

# Research Library Reading List September 2026

Each month, the InfoDoc Unit Research Library will select resources on topics related to Globethics 2026 strategic priorities. All items listed in this bibliography are available online, free for download, from the [Globethics Repository](#).

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## Artificial Intelligence Ethics

### AI Frameworks, Policy Documents, Reports, Working Papers, Web Resources

#### AI Frameworks

Council of Europe. 2024. [Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321399). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321399>

*Abstract: The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and human rights, democracy and the rule of law is described as the first-ever international legally binding treaty in this field. Opened for signature on 5 September 2024, it aims to ensure that activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy and the rule of law, while being conducive to technological progress and innovation. The Framework Convention complements existing international standards on human rights, democracy and the rule of law, and aims to fill any legal gaps that may result from rapid technological advances. In order to stand the test of time, the Framework Convention does not regulate technology and is essentially technology-neutral.*

European Union. 2024. [Regulation \(EU\) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence...](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321447)  
Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321447>

*Abstract: The AI Act (Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence) is a comprehensive legal framework which addresses the risks of AI. The AI Act, which entered into force on 1 August 2024, creates a single market and harmonised rules for trustworthy AI in the European Union. It aims to promote innovation and uptake of AI, while addressing potential risks to people's health, safety, and fundamental rights and safeguarding democracy and the rule of law. The adoption of the AI Act marks a major milestone for the EU.*

**Note:** This act has been changed. Current consolidated version: 27/07/2026 is available at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:02024R1689-20260727>

Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). 2019. [\*OECD AI Principles Overview\*](#). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321448>

*Abstract: The OECD AI Principles were initially adopted in 2019 and updated in May 2024. Adherents updated them to consider new technological and policy developments, ensuring they remain robust and fit for purpose. The Principles guide AI actors in their efforts to develop trustworthy AI and provide policymakers with recommendations for effective AI policies. Countries use the OECD AI Principles and related tools to shape policies and create AI risk frameworks, building a foundation for global interoperability between jurisdictions. Today, the European Union, the Council of Europe, the United States, and the United Nations and other jurisdictions use the OECD's definition of an AI system and lifecycle in their legislative and regulatory frameworks and guidance.*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2021. [\*Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence\*](#). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321307>

*Abstract: In November 2021, UNESCO's 193 Member States adopted what has been described as the first global standard on AI ethics: the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence. This Recommendation aims to provide a basis to make AI systems work for the good of humanity, individuals, societies and the environment and ecosystems, and to prevent harm. It also aims at stimulating the peaceful use of AI systems. In addition to the existing ethical frameworks regarding AI around the world, this Recommendation aims to bring a globally accepted normative instrument that focuses not only on the articulation of values and principles, but also on their practical realization, via concrete policy recommendations, with a strong emphasis on inclusion issues of gender equality and protection of the environment and ecosystems. Published in 2022 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.*

## Policy Documents

African Union. 2024. [\*Continental Artificial Intelligence Strategy : Harnessing AI for Africa's Development and Prosperity\*](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321401). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321401>

*Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is more than a technological leap; it's a transformative force reshaping our world. With far-reaching impacts across economics, society, and geopolitics, AI is driving revolutionary changes in healthcare, agriculture, finance, and education. For Africa, AI is a strategic asset pivotal to achieving the aspirations of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It promises to ignite new industries, fuel innovation, and create high-value jobs while preserving and advancing African culture and integration. In a landmark decision, the African Union Executive Council endorsed the Continental AI Strategy during its 45th Ordinary Session in Accra, Ghana, on July 18-19, 2024. This strategy underscores Africa's commitment to an Africa-centric, development-focused approach to AI, promoting ethical, responsible, and equitable practices. The Continental AI Strategy calls for unified national approaches among AU Member States to navigate the complexities of AI-driven change, aiming to strengthen regional and global cooperation and position Africa as a leader in inclusive and responsible AI development.*

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). 2024. [\*ASEAN Guide on AI Governance and Ethics\*](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321400). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321400>

*Abstract: This document serves as a practical guide for organizations in the ASEAN region that seek to design, develop, and deploy traditional artificial intelligence technologies for commercial and non-military or dual-use applications. It aims to promote alignment across ASEAN member states and foster interoperability among AI governance frameworks in different jurisdictions. The guide also provides recommendations for national and regional initiatives that governments can consider to support the responsible design, development, deployment, and governance of AI systems. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam joined ASEAN on 7 January 1984, followed by Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, Cambodia on 30 April 1999, and Timor-Leste on 26 October 2025 making up what is today the eleven Member States of ASEAN.*

El-Enany, Khaled and Doreen Bogdan-Martin. 2026. *[Who Gets to Shape AI's Future? Trust in Artificial Intelligence Will Depend on Whether Countries and Communities Can Have a Meaningful Say in Its Development and Use](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321452)*. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321452>

*Abstract: The debate around frontier AI has become a test of public trust. The question is no longer simply how powerful these technologies will become. It is how they can be developed and governed in ways that people and countries can trust, understand and help shape. Action on this cannot be postponed. AI is already changing how children and adults learn, how people communicate and find and produce information, how artists create and how public services reach citizens.*

European Union. 2018. *[General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321405)*. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321405>

*Abstract: The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a comprehensive European Union data privacy law that took effect on May 25, 2018. It regulates how companies worldwide collect, use, and protect the personal data of EU residents, giving individuals strict control over their information under threat of heavy fines.*

*[G20 Ministerial Statement on Trade and Digital Economy](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321403)*. 2019. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321403>

*Abstract : This communiqué summarizes the outcomes of the G20 Ministerial Meeting on Trade and Digital Economy held in Tsukuba, Japan, on 8–9 June 2019, bringing together G20 members, invited partner countries, and international organizations. The meeting emphasized the importance of international trade and investment as drivers of global economic growth, productivity, innovation, employment, and development. Participants recognized the transformative potential of digital technologies to create new economic opportunities while also presenting significant challenges. As the first G20 meeting to convene Trade and Digital Economy Ministers jointly, it provided a platform to explore the growing interconnection between trade and the digital economy. Ministers discussed collaborative approaches to harnessing digital innovation, technological transformation, globalization, trade, and investment to support the development of a sustainable, inclusive, and innovative global society, while respecting differing national priorities, needs, and circumstances.*

## Reports

*G7 Hiroshima Process on Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): Towards a G7 Common Understanding on Generative AI: Report Prepared for the 2023 Japanese G7 Presidency and the G7 Digital and Tech Working Group.* 2023. Published by OECD. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321402>

*Abstract: In May 2023, G7 Leaders identified topics for discussion in the Hiroshima Artificial Intelligence (AI) Process and called for an early stocktaking of opportunities and challenges related to generative AI. This report presents the results of a questionnaire to G7 members developed to support the stocktaking and help guide G7 discussions on common policy priorities about generative AI. It also provides a brief overview of the development of generative AI over time and across countries. The report and questionnaire results represent a snapshot in time: they are indicative of trends identified in the first half of 2023 in a rapidly evolving area of technology. The report helped inform and structure discussions of the G7 Hiroshima AI Process.*

Stanford University Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence. 2026. *Artificial Intelligence Index Report 2025.* Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321300>

*Abstract: The 2025 Index is one of the most comprehensive to date and arrives at an important moment, as AI's influence across society, the economy, and global governance continues to intensify. New in the 2025 report, are in-depth analyses of the evolving landscape of AI hardware, novel estimates of inference costs, and new analyses of AI publication and patenting trends. There is also the introduction of fresh data on corporate adoption of responsible AI practices, along with expanded coverage of AI's growing role in science and medicine. The AI Index offers one of the most comprehensive, data-driven views of artificial intelligence. Recognized as a trusted resource by global media, governments, and leading companies, the AI Index equips policymakers, business leaders, and the public with rigorous, objective insights into AI's technical progress, economic influence, and societal impact.*

United Nations. 2026. [Preliminary Report of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI: Evidence-Based Assessment of Opportunities, Risks and Impacts of Artificial Intelligence](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321386). 2026. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321386>

*Abstract: The Preliminary Report of the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI: Evidence-based assessment of opportunities, risks and impacts of AI, published in July 2026, is a first-of-its-kind independent scientific assessment of the capabilities, emerging opportunities and risks of artificial intelligence. The Panel, composed of independent scientists and experts from all 5 UN regions, outlines trends in AI. Its central warning: current safeguards cannot keep pace with the growth of AI's capabilities. It identifies a crucial evidence challenge for decision-makers around the world: policymakers need scientific evidence to effectively govern AI, but by the time the evidence is clear, it may be too late to act on it. In the report, the Panel outlines its findings across seven key domains: AI science, advances & trajectories; Societal applications: science, health, education & agriculture; Economic implications; Security, systems & environmental implications; Human rights, information & democracy; Cultural & individual flourishing, autonomy and child safety; Management, governance & reliability. This Preliminary Report marks the beginning of the Panel's work. The Panel will continue to deepen its evidence base through consultations, engagement with the scientific community, and thematic briefs on emerging or fast-moving issues.*

United Nations General Assembly. 11 March 2024. [Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems for Sustainable Development. Resolution A/78/L.49](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321404). New York: United Nations. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321404>

*Abstract: The UN General Assembly in March 2024, adopted a landmark resolution on the promotion of "safe, secure and trustworthy" artificial intelligence (AI) systems that will also benefit sustainable development for all. Adopting a United States-led draft resolution without a vote, the Assembly also highlighted the respect, protection and promotion of human rights in the design, development, deployment and the use of AI. The text was "co-sponsored" or backed by more than 120 other Member States. The General Assembly also recognized AI systems' potential to accelerate and enable progress towards reaching the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.*

## Working Papers

Globethics Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean. Editor Gálvez

Callirgos, Paola. 2026. *A Fair, Sovereign and Inclusive AI Governance : Perspectives and Recommendations from Civil Society and Academia in Latin America and the Caribbean in the Framework of the Third Ministerial and High-Level Summit on AI Ethics in LAC, Ahead of the United Nations Global Dialogue on AI Governance.*

Regional Position Paper. Accessed September 29, 2026. URI:  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321380>

*Abstract: Civil society organizations and academic institutions from Latin America and the Caribbean presented a collective contribution to the first United Nations Global Dialogue on AI Governance, drawing on years of work at the intersection of technology, human rights and democracy. Reflecting the region's cultural and linguistic diversity, deep inequalities, and historically peripheral role in shaping the global digital economy, the document argues that AI governance will be legitimate and effective only if it is inclusive in its design, grounded in human rights, oriented toward sustainable development, and responsive to the realities, capacities, and priorities of different regions. Developed through a broad regional consultation process involving 30 organizations and institutions from ten countries, coordinated by the Globethics Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, the document situates its recommendations within key regional and international frameworks, including the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, OECD Principles, United Nations resolutions, and other human rights-based governance instruments.*

*Note : This position paper is also available in Spanish under the title: Una Gobernanza de La IA Justa, Soberana e Inclusiva : Perspectivas y Recomendaciones de La Sociedad Civil y La Academia de América Latina y El Caribe En El Marco de La Tercera Cumbre Ministerial y de Altas Autoridades Sobre La Ética de La IA En ALC Con Miras al Diálogo Global Sobre La Gobernanza de La IA de Las Naciones Unidas. 2026. URI:*  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321381>

## Web Resources

Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). 2026. [Catalogue of Tools and Metrics for Trustworthy AI](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321450). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321450>

*Abstract: These tools and metrics are designed to help AI actors develop and use trustworthy AI systems and applications that respect human rights and are fair, transparent, explainable, robust, secure and safe. A tool is defined as an instrument, method or resource that can be leveraged to facilitate the implementation of the OECD AI Principles (e.g. toolkits to check for biases, robustness, risk management guidelines or educational material linked to AI systems). Tools can be used in different contexts and for different use cases.*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2026. [AI Readiness Assessment Methodology: A Tool for Countries to Assess Their Readiness to Develop and Deploy AI Ethically and Responsibly](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321467). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321467>

*Abstract: The AI Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM) enables countries to turn the UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of AI into action. It provides a clear, detailed picture of how prepared a country is to govern AI responsibly, highlighting strengths and revealing where institutions, rules, or capacities may need to be strengthened. The RAM enables countries to understand their preparedness across different dimensions of the AI ecosystem, identify governance gaps, and strengthen the foundations for more inclusive and responsible AI systems. This analysis also enables UNESCO to better tailor its support to national needs, strengthening countries' ability to build more ethical AI ecosystems.*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2026. [Empowering CSOs to Lead the Way in Advancing AI Ethics: Online Course](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321453). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI: <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321453>

*Abstract: This flagship capacity-building course, designed specifically for civil society actors, equips participants with the knowledge, skills and confidence to engage critically with AI technologies and their societal implications. The pilot cohort ran over six weeks, from 6 April to 15 May 2026, with more than 30 civil society organisations from Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. This learning experience is practice-oriented, combining self-paced videos that make complex AI concepts accessible, live interactive webinars with leading experts, an online forum that builds a lasting community of practice across regions, and a capstone project through which participants apply their learning to a real advocacy challenge aligned with global AI policy processes.*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2026.  
[Global AI Ethics and Governance Observatory : A Platform for Knowledge, Expert  
Insights, and Good Practices on the Ethics and Governance of Artificial  
Intelligence](https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321466). Accessed September 29, 2026. URI:  
<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/4321466>

*Abstract: The aim of the Observatory is to provide a global resource for policymakers, regulators, academics, the private sector and civil society to find solutions to the most pressing challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence. The Observatory showcases information about the readiness of countries to adopt AI ethically and responsibly. It also hosts the AI Ethics and Governance Lab, which gathers contributions, impactful research, toolkits and good practices across a range of issues related to AI ethics, governance, responsible innovation, standards, institutional capacities, generative AI, and neurotechnologies.*