection and governance of data in Algeria.



Remaining gaps

This framework does not specifically address the rights of individuals subject to an **algorithmic decision**.

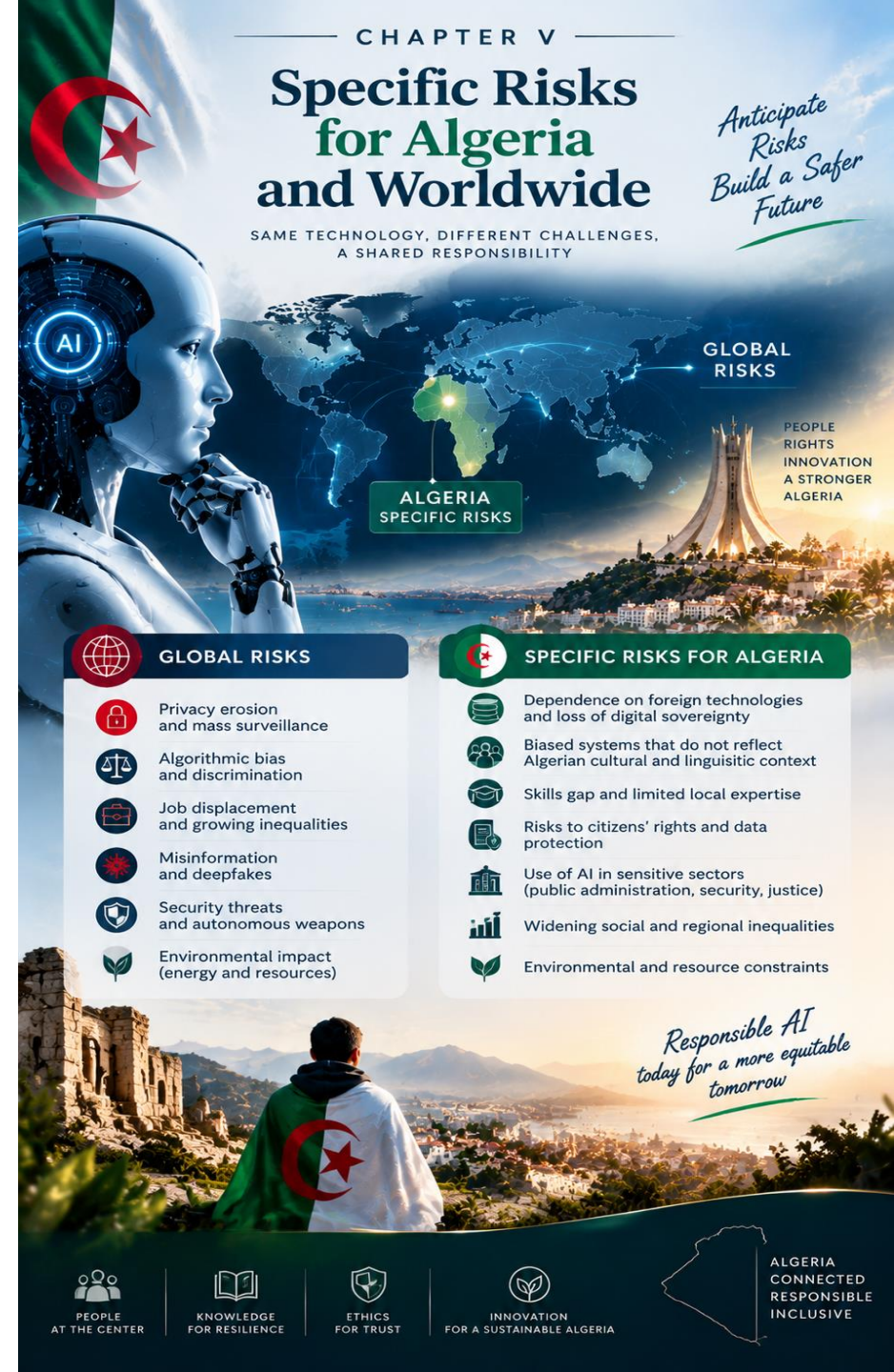
It says nothing about the right to contest an automated decision. It says nothing about the obligation to explain how a scoring, selection or facial recognition system works.

This is where the remaining work lies.



CHAPTER V

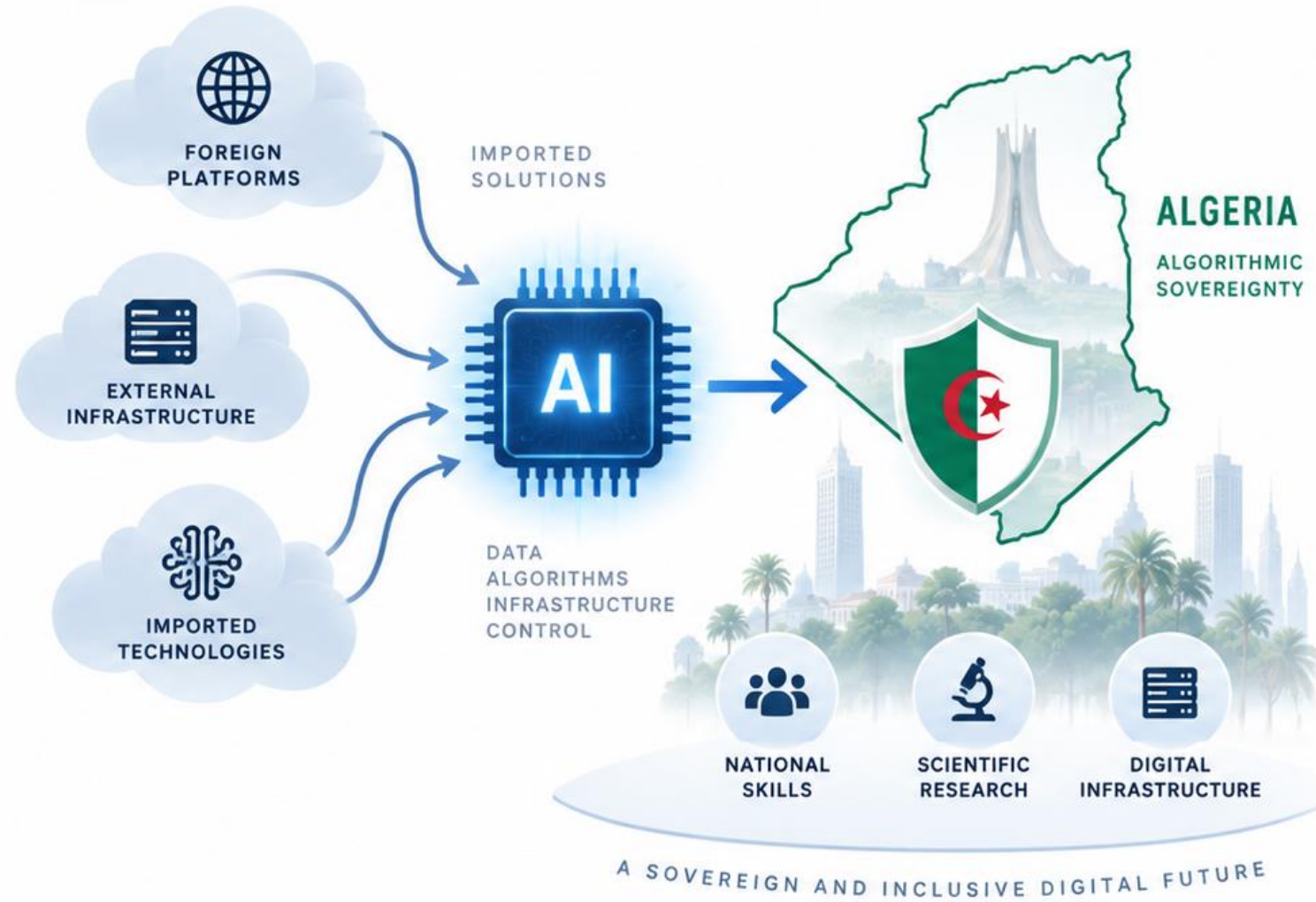
Specific Risks for Algeria and Worldwide



Technological Dependence

Who controls the algorithms?

If critical technologies are imported without local mastery, there is a real risk of **strategic dependence**. Algeria must strengthen its national skills, scientific research, and digital infrastructures to guarantee its algorithmic sovereignty.



Data Protection and the Digital Divide

Protection of Personal Data

The development of AI requires appropriate legal frameworks, stronger cybersecurity, and rigorous data governance.



Digital Divide

Poorly governed AI can increase inequalities between connected citizens and citizens excluded from the digital world. Equitable access to AI becomes a **social right**.



CONNECTED CITIZENS

OPPORTUNITIES
INCLUSION



EXCLUDED CITIZENS

BARRIERS
INEQUALITIES



CHAPTER VI

Towards Responsible AI Governance in Algeria

Pillars 1 & 2: Humanism and Transparency



Pillar 1 — Human-Centered Approach

Technology must **enhance human capabilities**, not **replace human value**. Human beings remain at the center of every decision.



Pillar 2 — Algorithmic Transparency

Develop independent audits, rigorous model documentation, and full traceability of automated decisions.



Pillar 3: Legal Responsibility

ACCOUNTABILITY

—
TRUST

—
FAIRNESS

—
RULE OF LAW



If AI makes an error — who is responsible?



The Developer

Designs, develops and maintains the AI system.



The Company

Deploys the system and is accountable for its use and impact.



The Administration

Sets the rules, supervises and ensures compliance with the law.



The User

Uses the system and must act responsibly and in accordance with its intended purpose.



Human responsibility must never disappear behind the algorithm.
A clear legal framework is essential.

Pillar 4: Training and Digital Culture

Algeria must train a multidisciplinary generation capable of mastering AI across all sectors.

*Talent
for a More
Inclusive Algeria*

1 Engineers



Designing and building AI solutions for a better Algeria.

2 Physicians



Using AI to improve healthcare and save lives.

3 Legal Experts



Ensuring ethical, legal and human rights compliance in the age of AI.

4 Teachers



Building digital skills and critical thinking for future generations.

5 Public Decision-Makers



Using AI to design inclusive policies that serve people and protect rights.

EDUCATION
INNOVATION
INCLUSION
HUMAN RIGHTS
A STRONGER ALGERIA

SKILLS
PEOPLE
RIGHTS
IMPACT



Algerian Radio

Voice of Algeria to the World

NATIONAL NEWS

Baddari Chairs the Second Coordination Meeting on the Implementation of the National Artificial Intelligence Strategy

“ In this regard, it was decided to "train 50,000 AI specialists by 2030," in addition to "preparing the launch of research projects within the framework of national research programs, according to priorities." ”

Mr. Minister

Higher Education

FOR A SMARTER ALGERIA

Pillar 5: A National Framework for Responsible AI

FOR A TRUSTWORTHY AI SERVING PEOPLE IN ALGERIA

*Algeria
for a Human-Centred
and Inclusive AI*

National AI Ethics Committee

Composed of scientists, legal experts, physicians, philosophers, and citizen representatives to ensure multidisciplinary governance.



DIVERSE EXPERTISE • SHARED VALUES • A FAIRER TOMORROW



Algorithmic Impact Assessments

Before any deployment in a sensitive domain — healthcare, justice, security, or public administration — a mandatory impact assessment must be carried out, in line with international recommendations.



CHAPTER VII

Forward-Looking Vision: What AI for Algeria?



Two Possible Models



Model 1 — Technocratic AI

Machines decide. Citizens become data. Transparency disappears. Human beings lose control over their collective destiny.



Model 2 — Humanistic AI

Human beings keep control. AI enhances collective intelligence. Fundamental rights remain a priority in every decision.



This choice is political, legal, and ethical.

It is up to Algerian society to make it consciously.

A STRONGER
ALGERIA
THROUGH
TRUSTWORTHY AI

Historic Opportunities for Algeria

TECHNOLOGY FOR A HEALTHIER, MORE INCLUSIVE AND PROSPEROUS TOMORROW



TALENT
INNOVATION
OPPORTUNITY
SHARED PROGRESS



Improve Healthcare

Assisted diagnosis, personalized medicine, and epidemic prediction.



Modernize Public Administration

Faster, more efficient, and more transparent public services.



Strengthen Education

Adaptive learning, intelligent tutoring, and broader access to knowledge.



Stimulate Innovation

Scientific research, technology startups, and digital sovereignty.

OUR POTENTIAL
A BRIGHTER ALGERIA

PEOPLE
IDEAS
SOLUTIONS
A STRONGER TOMORROW

HUMAN RIGHTS
PEOPLE
DIGNITY
A FAIRER TOMORROW

DIALOGUE
COOPERATION
KNOWLEDGE
SHARED PROGRESS

ALGERIA
FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
IN A DIGITAL AGE



ETHICAL AI
FOR A MORE
HUMAN WORLD

A Central Role for National Human Rights Institutions

PEOPLE • RIGHTS • TECHNOLOGY • SHARED FUTURES



One of the key messages is that national human rights institutions must play **an active role** in the **governance of artificial intelligence**.



Through their missions of **monitoring human rights, advising governments, and promoting accountability**, they can help build AI governance that is genuinely grounded in human rights.



The Arab Network of National Human Rights Institutions should also serve as **a regional platform for cooperation, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building**.



In Algeria, the National Human Rights Council (CNDH) is currently establishing a **working group on AI governance**, bringing together Algerian skills, expertise, and experts.

THE ARAB NETWORK
OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS

For AI governance grounded in human rights, responsibility, and regional cooperation.

STRONGER INSTITUTIONS • BRIGHTER FUTURES

PEOPLE • PARTNERSHIP
REGIONAL SOLUTIONS
LASTING IMPACT

The Fundamental Rule

“ The algorithm must remain a tool in the service of human beings, never a power superior to the human being.

The real question of the 21st century is not:
‘How far can we develop artificial intelligence?’

But rather:
‘How can we develop artificial intelligence that protects our humanity?’

A SAFER
SOCIETY

A FAIRER
WORLD

A MORE
HUMAN
TOMORROW