Empowering the Free and Comprehensive Development of Individuals with Digital-Intelligent Technologies: An Overview of the 2025 • China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights

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Abstract: *On June 25, 2025, the 2025 • China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights was held in Madrid, Spain. The seminar, themed "Human Rights in the Era of Digital Intelligence," saw in-depth discussions among experts and scholars from China and more than 20 European countries, reaching a six-point consensus on "Human Rights Protection and Cooperation in the Digital-Intelligent Era." The participating experts generally believed that the fundamental purpose of the development of digital and intelligent technologies is to serve human subjectivity, and the fundamental values of people-orientation, diversity, and inclusiveness, and the goodness of digital-intelligent technologies should be adhered to. In the face of the human rights risks and challenges brought about by digital-intelligent technologies, the ethical orientations of security, transparency, universal accessibility, equality, and non-discrimination should be adopted. China and Europe should share useful institutional experience, strengthen mutual learning and cooperation in key areas, and promote the establishment of a fair and just global digital-intelligent technology development order.*

Keywords: human rights ♦ digital-intelligent technologies ♦ artificial intelligence ♦ digital divide

Introduction

At a time when digital-intelligent technologies are evolving at an accelerated pace, human society is undergoing a profound structural transformation. The widespread integration of artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) has not only significantly enhanced efficiency and convenience but also posed unprecedented challenges to the traditional human rights protection system. Compared with existing human rights issues, digital human rights are more concealed, complex, and cross-border in nature. Their impacts go beyond technology itself and extend to the

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fundamental levels of social structures, economic models, and ethical orders. Therefore, how to maintain a balanced tension between technological progress and rights protection, how to seek consensus between innovation-driven development and the upholding of core values, and how to leverage technological strength to bridge the "digital divide" for the realization of fairness and inclusiveness have become unavoidable contemporary issues in global human rights governance.

On June 25, 2025, the China Society for Human Rights Studies, in collaboration with the Cátedra China Foundation of Spain, co-hosted the "2025 • China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights" in Madrid. With the theme of "Human Rights in the Era of Digital Intelligence," the seminar brought together experts and scholars from China and more than 20 European countries. They conducted in-depth discussions on topics such as the value of human subjectivity, rights protection, institutional experience, and visions for the times in the digital-intelligent era. A series of consensuses under the framework of "Human Rights Protection and Cooperation in the Digital-Intelligent Era" were reached, which systematically addressed the most pressing practical and cutting-edge theoretical issues in the field of human rights in this era. The participating experts generally agreed that the development of digital-intelligent technologies brings both opportunities and risks, its fundamental orientation is to serve human subjectivity, and the values of people-orientation, diversity and inclusiveness, and goodness of digital-intelligent technologies should be adhered to. In the face of emerging human rights challenges, the ethical principles such as security, transparency, universal accessibility, equality, and non-discrimination should be upheld. China and Europe should share institutional experience, strengthen mutual learning and cooperation in key areas, and work together to build a fair and just global digital-intelligent order. Marking the 10th anniversary of the China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights, this year's event further deepened cross-cultural and interdisciplinary human rights dialogue between China and Europe. It contributed valuable insights to improving global human rights governance in the digital-intelligent era and advancing the free and all-around development of humanity.

I. The Fundamental Purpose of Digital-Intelligent Technology Development: To Serve Human Subjectivity

The rapid development of digital-intelligent technologies is transforming the patterns of human life and social order. While it enhances human capabilities and efficiency, it also subtly exposes the risk that human values and will may be manipulated by algorithms and data. Protagoras, an ancient Greek philosopher, once stated: "Man is the measure of all things." The

purpose of technology development is to respond to human needs, improve the people's wellbeing, and safeguard human freedom. Technological progress should be oriented toward human subjectivity; only in this way can it become a positive force that promotes innovation, expands possibilities, and drives social development.

A. People-orientation: a prerequisite for the development of digital-intelligent technologies

In the digital-intelligent era, only by upholding the principle of "people-orientation" and being rooted in human dignity and the value of human subjectivity can technological development return to its fundamental mission of serving humanity. Lu Guangjin, professor at the Law School of Jilin University, pointed out that the development of human society has never been separated from the improvement of productivity and technological progress; therefore, we should neither blindly deny technology nor avoid its practical impacts. He emphasized that we should always adhere to the ultimate value of "technology for people" and use development to continuously enhance the level of human rights protection. From the perspective of Lin Wei, president of Southwest University of Political Science and Law and dean of its Human Rights Institute, the proposal of "digital rights" is essentially a response to the subjective status and free will of individuals in the digital space, a moral call made in the face of drastic changes in the times, and an institutional guarantee to prevent people from being overwhelmed or objectified in a technological society. Daniel Del Valle Blanco, ambassador of the International Youth Organization to the United Nations, reminded that rather than indulging in the rapid development of digital-intelligent tools, we should face up to the ethical, legal, and moral challenges behind them. He emphasized that no matter how advanced technology is, it cannot replace human creativity, ethical judgment, and free will, and people-orientation is the primary principle for addressing these challenges. From a deeper perspective, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, president of the Schiller Institute in Germany, pointed out that technology is not inherently innovative; it still relies on human participation and guidance. Only by people-orientation can technology unleash the potential of human exploration and cognition, and continuously enhance human capabilities and spiritual values in the course of social progress. Liu Chen, professor at Beijing Foreign Studies University, argued that the development of AI should not be passively accepted but proactively guided by humans. Through national governance, legal frameworks, and international cooperation, we should ensure that AI always serves human dignity and development, and effectively respects and protects human subjectivity. Thore Vestby, former mayor of Frogn in Norway and founder of the ICHI Foundation, added that the value of human subjectivity lies in independent judgment based on self-awareness and cultural

traditions. Ensuring the safety and transparency of the operational logic of AI and preventing it from becoming a tool to manipulate human subjectivity, are a core concern that cannot be avoided in the protection of human rights in the digital-intelligent era.

B. Diversity and inclusiveness: the criterion for regulating digital-intelligent technologies

Human subjectivity is a complex entity shaped by the interweaving of diverse experience, identities, and cultures. Only when the regulation of digital-intelligent technologies is based on inclusiveness and diversity can it ensure the equal participation of different groups and achieve genuine human wellbeing through shared benefits. In her speech, Marta Montoro, vice-president and general director of the Cátedra China Foundation, emphasized that algorithms can never replace human values, and technological progress must never come at the cost of ignoring the rights of children, women, the elderly, and groups in the Global South. She warned that instead of pursuing efficiency and speed, we should return to the fundamental prerequisites of human dignity, fairness, and inclusiveness; otherwise, the so-called digital future can hardly be just. Regarding the topic of democracy, Horacio Díez Contreras, member of the Parliamentary Group of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party in Madrid, started from the political impact of AI and pointed out that the fundamental value of democracy lies in recognizing the diversity and differences of society; it is a dynamic process continuously shaped by dialogue, consultation, and joint choices. At a time when AI is increasingly integrated into public governance, it is particularly important to protect the expression of diverse voices and ensure that social choices are not replaced by technological logic. Laura Bullón Quispe from the Junior Faculty of the Cátedra China Foundation focused on "openness" and "sharing." She argued that the development of AI must adhere to openness and democratization; it should not become a privilege controlled by a few, but a public tool that everyone can understand, use, and benefit from. Only under the framework of fairness, justice, and extensive public participation can scientific and technological progress truly drive social transformation and the advancement of civilization.

C. Goodness of digital-intelligent technologies: the orientation of digital-intelligent technology application

Technology itself is neither good nor evil; its significance is determined by human value judgments. Only by taking "goodness" as the orientation can technology transcend pure instrumental rationality and serve human wellbeing and social justice. Peter Herrmann, member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, emphasized that the value of AI, as a tool, depends on how

humans use it. Through education and knowledge empowerment, we can guide technology to go beyond its reliance on abstract rules, enabling it to serve human wellbeing on the premise of protecting rights and enhancing justice and fairness, thereby realizing the organic integration of technological development and good social governance. Stephen Brawer, chairman of the Belt and Road Institute in Sweden, pointed out that digital-intelligent technologies should take into account human rights, nature, and intergenerational responsibilities, and they should promote positive interactions between humans and nature, as well as between humans and society, in the process of innovation to ensure that technological development drives the all-around development of humanity. Dimitar Abadjiev, deputy chairman of the Alliance for Legal Communication, Sofia, reminded that although AI can improve efficiency, it lacks human judgment and may affect education, fairness, and human rights. Therefore, technology should be oriented toward the pursuit of goodness, serving human subjectivity and the value of civilization, rather than replacing human creativity and moral judgment. Xiao Junyong, professor at Beijing Institute of Technology, pointed out that China has promoted the inclusive application of AI in fields such as medical care, education, and justice, while balancing innovation and risks relying on laws, algorithm transparency, and ethical norms, and achieving risk prevention and control as well as fair sharing by respecting diverse cultures through open-source technology and international cooperation. Mariana Todorova from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences compared AI to a double-edged sword: it may not only trigger discrimination, prejudice, and disinformation but also empower equality and common justice. Susana García, lecturer at Nebrija University in Spain, believed that technology should improve efficiency rather than replace human creative work; only by combining human advantages with AI can we balance efficiency and humanistic care. Laura Moreno, member of the Junior Faculty of the Cátedra China Foundation, emphasized that AI lacks ethical constraints, and its potential harms must be regulated through laws, systems, and value guidance to ensure that technology is used for goodness and serves human wellbeing.

II. Upholding Ethics as a Priority to Address Human Rights Risks in the Digital-Intelligent Era

In the digital-intelligent era, technologies such as algorithmic decision-making and data governance have been widely integrated into social operations. Consequently, individuals' right to autonomy, right to privacy, and right to equality are facing unprecedented erosion, and the boundaries of rights have become fragile. The protection of human rights should not passively keep pace with technological evolution; instead, it should prioritize ethical principles, proactively identifying, avoiding, and managing potential risks in institutional design and standardized practices.

A. Avoiding technological alienation through safety and transparency

In the digital-intelligent era, the power of the "digital Leviathan" continues expanding, putting both individual rights and public order at risk of erosion. Establishing the principles of safety and transparency under ethical guidance, supplemented by effective supervision, has become the key to balancing technological progress and human rights protection. On the one hand, adhering to safety and controllability is essential to maintaining a reasonable boundary of tension between order and freedom. Neil Davidson, a Labour Party member of the House of Lords of the United Kingdom Parliament, warned that institutionalized control is a prerequisite for risk prevention and a key to balancing social order and individual freedom. Eleni Vlassi, cultural affairs consultant for the Region of Crete in Greece, pointed out that in an algorithm-dominated world, the lack of supervision will inevitably lead to negative consequences; therefore, governments, enterprises, and technicians must jointly formulate ethical standards and regulatory frameworks, clarify boundaries, and ensure that AI truly serves fields such as education, healthcare, and transportation, rather than replacing or manipulating humans. Wang Bin, professor at Nankai University, further analyzed that the self-empowerment characteristic of AI has led to the expansion of digital power, which may threaten equality and freedom; thus, AI should be brought under the rule of law, with strengthened ethical constraints and agile governance to prevent technological alienation. Li Juan, associate professor at Central South University, also reminded that lagging supervision and profit-driven logic would exacerbate risks to privacy and rights; innovation must be promoted within legal and ethical frameworks to ensure that technological development does not come at the cost of human dignity. Jing Chao, lecturer at Southwest University of Political Science and Law, drawing on the experience of the European Court of Human Rights, emphasized that the balance between safety and privacy should follow the principles of legality, purposefulness, and necessity, so as to prevent the state from excessively infringing on individual rights in the name of safety.

On the other hand, upholding transparency and credibility is necessary to establish the required trust and checks and balances between power and rights. María González, professor at Complutense University of Madrid in Spain, noted that the use of AI in political publicity and elections is highly prone to breeding disinformation and data abuse; therefore, governments must strengthen legal frameworks and platform responsibilities to ensure the authenticity and traceability of information. Leopoldo Abad Alcala, professor at the University of San Pablo in Spain, combining the experience of EU legislation, stated that "transparency" and "explainability" are the core goals of AI governance, which not only requires enterprises and institutions to disclose

system information but also enables the public to understand the operational logic and social impact of AI. Almudena de la Mata, CEO of Blockchain Intelligence in Spain, emphasized that the rapid development of AI has brought challenges to law and responsibility; it is necessary to establish global norms to ensure the transparency of AI's operation process and clarity of its accountability, thereby striking a balance between corporate profitability and human rights protection. Laura Quiñones López, consultant to the City Council of Tarragona in Spain, explicitly pointed out that algorithmic recommendation systems create "blind spots" and are prone to causing the proliferation of disinformation; only by enhancing the explainability of algorithms, strengthening information verification, and promoting public education can the credibility of the digital environment be rebuilt.

B. Bridging the digital-intelligent divide through universal accessibility

In the digital-intelligent era, the uneven distribution of technology has exacerbated social disparities, exposing vulnerable groups to the risk of exclusion. Upholding the principle of universal accessibility is not only a strategic choice to bridge the "digital-intelligent divide" but also an ethical imperative to ensure that everyone equally enjoys development opportunities and the protection of their rights. Jan Campell, chairman of Academic Committee of Institute of the Czech Left, pointed out that the development of AI and the digital economy is highly concentrated in the hands of a small number of capital holders and entrepreneurs; the excessive pursuit of profits and personal visions, coupled with the neglect of public welfare and human rights protection, has led to employment polarization, income inequality, the digital divide, and privacy risks. To achieve universal technological progress, it is essential to leverage public guidance, corporate accountability, improved digital literacy, and regulatory mechanisms to ensure that technology serves social equity. Echoing this view, Juan Carlos, professor of jurisprudence at the National University of Distance Education (UNED) in Spain, further analyzed that the root cause of the digital divide lies in the monopoly of transnational technology giants over data and profits; in practice, users face "double deprivation" in digital labor. He called for the restoration of national digital sovereignty to ensure the public's equal access to digital platforms, promote the social utilization of data outcomes, and distribute the benefits generated by digital labor through democratic mechanisms. Isabel Serrano Maillo, professor of constitutional and political law at Complutense University of Madrid in Spain, reminded that one-third of the global population still lacks access to the internet, which highlights the barriers created by poverty and insufficient infrastructure. At the practical level, Li Mengyang, deputy dean of the Law School of Xinjiang University, took China's experience as an example to introduce efforts to bridge the digital divide in education using AI and digital

technologies through the formulation of laws and regulations, policy planning, and institutional design. These initiatives provide institutional and material support for special groups, ethnic minorities, and people with disabilities. Additionally, by establishing digital education evaluation, monitoring, and index systems, the visualization, comparability, and traceability of educational resources have been achieved, hence effectively advancing educational equity and universality.

C. Curbing algorithmic bias through equality and non-discrimination

In the digital-intelligent era, the decision-making and recommendation mechanisms of algorithms may inadvertently reinforce social biases and structural inequalities. Upholding equality and non-discrimination as fundamental principles is a prerequisite for digital-intelligent technologies to realize public justice and social inclusion. Magdalena Rybicka, deputy director of the Asia Research Institute at Vistula University in Poland, focused on the application of AI in immigration management. She emphasized that human beings must retain the final judgment in decision-making processes, and applications of AI should be integrated into ethical and legal frameworks, which is to ensure transparency and multi-stakeholder participation, and prevent discrimination based on race, ethnicity, or identity. Da Lu, associate professor at the Human Rights Institute of Southwest University of Political Science and Law, pointed out that digital accessibility for the elderly is crucial to safeguarding their equal participation in digital life; China addresses digital barriers through administrative leadership, pilot promotion, and service optimization, while Europe implements accessibility standards relying on the rule of law, market drivers, and social participation. Experience shows that insufficient depth of technological adaptation, fragmented standards, and high learning costs remain major obstacles. To tackle these issues, inclusive design should be advanced through legislation, education, subsidies, and international cooperation. Sebastian Fitzek, senior researcher at the Research Institute for Quality of Life of the Romanian Academy, argued that transparency and ethical considerations should be embedded in algorithmic decision-making from the design stage, multi-stakeholder oversight should be introduced, and mechanisms for socio-technical auditing and right to information should be established, so as to ensure that AI in high-risk scenarios is explainable and subject to supervision, thereby upholding the principle of non-discrimination and fairness in public services. Ángel Gallego Marcos, member of the Junior Faculty of the Cátedra China Foundation, noted that algorithmic biases in education and employment may lead to discrimination based on gender, age, and race; the European Union has classified relevant AI applications as high-risk tools and is promoting transparency and anti-discrimination measures through legislation. Mehmet Okayuz, professor of political science at Middle

East Technical University in Turkey, added that the information generation mechanism of online platforms may lead to one-sided and biased dissemination; face-to-face communication is irreplaceable, and information transparency and platform security are the foundations for safeguarding citizens' right to information and freedom of expression.

III. Sharing Institutional Experience to Advance Human Rights Governance in the Digital-Intelligent Era

Human rights governance in the digital-intelligent era features cross-level and cross-regional characteristics. Its ethical potential can hardly be transformed into concrete human rights practices unless it is institutionalized through systems. Experience from China, Europe, and around the world shows that policy design, legal norms, and institutional innovation constitute the core framework of digital-intelligent governance, which determines the legitimacy and effectiveness of technology's involvement in public affairs. The application of digital technology needs to be embedded with clear institutional logic and rule-of-law constraints; thus, institutional practice has become a key channel for converting ethical principles into reality, enabling the protection of human rights to be truly implemented and effective.

A. China's institutional exploration and innovation achieve positive results

In recent years, China has continuously advanced institutional development in the field of digital-intelligent governance, striving to realize the synergy between technological progress and human rights protection. At the level of rule of law construction, Mao Junxiang, executive director of the Central South University Human Rights Center, stated that through comprehensive legislation such as the *Personal Information Protection Law* and the *Data Security Law*, China has established principles including legality, necessity, transparency, accuracy, and security guarantees; it has clearly defined mechanisms for informed consent, data portability, deletion, and impact assessment, and imposed special obligations on large platforms, thereby achieving a balance between the development of the digital economy and the protection of human rights. Feng Zixuan, executive dean of the Institute of Digital Rule of Law and Government of Southwest University of Political Science and Law, summarized that China's legal governance framework for AI adheres to a multi-level structure of "top-level design – central legislation – local innovative legislation;" with the governance of data, algorithms, and computing power as its pillars and sci-tech ethical norms as its value guide, this framework not only responds to the strategic needs of global governance rules but also aligns with the practical requirements of domestic technological innovation and risk prevention and control. Erken Shamsak, deputy dean of the Law School of Xinjiang University, noted that since 2012, China has gradually

formed a protection system for sensitive personal information through technical specifications, legislation, and criminal legal measures; multiple laws have jointly constructed a multi-dimensional protection network, and exploratory innovations in practice have been made, such as cross-departmental collaborative supervision, full-life-cycle supervision, and technology empowerment.

At the level of application innovation, Hu Ming, dean of Guanghua Law School of Zhejiang University, introduced the application of digital technology in China's judicial field. He emphasized that the transparency and explainability of AI should be enhanced, and a technology-neutral review mechanism should be established to safeguard judges' authority to make rulings and parties' right to appeal. Lu Gui, assistant professor at the Law School of Minzu University of China, further supplemented that for the AI application in case information collection, legal provision retrieval, judicial precedent recommendation, and ruling prediction, data processing, algorithm design, and ruling procedures should be standardized to protect the parties' rights to information, privacy, and remedy, thereby balancing judicial justice and efficiency. Wang Xigen, director of the Institute of Human Rights Law at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, summarized the practical experience of the "Digital-Intelligent China" strategy over the past decade. He pointed out that digital technology not only empowers human rights subjects, updates human rights objects, and optimizes human rights values but also effectively promotes development in various fields, advances the sharing of global digital development, and realizes the systematization, inclusiveness, and internationalization of technological governance and human rights protection. Xue Wenxia, vice-president of China Chamber of Commerce to the EU, stated that in the integrated development of generative AI and 5G, China adheres to the equal emphasis on technological progress and social governance; particularly in the demonstration applications in fields such as education, healthcare, transportation, and sustainable development, China has achieved the integration of technology implementation and social benefits.

B. China and Europe should strengthen experience sharing and cooperation in key areas

China and Europe share common concerns and goals in the field of digital-intelligent governance, making experience sharing and cooperation in key areas both necessary and feasible. Gerardo Pisarello Prados, first secretary of the Bureau of the Congress of Deputies of Spain and professor at University of Barcelona, commended China's AI development model for its close integration with the real economy, balanced focus on technological progress and legal supervision, and breakthroughs in breaking Western monopolies; this model has formed a governance experience with Chinese characteristics that not only

promotes technological development but also embodies fairness, justice, and human rights protection. Ladislav Zemánek, research fellow at the China-CEE Institute in Hungary, pointed out that China's model coordinates AI development through national strategies while balancing innovation and equity, which avoids monopolies and promotes inclusive sharing via public data infrastructure while emphasizing long-term planning and cybersecurity; this enables AI to serve as a public good that supports social equality and global cooperation. From the perspective of business and human rights, Tang Yingxia, deputy director of the Human Rights Research Center at Nankai University, noted that digital supply chains pose risks such as data transmission hazards, difficulty in defining responsibilities, and obstacles to evidence collection; therefore, it is necessary to clarify state responsibilities, corporate relationships, and applicable laws, build a full-life-cycle human rights protection system, achieve risk prevention and mitigation, and explore paths for due diligence management in digital supply chains. Rui d'Ávila Lourido, president of the "Observatório Da China" Think Tank in Portugal, pointed out that both China and Europe attach importance to peace and human rights, but differences in history, culture, and social development lead to varying priorities; China safeguards people's livelihood rights through modernization and AI innovation, with a focus on practical implementation; Europe, on the other hand, places greater emphasis on theoretical and institutional guarantees. Through cooperation, the two sides can eliminate prejudices, enhance mutual understanding, achieve knowledge sharing and cultural mutual learning, and provide support for peace and stability in a multi-polar globe. Javier Porras Belarra, vice-president of the Cátedra China Foundation, argued that although the EU and the United Nations have established multi-level legal frameworks to regulate high-risk AI applications, there are still blind spots in implementation; it is necessary to improve supervision, strengthen cross-border cooperation, and establish flexible and feasible legal and corporate responsibility mechanisms.

C. China and Europe should promote the establishment of a fair and just digital-intelligent technology development order

The development of digital-intelligent technologies needs to respond to the rights demands and development needs of the Global South, and a fair and just global technological order should be built through institutional arrangements and cooperation mechanisms. Natalie Benelli, co-founder of the Swiss organization "Neue Presse," pointed out that transnational media and digital platforms manipulate algorithms and filter content to influence the flow of information, which not only obscures the real situation of vulnerable groups but also widens the "North-South gap": the discourse system dominated by developed countries covers up their own injustices while even reinforcing

negative narratives about the Global South, which undermines social justice and human rights protection. Ali Al-Assam, member of the UK-based non-governmental organization "Friends of Socialist China," argued that AI in the Global South has the potential to either exacerbate "digital colonialism" or promote justice and emancipation; it is essential to place technology in local hands, resist the market logic dominated by the West, and achieve fair sharing, solidarity, and mutual assistance through international cooperation initiatives. Efe Can Gürcan, visiting senior fellow at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), emphasized that information sovereignty becomes a crucial tool for national and collective self-determination; the information monopoly of the West restricts the independent development and policy choices of Global South countries, while investment in digital infrastructure can provide the Global South with diversified development models; the hybrid information ecosystem demonstrates the possibility of equal participation, open sharing, and inclusive technology, offering a reference for the Global South to achieve developmental justice and digital equality. David Lopez, permanent representative of the Swiss International Association for Human Rights and Social Development (AIDHDES) to the United Nations, noted that in the digital age, protecting personal privacy rights and national digital sovereignty becomes a core issue; the West has shown imbalance in the implementation of international human rights treaties, and the Global South should strive for the substantive respect of rights through the UN framework; the realization of fairness and justice depends on eliminating discrimination, opposing hegemonism, and safeguarding basic social rights through international cooperation and the rule of law mechanisms.

Conclusion

"The future of humanity cannot be written without China; the digital future of humanity cannot do without dialogue, fairness, and an inclusive development vision," a guest stated this at the seminar. In the digital-intelligent era, technological development is not merely a tool for economy and efficiency, but also carries the value demands of human rights and social justice. Focusing on the theme of "Human Rights Protection and Cooperation in the Digital-Intelligent Era," the seminar reached six consensuses: (1) Uphold human rights values to promote the benefits of digital-intelligent technologies; (2) Ensure a secure and trustworthy digital-intelligent rights environment; (3) Promote global sharing of digital-intelligent rights with openness; (4) Promote universal access to digital-intelligent rights and interests through development; (5) Ensure non-discrimination and timely rights relief with transparency; (6) Build a community with a shared future in cyberspace through cooperation.

Over the past decade, the China-Europe Seminar on Human Rights has evolved from initial mutual engagement and information exchange to in-depth experience sharing and ideological exchanges, and finally to the integration of concepts and the building of consensus. This journey has not only expanded the two sides' understanding of each other's systems and cultures, but also accumulated trust in practice and established a sustainable dialogue mechanism for bridging differences. The seminar has proven that human rights are a collection of norms and systems as well as a value link that can connect different civilizations and promote understanding and cooperation.

Looking ahead, the significance of China-Europe exchanges and cooperation on human rights goes far beyond the bilateral level. Against the backdrop of an increasingly multipolar global governance structure and accelerated technological and social changes, exchanges and cooperation between the two sides in the field of human rights serve as a model for pursuing symbiosis and exploring consensus in a complex world. Through continuous dialogue and collaboration, China and European countries are expected to contribute stable and lasting efforts to advancing the continuous improvement of global human rights governance and enhancing global justice and human wellbeing.

Appendix:

Human Rights Protection and Cooperation in the Digital-Intelligent Era

— "Human Rights in the Context of the Digital-Intelligent Era" Consensus Document

At present, digital, networked, and intelligent technologies are continuously evolving, developing, and innovating. Leading a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, it has profoundly changed human production modes, lifestyle, and way of thinking, and endowed human rights with new connotations and practical significance in the new era. Meanwhile, the global digital development divide and digital governance deficit are deepening, with increasingly prominent issues of unbalanced development, incomplete rules, and irrational order. How to prevent the emergence of the "Digital Leviathan" and respect and protect human rights in the digital era has become a common concern among global human rights scholars and practitioners. Against this backdrop, China Society for Human Rights Studies held the "2025·China-Europe Human Rights Seminar" in Madrid, Spain, on June 25, 2025. Experts, scholars, government

officials, industry representatives, and other stakeholders from the human rights fields of China and Europe conducted in-depth discussions on the theme of "Human Rights in the Context of the Digital-Intelligent Era" and reach the following consensus:

First, uphold human rights values to promote the benefits of digital-intelligent technologies. Advocate that the development of digital-intelligent technologies should aim to enhance the common well-being of mankind, integrate respect for and protection of human rights throughout the entire process of scientific and technological development, ensure that technologies serve human dignity and the free and all-round development of individuals, and safeguard the common well-being of mankind through the goodness of digital-intelligent technologies.

Second, ensure a secure and trustworthy digital-intelligent rights environment. Attach great importance to cybersecurity, data security, critical information infrastructure security, platform supervision, and personal privacy, promote the lawful, orderly, and free flow of data, and prevent human rights violations caused by technological applications.

Third, promote global sharing of digital-intelligent rights with openness. Enhance the openness of digital-intelligent technologies, unleash their potential, actively promote technologies to better empower global sustainable development, support the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development, and build a development pattern of win-win cooperation and shared prosperity.

Fourth, promote universal access to digital-intelligent rights and interests through development. Strive to narrow the digital divide between individuals and countries, support digital capacity building in developing countries, provide continuous, stable, and affordable digital products and services to digitally disadvantaged groups, and ensure that everyone benefits equally from digital development opportunities.

Fifth, ensure non-discrimination and timely rights relief with transparency. Continuously improve algorithmic transparency, strive to achieve the fairness of intelligent systems, respect citizens' rights and fundamental freedoms in cyberspace, and ensure that citizens can obtain timely and effective legal protection and rights relief when technological applications lead to rights violations.

Sixth, build a community with a shared future in cyberspace through cooperation. Firmly adhere to multilateralism, adhere to fairness and justice, oppose division and confrontation in the digital space, reject technological monopolies, enable digital-intelligent technologies to better benefit mankind, and ensure that hundreds of millions of people have a stronger sense of participation and gain in sharing the development achievements of digital-intelligent technologies.

(Translated by *LI Donglin*)