

Analysis of Legal Challenges and Data Protection Strategies in the Era of Artificial Intelligence in the International Legal System

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The introduction effectively sets up the discussion but would benefit from explicitly defining “fourth-generation human rights” when first mentioned. Although you reference Burns Weston and Norberto Bobbio, a concise explanation of how these rights relate to AI and data protection would provide more clarity.

The paragraph beginning with “The literature on data protection and artificial intelligence (AI) highlights significant legal challenges” (page 5) repeats some points from earlier sections. Consider restructuring to avoid redundancy by integrating comparative legal perspectives more systematically.

Table 3 (page 16) highlights the role of international NGOs but does not mention multistakeholder initiatives such as the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) or IEEE’s ethical AI standards. Including these efforts would provide a more nuanced view of global AI governance.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The section discussing the European Declaration on Digital Rights (paragraph 3) presents key legal instruments but does not explain why this document is relevant to the global AI regulation debate. Consider elaborating on how this document's principles align with international legal challenges.

The literature review comprehensively covers various national approaches, but the inclusion of studies from Indonesia, Russia, and China (page 5) seems somewhat imbalanced. While these regions are important, the omission of AI regulatory developments in the United States weakens the global scope. Adding a discussion on U.S. legal challenges (e.g., the AI Bill of Rights) would create a more balanced analysis.

The discussion of AI's historical background (page 6) is informative but lacks a direct connection to data protection laws. Consider linking the discussion of John McCarthy and Alan Turing more explicitly to legal debates about AI liability and ethical governance.

The section quoting GDPR (page 7) would benefit from a brief comparison with alternative legal definitions, such as those in the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) or China's Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL). This comparison would highlight international regulatory diversity.

The use of Strauss and Corbin's grounded theory is well-articulated, but the explanation of open, axial, and selective coding (page 12) lacks specific examples from the data. Providing at least one coded excerpt or an example of a category derived from the data would enhance credibility.

In Table 1 (page 14), the category "Weakness of International Oversight Mechanisms" is well-defined but could benefit from concrete examples. Have specific international organizations failed to enforce AI data protection laws? Examples from GDPR enforcement cases or UN resolutions would clarify this point.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.