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The International Governance of Artificial Intelligence: Forecasting Cooperation Opportunities for Morocco

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is currently experiencing global success, and its emerging applications have sparked significant debates and discussions about its benefits. AI, as a relatively recent human innovation, offers numerous opportunities to enhance human life and refine decision-making capabilities. Consequently, it has also imposed from its dark side, a set of threats and dangers affecting several vital and essential areas. The evidence indicates that we are facing a well-structured order of growing dangers and problems, which takes advantage of the lack of international institutional consensus on these potentials and also the absence of cooperation and collaboration among the owners and handlers of this technology. While several growing paradigms of governance and interstate cooperation have yet

to achieve the goal of governing, appropriating, regulating, and organizing the uses of AI. The gaps in this multiple interest situation contribute to the proliferation of dangerous potentials and harmful uses, especially against the stability and security of the internal order of states. In our study, we want to explore the potential dangers of AI for developing countries, especially for the security domain in Morocco, if this field remains outside of jurisdictions and regulations. Also, we gone explore the opportunities for this essential actors, and how they can engage in the governance and organization of this new technology to reap several advantages and benefits and minimize inconvenient, rather than leaving this area totally opened and in the hands of irresponsible actors.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Governance, Security, International Relations, States, Privet Sector, Public Policy

1. Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) has quickly transitioned from a supportive tool designed to enhance daily tasks to a transformative force capable of reshaping societies on a global scale. Although AI continues to offer unprecedented benefits in fields such as health, education, and economic development, its misuse has exposed humanity to significant risks, including the sophistication of cyberattacks, the support of misinformation campaigns, and the contribution to activities of social instability. This duality underscores the urgency of developing effective governance frameworks to maximize the benefits of AI while mitigating its harms.

The generative power of AI is increasingly being exploited for malicious purposes, amplifying societal vulnerabilities. Hackers exploit AI to conduct sophisticated cyberattacks that undermine the economic stability of states, private entities, and the integrity of individuals (Oberhaus, 2023) ^[27]. Similarly, malicious actors use AI tools to infiltrate financial markets, steal trade secrets, and manipulate stock information (Wain, 2023). Beyond economic threats, AI poses challenges to social cohesion by enabling the spread of misinformation and destabilizing public trust through manipulated communication networks (Mosley, 2023) ^[24].

These challenges are exacerbated by the absence of a unified international governance framework capable of addressing the transnational nature of AI-related risks. Without a concerted effort to regulate the development and deployment of AI, the technology could exacerbate linguistic inequalities, disrupt financial systems, and deepen social divisions and political instability. Addressing these issues requires proactive engagement from all stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, private sector actors, and civil society, to ensure that the development of AI aligns with the broader interests of humanity.

This article focuses on Morocco's unique position in the global AI landscape and explores opportunities for international

cooperation to shape effective AI governance strategies. By examining the limitations of the current international system and identifying alternative governance models, we propose a multifaceted approach to mitigate the risks associated with AI. This includes promoting collaboration among different stakeholders and establishing a comprehensive regulatory framework tailored to the needs and aspirations of Morocco. The urgency of this vision cannot be overstated. As AI continues to advance at an unprecedented pace, it is imperative to anticipate its impacts and develop robust mechanisms to protect societal interests. This article aims to contribute to the growing discourse on AI governance by offering perspectives and concrete recommendations to guide Morocco's engagement in international cooperation for AI governance.

2. Context of the literature review and hypothesis

In light of this concerning situation, studies on the potentially disastrous effects of AI, particularly those used against official institutions such as states and their affiliated organizations, have not yet taken seriously the impacts that AI can have on the overall security of a state or the existence and continuity of a vital public or private entity. For the moment, studies on the potential drawbacks of AI are not yet widespread, as they remain the privilege of a few key organizations and international institutions.

These studies suffer, in addition to their rarity, from a lack of power to compel actors in the international system to adopt their guidelines and instructions for the ethical use of AI. Moreover, this new AI governance system currently risks being in disagreement on several issues surrounding this new technology, more than the fragmentation of agendas, especially in the private sector, as well as the clash of visions regarding the regulation of domestic laws, complicating the situation instead of providing a solid foundation to unify the international debate, limiting the potential drawbacks of this emerging technology (Dafoe, 2018) ^[8].

This situation fosters the emergence of new paradigms of pragmatic governance in the absence of a unifying interstate system that aligns ethics and the uses of AI while guaranteeing the rights of the international community (Taeihagh, 2021) ^[35]. On this subject, we have observed the growth of studies encouraging actors in the international system not to wait for the international maturity of the debate on the requirements and obligations of AI systems, and to adopt special scenarios of regional, or even local or private, governance when disagreement continues to characterize the situation. The European Union takes into account these regional attempts to regulate AI, motivated by the demands of innovation and the sovereignty principles of its members (Janssen *et al.*, 2020) ^[14], believing that through these regulations and legislations, it can enhance security and consolidate fundamental rights before building the future of AI at the continental level (European Commission, 2024).

The EU believes that, beyond usage requirements, commitments imposed on providers of this technology for vital services, compliance of AI services with EU sovereignty requirements, etc., it is necessary to establish a European AI governance body, supported by national entities dedicated to managing and administering relevant issues (European Commission, 2024).

The challenges of AI governance at the international level

are prompting states to adopt much more pragmatic processes instead of waiting for an international consensus on practices and unacceptable risks of AI use. At this level, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is pushing China to develop its own doctrine and specific approach to the regulation and governance of AI technology. In this regard, China expresses its concerns about the drawbacks of advanced AI systems and attempts to address these issues through its vision of AI, (ignoring the European perspective on AI and fundamental rights) in line with its own particular interests, notably internal control and surveillance, as well as the stability and security of the political system (Sheehan, 2024) ^[32].

We observe that the Chinese paradigm, by neglecting the primacy of individual freedoms, bases its particularity in AI governance on security and mass control requirements, in addition to other geopolitical and strategic fears of China towards its competitors and rivals, mainly the United States. The latter, which also engages in specific processes of regulating the use of AI technologies based on market principles and the free flow of knowledge and investments, risks paralyzing the international cooperation system around AI due to the pace of technological innovation it adopts, imposing a very high geopolitical and technological pace compared to competitors and all other AI users worldwide. The American model recommends consolidating individual achievements by limiting the drawbacks of AI, such as the protection and respect of privacy, the cybersecurity of AI systems, the prohibition of unacceptable uses, and finally, the effective promotion and support of AI governance initiatives and the promotion of international cooperation in this field (Szczepański, 2024).

These multiple calls for the development of AI governance frameworks encourage several other entities and actors to follow processes that serve particular interests rather than those that impose respect for the law and fundamental rights. However, this pragmatism surrounding AI governance seems to be flexible for these actors and provides preliminary responses to several challenges and issues of this emerging technology, rather than waiting for consent at the level of international bodies that are still unable to impose their visions and orientations regarding older social phenomena.

Here, Morocco, as a country whose indicators show an increasing openness to AI applications and their infiltration into all areas of life, is a country whose legal system has not yet succeeded in successfully regulating the potential advances of AI and its unforeseen impacts on security, stability, freedoms, justice, and the economy. How should it define this phenomenon, and on what epistemological basis should the Moroccan authorities begin and act to make decisions fully aligned with the accumulations of AI governance at the international level, while respecting the particularities of Moroccan society? Moreover, how will the decision-makers of this project leverage the lessons learned from individual attempts to create an adaptable and flexible framework for AI governance?

3. A brief analysis of the internal situation in Morocco

In recent years, Morocco has made notable progress in the development of AI technology, positioning itself as a regional leader in AI ethics and governance. The government has actively worked to establish frameworks for the responsible use of AI, aligning with global standards set

by organizations like UNESCO. In fact, Morocco was one of the first countries to adopt UNESCO's recommendations on AI ethics, which focus on transparency, fairness, and human rights in the development and deployment of AI systems (Benabbou, 2024) ^[3]. The Minister Delegate in charge of Digital Transition and Administrative Reform, under Ghita Mezzour, has undertaken various initiatives to promote innovation and economic growth through AI. This includes the creation of research and development centers in cities like Oujda, Rabat, and Fes, which focus on advancements in AI and their practical applications. Moreover, the country is also working on creating an ethical AI system that would guide its development in various sectors, ensuring that the integration of AI into Moroccan society remains beneficial, inclusive, and transparent (Map, 2023).

To further strengthen its AI infrastructure, Morocco is considering the creation of a National AI Governance Agency, which would serve as a key institution to coordinate and oversee AI policies and ensure they align with both national priorities and international standards. This ongoing development of AI regulation signals Morocco's commitment not only to integrating AI technologies but also to ensuring they are deployed responsibly, with a focus on ethics and the protection of fundamental rights.

4. Why should Morocco establish its own AI governance system?

The development of AI is part of the global advancement of technologies on a worldwide scale; we are actually facing a technological revolution where creativity and innovation have reached an exceptional level. From now on, in terms of creativity and production in law, regulations, frameworks, governance, and procedures, we are still far from catching up in this race (Medias24, 2024). This delay is no longer the case for Morocco; on the contrary, most countries in the world suffer from these shortcomings and the lack of efforts in parallel fields to frame, define, and predict the societal impacts of these innovations. However, this should serve as motivation for the country to acquire the necessary skills to oversee AI-related activities and prohibit associated illegal practices.

The process of establishing a plan or strategy to regulate the use, exploitation, and development of AI applications is not just a matter of analysis and debate. On the contrary, it is a national project that requires the integration of several aspects and the coordination of various policies and planning, as well as the unification of efforts and multisectoral capacities. The financial aspect, for example, is a major element in this process, as updating institutions and establishments to support such a phenomenon is incredibly colossal compared to their still modest budgets. The budget of the federal government of the United States alone, not counting the tens of billions of dollars from the private sector for this national project, exceeds four billion dollars between 2023 and 2024 (The White House, 2024).

China, in turn, has spent more than seventy billion dollars since 2017 to achieve its goals in the development and governance of AI technologies (Center for Security and Emerging Technologies, 2024). The EU also has its vision for the appropriation of the keys to this emerging technology and has established an AI strategy for its objectives, accompanied by a colossal budget that exceeds one hundred

billion dollars (European Commission, 2020) ^[12]. Iran and Israel, as nations seeking to harness the potential of this technology, are investing colossal budgets and consider the potentials of AI as a critical and strategic domain (Microsoft Report, 2024).

This in terms of funding, and it demonstrates that we are facing a situation where AI represents a strategic and vital challenge for the development and growth of modern states and societies. And so, prove to us that we are facing a field that requires specific considerations from decision-makers and all other stakeholders. Moreover, the idea reinforces the obligation to invest in this field and to understand how much it costs us if we choose to ignore investment in this emerging field. However, the lesson for Morocco is that the field of AI is very important for the state due to the development and growth potentials it offers, and on the other hand, it shows that even states that invest colossal budgets do so not only with the idea of leveraging the potentials of AI but also to benefit from its enormous advantages. However, participating and competing in this field to benefit and ensure a stable situation is, for these states, an obligation and a strategic necessity (Schmidt, 2022) ^[30].

In Morocco, the debate around the potentials of AI is still in its early stages, which should now steer the discussion towards the optimal exploitation of national capacities to achieve the objectives that serve the strategic ambitions of the nation in this field. On this subject, we believe that, due to our inability to keep up with this frenetic pace and the competition that has transformed the field of AI into a theater of rivalries and political and strategic confrontations, this will negatively impact national and regional regulatory and governance processes.

We should start from the available capabilities as well as the local specificities when developing a plan for AI development and governance in Morocco. So, if in terms of funding, we do not have the same capabilities as the countries we mentioned as examples for venturing into the field of AI, we cannot achieve the same objectives either. At the organizational and institutional level, we have also observed that Morocco holds a specific and negative status at the regional and international levels; however, it can leverage this to improve its positioning in the field of AI. We are far from sharing our ambitions and objectives in our region and with our neighbors due to the fact that the Arab Maghreb Union is still paralyzed and cannot discuss such issues or find common collective answers or reorganize dynamics according to the profiles of its members (Gomart, 2015) ^[13].

We know that this situation fosters among Moroccan decision-makers and the elite a desire for alignment primarily with pragmatic and individual orientations that have long preferred the management and administration of the nation's strategic issues outside the arenas of regional international organizations. This concept among the decision-making elite in Morocco takes advantage of the opportunities offered by these individual processes that invest in bilateral and trilateral relations to achieve notable diplomatic objectives, away from traditional negotiation frameworks and discussions. That is why we believe that Morocco should follow the same paths as current diplomacy and try to invest the will to participate in the international debate on AI governance, rather than waiting for the renewal of regional organizations and, at the same time,

avoiding the slowness and delays of international organizations (Morocco World News, 2024) ^[23].

As in certain areas, cooperation and collaboration must take different and intercontinental paths, leveraging the differences between AI actors at the international level to gain advantages for the country. The fact that we believe the paradigms currently advocated by the various AI actors will sometimes produce concessions among these actors, which Morocco can benefit from to enhance its knowledge and positioning in the field of AI.

4.1 Diplomatic opportunism, in the service of cooperation and collaboration in AI governance.

We have observed that the colossal budgets allocated to development programs and the advancement of AI technologies have significantly improved the positioning of states and private entities interested in this field, as well as strengthened the monopoly of these actors over their competitors. However, this has not helped the international community make progress in the areas of governance, regulation, and accountability regarding AI as a technology that, through certain applications, continues to serve criminal intentions. AI currently plays a significant role in executing harmful strategies and criminal activities, with criminals in the digital space exploiting the generative potentials of AI to enhance their phishing activities. AI is also increasingly demonstrating unprecedented capabilities to accelerate cyberattacks against individuals' assets, manipulate financial markets (Brundage *et al.*, 2018) ^[6]. Disinformation, deep fakes, and manipulation for political and strategic reasons, among others, are also predominant activities currently used to destabilize entire societies. This goes beyond credit card theft for online purchases or the diversion of personal information for traditional criminal purposes (Nørskov & Jensen, 2021) ^[26].

The fact that these practices continue to exist is due to the regulatory and governance frameworks not yet having developed deterrent characteristics in the face of the rapid evolution of technologies in general and AI technologies in particular, imposing a continual distancing of innovation from legal frameworks. The rise of autonomous AI applications and systems, which claim to use response methods free from the constraints and obligations of the law, the competition between states and private actors that undermines stakeholders' trust in accountability processes, etc., makes it difficult to predict all consequences and effects and raises several other questions about the effectiveness of discussions and debates, particularly intergovernmental ones, regarding the global governance of AI technologies (Zaidan & Ibrahim, 2024) ^[40].

For this reason, we are trying to promote other cooperation processes and invent new avenues of collaboration. These pathways stipulate the multiplication of diplomatic partners who are not of the same nature, a paradigm that prioritizes only those who will add value to the file or the cause being negotiated. For clarity, Morocco should not only strengthen its relations with the states or groups with which it is traditionally associated, but also invite leading companies, think tanks, non-state organizations, and all other groups related to the cause under negotiation to collaborate on a Moroccan internal framework for AI.

It is crucial to add that the states of the Arab League or the Arab Maghreb Union are not yet concerned with this type of issue, and it is therefore essential for us to seize the

opportunities offered by other states, even if they are no longer our neighbors or historical partners. There are numerous examples where Morocco has effectively managed its response to international strategic issues, without basing its decisions on the expectations of international organizations (Smith & Doe, 2023) ^[33].

5. The multiplication of actors and the diversification of collaboration

5.1 The private sector as a new global partner

5.1.1 The potential for cooperation between technology companies and AI

Private companies, particularly those at the forefront of AI, are also invited to collaborate and cooperate for good governance and AI regulation. Morocco, in this regard, is expected to find the necessary and relevant legal frameworks for cooperation and collaboration with these entities. Leading companies in the field of technology in general, and in AI technology in particular, demonstrate better experience not only in terms of technical progress but also in technological innovation. Nevertheless, they leverage their R&D capabilities and prestigious groups of scientists to also conduct relevant studies and notable directions in the field of AI governance (Bahoo *et al.*, 2023) ^[2].

These entities are currently participating in these processes in collaboration with certain states and reflect a notable level in this regard, particularly in the field of consultation and legal support (Aldoseri *et al.*, 2023) ^[1]. These companies assist states in certain situations to improve participation and access to essential technologies, as well as their positioning in the international debate on governance and regulation in the technological sectors and the harmonization of technological advancements globally with national legal frameworks (Parliamentarians for Global Action, 2024). Facebook, X, Google, etc., as highly reputable technology companies, have been engaging in similar processes for some time, leveraging their potential to develop specific relationships with states and other entities—including non-state actors—outside the traditional frameworks of international law (Zhang & Li, 2023) ^[41]. These technology giants have their own processes in terms of cyber diplomacy and are increasingly contributing to global debates on the governance of the technology sector, having succeeded in developing their own technology governance initiatives (Bremmer, 2024).

Morocco should invest its potential in its favor and develop close relationships with these private sector actors to benefit from their expertise in refining its work on AI governance or in the field of technology in general. It should also take into account the power of these private entities, particularly in diplomatic matters, and how they can, in certain circumstances, sway the situation in their favor. Morocco should not focus its cooperation processes solely on these private entities; on the contrary, there are numerous opportunities to explore in order to finally serve the interests of the nation.

5.1.2 Think tanks, as partners for a technological public policy

Think tanks or prestigious research centers that leverage their potential to recruit international researchers can conduct cutting-edge research on any cause. These think tanks are now essential partners in the production and invention of public policies in various fields and help states better understand and address contemporary issues that

challenge human life. They can also support development and growth efforts in certain regions of the world thanks to the efficiency and quality of the studies they conduct, which in these cases inform and guide public policies and global strategies of certain states (Yamamoto, 2008) ^[39].

By leveraging the experiences and contributions of these organizations as well as their expertise in partnerships with state actors and international organizations at the global level, particularly in security governance, environmental issues, health, etc., we can take advantage of this expertise and redirect their efforts towards collaborations and contributions for the development of a national AI governance strategy. It is therefore necessary to strengthen partnerships with these stakeholders and benefit from their studies and research, particularly those specialized in technology governance studies (McDonald *et al.*, 2020) ^[20].

5.1.3 Other specific initiatives to encourage

The global political system currently contains a multitude of significant actors and entities at the level of international relations. On the other hand, although these actors in question do not yet hold an official status in international law as key actors in international relations, they increasingly serve as counterweights that influence and shape the international landscape around various causes and issues. If international corporations are an essential part of this range of actors that influence international relations, international politics, and diplomacy, civil society and individuals are also factors to consider (Scholte, 2002) ^[31].

5.1.4 Civil society

The proposals from civil society in the field of international governance are valuable, and their recommendations and consultations often form the basis of the official decisions of the international community regarding a phenomenon or issue under study. The fact that these organizations can also be affected by the potential negative impacts of AI, they leverage their networks and proximity to scientific communities to escape this situation and conduct prestigious studies and contributions on all issues that complicate the international cycle (United Nations Report, 2023) ^[37].

Taking into account the new situation of these entities at the level of international relations promotes dialogue and openness with various other actors, and they can, depending on their expertise, particularly their experiences in conflict and war zones, the monitoring of state practices and policies directly related to individuals and their privacy (Narayan & Chaney, 2024) ^[25], and finally their contributions in the practices of contesting and reserving international AI governance practices that appear illegal, unjust, and do not serve equality (Beth, 2023) ^[4].

This recommendation is not intended to centralize the country's vision around unique relationships with foreign or international organizations. From now on, on the contrary, to give a new impetus to efforts aimed at developing relational and collaborative capacities, according to an interactional paradigm that combines foreign expertise with internal organizations, basing governance concepts on the nation's specificities and values.

5.1.5 Individuals

The individual also holds an important place in international debates surrounding issues and causes that concern the international community, and the influence that individuals currently exert is immense due to the potential of technologies (Jungherr, 2023) ^[15]. These individuals can currently influence opinions or even official positions on an

internal or international cause, and they can also play a very important role in raising awareness and developing public consciousness regarding the drawbacks of AI and the need for regulations and jurisdictions surrounding it (Domin, 2024) ^[9]. The individuals we see as capable of making a difference are influencers whom we believe can easily help raise awareness in society and promote understanding of the issues and challenges of AI at the local level. The influencers in question can also serve by leveraging their societal position, government efforts aimed at regulating and governing a field that continuously generates unforeseen impacts on modern societies. In the same vein, these individuals can leverage their network of relationships to launch awareness campaigns around the safe and confident use of AI technologies (Kort *et al.*, 2016) ^[16].

In addition to the above, Morocco can leverage these influencers to help clarify its AI governance paradigm for citizens and all other concerned entities. These private actors can help the state consolidate its vision through events organized online or in person, which can offer better opportunities to promote this official vision of AI governance. This can be achieved by integrating these individuals into specific advisory programs, organizing summits and colloquia, or other forms of communication to advocate for the official vision of AI governance. To consolidate this vision, we recommend that Moroccan policymakers and authorities provide these influential individual actors with the means and tools necessary to organize conferences, summits, or other similar communication activities to defend Morocco's position and AI governance in general. We believe that this type of cooperation strengthens trust and transparency within Moroccan society regarding the measures adopted and also reinforces the position of the Moroccan vision at the local and regional levels. The role of individuals in this debate is no longer limited to awareness activities; they can also serve as a force for suggestion and recommendation by referring to the need to incorporate individual concerns such as ethical requirements, human rights, and freedoms (Srivastava, 2024) ^[18].

6. Conclusion

States should change their paradigm regarding their interpretations and management of technological challenges, particularly those related to AI. Morocco, as a member of the international intergovernmental community, should also rethink its traditional approaches by promising openness, inclusivity, and adaptability to better address the emerging issues of AI governance. This includes redefining national strategies and revising public policies in various sectors and areas to limit the potential risks of this technology and to benefit as much as possible from its development and growth potentials.

To achieve this objective, Morocco must overcome the fragmentation situation in the international system regarding several causes, particularly the causes of regulation and governance of technologies. This weakness in institutionalizing debates and initiatives aimed at strengthening accountability, transparency, and trust generates more risks and disadvantages and weakens the international system. This situation strengthens the position of malevolence and gives criminals the opportunity to further exploit the potentials of AI to achieve their criminal objectives, intensify the cyber threat, and promote social

instability. To maintain trust in the economic system and strengthen the stability of the social order, and to enforce internal rights and regulations, including the frameworks that organize society, Morocco must base its actions to achieve the targeted objectives for regulating AI on a mixed and open model that takes into account global expertise and various inter-state interactions, even beyond UN initiatives, in order to establish a governance model that adapts to national requirements and realities.

Within the framework of the partnership with the private sector, Morocco should strengthen its vision by consolidating legal and operational frameworks that facilitate cooperation beyond traditional frameworks with key actors in the international system, placing greater importance on technology companies as significant players. Private sector actors should not be solely business-oriented; we hope to engage companies that also operate in research and governance as well as in the use of AI. The examples to consolidate our opinion are numerous and can serve as examples of expertise in collaborative innovation, such as agreements with global technology giants in the field of AI. This type of cooperation will help Morocco develop a specific paradigm based on expertise and knowledge, which will allow the country to easily integrate into international efforts regarding AI governance and its secure uses. However, it is necessary to take into consideration the specific interests and profiles of these private entities that we seek to introduce into this process, which Moroccan decision-makers should be alarmed and aware of. We are trying, through this latter idea, not only to alert decision-makers but also to make their collaborations public and, more specifically, transparent and aligned with local and national objectives and specificities.

In addition to private companies, research centers and academic institutes should be at the forefront of Morocco's concerns in order to benefit from their academic and scientific legacies in the field of AI governance. These global and local think tanks hold a very important intellectual capital that we should exploit in the form of collaborative scientific and academic projects addressing the questions we seek to resolve. In this regard, well-known centers and institutes on the international stage or guided by recognized experts and professionals should be specifically targeted due to their successes and their participation in the development of planning and public and strategic policies for certain states and in sensitive areas. By leveraging their R&D expertise, the entities in question can bring immense benefits to the design of AI governance in Morocco. However, Moroccan policymakers should not concentrate all their efforts on foreign centers and should give more opportunities to local initiatives that also meet national requirements, thus avoiding dependence on these foreign institutions despite their unparalleled expertise on global issues and challenges.

We also concluded that Morocco should prioritize civil society and organizations that gather and represent citizens to contribute to discussions related to AI and its societal dimension. The presence of these groups can ensure that the processes adopted during negotiations with foreign actors are aligned with the requirements and specificities of Moroccan society, such as ethical, cultural, or moral values, etc. In addition to considering them as partners, Morocco should grant a respectful position to these organizations due to their roles in raising awareness and developing public

policies related to AI risks within society. Strengthening the dialogue between these entities and the Moroccan government, Morocco can gain several advantages in favor of improving the alignment of citizen engagement with the initiatives planned in the field of AI.

In this sense, it should be added that the involvement of influential personalities who are no longer connected to the groups we have discussed is appropriate. But, they practice direct appeasements on their societies. The role of these influential individuals is also increasingly recognized globally due to their contributions to shaping public opinion and their influence against official policies related to such societal issues. In this regard, Morocco will benefit if it manages to engage these influential individuals to promote a policy, mobilize support for such a decision, or explain a strategy for the use and activities of AI. This vision that we recommend, in which actors of different natures must participate to consolidate Morocco's vision in the field of AI governance, will undoubtedly foster a culture of responsibility, innovation, and respect for internal rules and regulations.

After presenting our approach regarding the cooperation and collaboration that we hope Morocco will adopt to meet the requirements of AI use and governance, we add that this trajectory is not perfect and, in turn, adds challenges and issues concerning the responsibility and obligation of these entities before the law and the likelihood of conflicts of interest. Private companies prioritize economic and financial interests, and think tanks can deviate from scientific and academic objectivity for various reasons, while individuals may ultimately be influenced by opposing opinions and miss the common goal of establishing robust AI governance structures. In this regard, Morocco should finally consider how to limit these influences and ensure the independence of decisions, ethical requirements, and national interest.

In this aspect of attention and caution to go beyond the limits of our approach, Morocco should finally take into consideration the geopolitical and strategic realities surrounding these partnerships, as partnerships within regional organizations (the Arab Maghreb Union and the Arab League) remain slow and limited and lack coherence with national objectives and interests. Finally, we emphasize our guidelines that Morocco should follow to achieve a favorable position in the debates related to AI governance, going beyond regional alliances and traditional partnerships, and prioritizing diversified collaborations with technologically advanced nations, specialized state and non-state organizations, private sectors, and individuals to give a specific boost to Morocco's participation in the arenas of AI governance.

Finally, we emphasize our guidelines that Morocco should follow to achieve a favorable position in the debates related to AI governance, going beyond regional alliances and traditional partnerships, and prioritizing diversified collaborations with technologically advanced nations, specialized state and non-state organizations, private sectors, and individuals to give a specific impetus to Morocco's participation in the arenas of AI governance.

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