

علاقة الذكاء الاصطناعي بحماية حقوق الإنسان

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الملخص

الذكاء الاصطناعي هو مصطلح شامل يطلق على كافة التطبيقات التي تؤدي مهام معقدة تتطلب وقتا وجهدا من الكوادر البشرية بكل سهولة وفي وقت قصير، مثل التواصل مع العملاء عبر الإنترنت أو إنجاز مهام الإنتاج في المصانع الكبيرة. لقد أصبح هذا المصطلح يستخدم في عمليات التعلم الإلكتروني والتعلم العميق، ولكن نعني في هذا البحث بالذكاء الاصطناعي في الإنتاج الإعلامي كافة التطبيقات التي تنجز المهام الإعلامية سواء في المجال الصحفي أو المجال التلفزيوني.

الحاجة إلى إطار قانوني ومثل اللجنة الوطنية لحقوق الإنسان، حذرت العديد من الهيئات الدولية من تأثير الذكاء الاصطناعي فيما يتعلق بالحقوق الأساسية، ولا سيما فيما يتعلق باحترام كرامة الإنسان، واحترام الحياة الخاصة وحماية البيانات، والمساواة وعدم التمييز، والوصول إلى العدالة والحصول على الحقوق الاجتماعية.

الكلمات الدالة: حقوق الانسان، اللوغاريتمية، الحرية، البيانات، الحماية.

The impact of artificial intelligence in spreading and consolidating the principles of human rights

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is a comprehensive term given to all applications that perform complex tasks that require time and effort from human staff with ease in a short time, such as communicating with customers via the Internet or completing production tasks in large factories. This term has become used in e-learning and deep learning processes, but in this research we mean by artificial intelligence in media production all applications that accomplish media tasks, whether in the journalistic field or the television field. The need for a legal framework Like the CNCDH, numerous international bodies have warned of the impact of AI in relation to fundamental rights, in particular on respect for human dignity, respect for private life and data protection, equality and non-discrimination, access to justice and access to social rights.

Keywords: human rights, algorithm, freedom, data, protection.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence technology is only 60 years old, and despite that, it has solid roots in multiple fields such as: mathematics, science, computer science, philosophy, psychology, and linguistics.[v] Some scientists believe that the beginnings of the emergence of artificial intelligence were during the war. The Second World War when computer science pioneer Alan Turing cracked the Enigma machine code; To intercept Nazi communications, an idealized intelligent computer model developed Automata Theory.[vi] As a result, other researchers were interested in creating a "thinking machine" with the ability to think like humans.[vii] The term artificial intelligence was first coined At the Dartmouth conference in 1956, at the same time the first generation of digital computers began to appear in university laboratories.

. Participants at this conference were mostly mathematicians, statisticians, and computer scientists. Due to its overlap with advanced statistical analysis, the newness of this concept, and the different intellectual trends in dealing with it, we lack a clear and specific concept for artificial intelligence. Because it is constantly evolving along with technological advancement.

In this context, there are many definitions, as some scientists believe that artificial intelligence is based on computational intelligence.[viii] Smart machines have the ability to understand, learn, and process specific instructions that must be followed, or to perform a task.[ix] There are trends It focuses on the extent to which intelligent machines can mimic human behavior or the human mind[x], or more precisely the ability of machines to perform tasks performed by humans.

There is a trend that refers to artificial intelligence as a set of technologies that combine data, algorithms*, and computing power. In this context, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (<https://www.oecd.org/fr/>, s.d.) adopted the definition of artificial intelligence as "a machine-based system that can - according to a specific set of human-defined goals - make predictions, recommendations, or decisions that affect real or virtual environments"[xii]. There are other trends that see artificial intelligence technologies not limited to simulating humans, but rather including systems inspired by other living organisms by building virtual models that mimic the behavior of different types of pets or viruses.[xiii] Artificial intelligence can then be defined as simulation The behavior of living organisms through programs and intelligent machines. The most advanced artificial intelligence is a problem-solving machine that can even acquire some learning. It is important to point out that artificial intelligence is not only applied to devices and machines (robots), but artificial intelligence is created within computer systems (smart programs, or algorithms), and artificial intelligence techniques depend on data analysis, and at the heart of it is the data available on platforms. Social networking.[xiv]

Based on the above, artificial intelligence applications are a combination of different technologies, whether software, hardware, or a combination of the two. Some of these technologies are based on software and artificial neural networks Neural Network, Evolutionary Computation (which consists of Genetic Algorithms, Evolutionary Strategy, and Genetic Programming), Expert Systems, and Machine Learning. There are technologies based on smart programs, software that extracts data, texts, and sentiment analysis. In addition to hardware-based technologies, especially robotics, autonomous vehicles, and artificial vision.[

Research problem: There are many research efforts devoted to the legal and technical aspect related to regulating the use of artificial intelligence, but on the Arab level, its efforts are still very slow and require more, due to the importance that this topic enjoys and the vital picture of the changes that both fields of advanced technology are witnessing. As for the administration based in its performance on artificial intelligence techniques, it was necessary to monitor these developments and the effects they have on the law, especially because most of the civil and criminal laws alike were stipulated at a time when artificial intelligence had not yet appeared. Therefore, the research problem can be formulated in the following main question: How can we employ artificial intelligence to protect human rights?

Research objectives: This research aims to:

Definition of artificial intelligence

- The emergence of laws that embodied the ethics of artificial intelligence
- Presenting the experiences of some Arab countries in the field of laws related to artificial intelligence systems and the Fourth Industrial Revolution
- The relationship of artificial intelligence to the protection of human rights

Research Methodology: This study used the inductive, analytical, descriptive, and comparative method to achieve its goals to distinguish between a group of laws related to artificial intelligence.

Also, according to this approach, various information and knowledge are extrapolated and operations are performed on them, including interpretation, analysis, and deduction of the existing links between them, in addition to estimation, evaluation, and comparison between each other. All of this came out of a desire to get rid of the doubts and ambiguity surrounding knowledge of the nature of artificial intelligence. And its relationship to the protection of human rights

First topic: The legal framework for the use of artificial intelligence

In fact, smart computers don't just analyze massive amounts of data to help complete investigations quickly; It also helps find sources and fact-check stories from the public to see if contributions are trustworthy. According to a 2017 report by the Tow Center, many US media outlets are now using artificial intelligence to fact-check. Reuters, for example, uses News Tracer to track breaking news on social media and verify the integrity of what is posted on Twitter. On the other hand, the Brazilian Serenata de Amor collection is used

Smart devices can increase the momentum of journalists' reports, their creativity, and their ability to attract the attention of audiences. By following data models and programming them with variables, algorithms can help journalists and researchers arrange, sort, and formulate texts at a speed never before imagined. She is able to organize data in order to find the missing link in any journalistic investigation. It can also recognize everything different, and detect dissonance among millions of data points that could constitute the beginning of a dazzling scoop. Today, for example, the media can program public procurement data, which in turn is able to review and compare the data with companies located at the same address. Improving this system may give reporters many opportunities that may lead them to uncover breaking news or imminent dangers in a particular country.

In order to expand further, we will discuss the precise definition of artificial intelligence

I- Definition of artificial intelligence

'Artificial intelligence system' (AI system) means a system that is designed to operate with a certain level of autonomy (<https://www.oracle.com/ae-ar/artificial-intelligence/what-is-ai/#ai-terms>, s.d.) and that, based on machine (Al-Salami, 2000, p. 57) and/or human-provided data and inputs, infers how to achieve a given set of human-defined objectives using machine learning and/or logic- and knowledge based approaches (<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-e&q=definition+of+artificial+intelligence+european+commission>, 2023), ...

On June 14, 2023 - The European Parliament has approved its negotiating position on the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act.

The European Parliament adopted its negotiating position with 499 votes in favor, 28 against, and 93 abstentions. It also amended the list of intrusive and discriminatory uses of AI systems. The list now includes:

- “Real-time” remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces;
- “Post” remote biometric identification systems, with the only exception of law enforcement for the prosecution of serious crimes and only after judicial authorization;
- Biometric categorisation systems using sensitive characteristics (e.g. gender, race, ethnicity, citizenship status, religion, political orientation);
- Predictive policing systems (based on profiling, location or past criminal behaviour);
- Emotion recognition systems in law enforcement, border management, workplace, and educational institutions; and
- Indiscriminate scraping of biometric data from social media or CCTV footage to create facial recognition databases (violating human rights and right to privacy).

This negotiation wasn't the only, on 25 November 2022 - The Council of the EU approved a compromise version of the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act.

There are still disagreements in the definition of the AI systems. The Council believes that the definition must not include certain types of existing software. There are also difficulties in the definition of autonomy.

Prohibited AI practices - the text of the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act now considers prohibited AI practices the use of AI for social scoring from private actors. Also, AI systems that exploit the vulnerabilities of a specific group of persons, including persons who are vulnerable due to their social or economic situation.

What about the prohibition of the use of ‘real-time’ remote biometric identification systems in publicly accessible spaces by law enforcement authorities? The text of the proposed Artificial Intelligence Act clarifies that such use is strictly necessary for law enforcement purposes and for which law enforcement authorities should be exceptionally allowed to use such systems.

Next step: The European Parliament is scheduled to vote by end of March 2023. The final EU Artificial Intelligence Act is expected to be adopted near the end of 2023

In order to simplify the compliance framework for the AI Act, the compromise text contains a number of clarifications and simplifications to the provisions on the conformity assessment procedures. The provisions related to market surveillance have also been clarified and simplified in order to make them more effective and easier to implement, taking into account the need for a proportionate approach in this respect. Moreover, Article 41 has been thoroughly reviewed in order to limit the Commission's discretion with regard to the adoption of implementing acts establishing common technical specifications for the requirements for high-risk AI systems and general purpose AI systems.

II- Ethics of artificial intelligence in some Arab countries

Once we begin to value automated inferencing (AI) for what it is, the playground for building reliable AI applications can be expanded (Mireille, 2015). The incredible challenges we face as a result of climate change may require extensive use of reliable AI. For instance, we may need AI tools when developing a sustainable approach to energy and water shortages, droughts, turbulent weather conditions with potentially catastrophic consequences, disaster management, and reconfiguration of labor markets due to economic migration. Reliable AI can only be developed if it is based on a sound and contestable research design anchored in the core tenets of reproducible open science. It cannot be based on the core tenets of seductive marketing strategies grounded in the manipulative assumptions of behaviorist nudge theory.

The Saudi experience: The Saudi legislator established a system for combating electronic and information crimes to achieve this purpose, after the Saudi Council of Ministers issued an official decision recognizing this system. The system for combating cybercrimes came to curb the increasing criminal operations and confront them, especially those that occur via the Internet and information networks. In order to provide the necessary protection for both individuals and organizations in society (Yas Khudair, s.d.), a penalty not exceeding one year was set in addition to paying a fine not exceeding 500 thousand Saudi riyals

The system for combating cybercrime in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia includes a set of varying penalties consistent with the extent of the damage caused by each crime, which threatens anyone who thinks of planning to harm others, infringe on their rights, or create fear in their hearts and threaten their security and psychological peace. The penalties are clear in the points. next:

-As for crimes of defamation, hacking, and illegal access, the perpetrator shall be imprisoned for a maximum of one year or pay a fine not exceeding 500,000 Saudi riyals.

- Perpetrators of piracy and hacking, as well as violating users' personal data, are punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding four years at most, in addition to paying a fine of 300,000 Saudi riyals, not to exceed this amount.

- Anyone who incites or assists others in carrying out or committing any of the aforementioned crimes shall be subject to the same penalty as the crime without exceeding the maximum limit for each of them.

- Attempting any of the crimes mentioned in the Saudi Electronic Crimes Law, as the perpetrator shall be punished with the same penalty specified in accordance with each crime, provided that this penalty does not exceed half of its maximum limit (writers, 2018, p. 53).

- In the event that the perpetrator preempts the police and reports the crime to the competent authorities before the information reaches them first, or before the damage has already occurred

as a result of its commission, he will be exempted from the penalty in light of what the competent court deems appropriate. However, when his report is followed by the occurrence of the damage, the penalty will not be lifted from him. Only after the arrest of the remaining members of the crime, in addition to the disclosure of all the equipment that was used to carry out the crime

Egypt's experience: It did not have a large share of artificial intelligence technology, but despite that, it is keen on artificial intelligence equipment with a desire to produce its own applications and research how to deal with the crimes resulting from it, in addition to regulating these transactions by law, and we can say that law and legislation Al-Masri was old for some texts and texts that might be said to be almost a protector of artificial intelligence and cybercrime, especially with the development in giving many parties the authority to block websites/personal accounts.

- With the issuance of the Law on Combating Information Technology Crimes No. 135 of 2014, there was a legal text indicating the era of necessary measures and steps to block websites, as Article 4 of that law refers to the ability to prevent websites that represent a danger and threat to the state of national security from being accessed. By the Public Prosecution, not to mention also giving the investigation and control bodies, which are represented by the police, the authority to approve the ban in case of urgency, without specifying cases of urgency, by notifying the National Telecommunications Regulatory Authority, while establishing the judicial procedure that comes after the block, and that is by presenting the ban order to A competent court within a period of up to 24 hours

Second topic: The Artificial Intelligence of Human Law

Modern positive law is an artificial construct, not in the naïve sense of social constructivism or neoliberal voluntarism, but in the sense that it is a text-driven artifact contingent upon the performative nature of human discourse. This implies that legal effect is not a matter of brute force or mechanical application, but a matter of ensuring what use of language *counts as* having what effect. The effect is not causal but performative. Therefore, violating the criminal law does not result in punishment but in punishability, which sets free the legitimate use of violence if specified conditions are met (Pasquale, s.d.). This integrates legal instrumentality with legal protection, in that the criminal law hopes to reduce crime *in a way that* protects against arbitrary use of state violence (Austin, 1975) (MacCormick, 2007).

The Global Human Rights Index, the largest and most comprehensive global human rights database of guiding principles issued by human rights mechanisms, is powered by artificial intelligence, in a way that highlights the links between human rights and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Before this innovation, tens of thousands of observations and recommendations for the Universal Periodic Review, treaty bodies and special procedures were manually tagged, with OHCHR staff devoting hours, days, weeks and months to analyzing and entering the information.

While this manual labor is gradually being replaced by artificial intelligence, Mahamane Sese-Guru, Director of the Human Rights Council and Treaty Mechanisms Division at the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, explains: “We expect to save thousands of hours of manual labor, and in return, experts continue to Human Rights evaluates quality at all stages, which contributes to improving the accuracy of the algorithm.”

On Friday, the United Nations Human Rights Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the international community to take preventive and supervisory measures with regard to artificial intelligence.

The resolution was jointly proposed by South Korea, Austria, Brazil, Denmark, Morocco and Singapore.

China and India said they disagreed, but did not ask for the resolution to be put to a vote, a common practice when countries are dissatisfied with a resolution but do not want to block it. Beijing pointed out that the text contains “controversial” elements, without going into details. The resolution calls for enhancing the “transparency” (Seaver, 2018) of artificial intelligence systems, and ensuring that data allocated to this technology “collects, uses, shares, stores and deletes” in ways consistent with human rights.

The council has looked at new technologies as a whole before, but this is the first time it has closely examined the development of artificial intelligence.

This resolution emphasized the importance of “ensuring, promoting and protecting human rights throughout the operation of artificial intelligence systems,” said South Korean Ambassador Yoon Seung-duk, while his American counterpart Michelle Taylor saw the resolution as a “step forward” for the Council.

It is therefore absolutely essential to ensure transparency, independent oversight and access to effective remedies, especially when the state itself uses AI technologies. AI technologies that cannot be operated in compliance with international human rights law must be banned or suspended until appropriate safeguards are adopted in this regard. 12 juil. 2023

I-Artificial intelligence and human resources: competition or coexistence?

Since the 1970s, there have been a number of failed attempts in artificial intelligence in its modern sense to make machines learn to think and perform specific tasks to help humans. This research developed over time to become a real reality, changing a large part of the world in all industries, sectors, and social life (Plessner & Bernstein, 2019).

The most important of these industries in which machines and artificial intelligence technologies have intervened is writing in its broad sense and content development, especially in the media and marketing sector. There is no doubt that artificial intelligence techniques, its applications, and the tremendous developments that the world is witnessing in this sector will inevitably lead to a technical revolution in the ability of the media to influence and address the public, which requires the various media outlets, local and Arab in particular, to prepare early for this matter, which will double the competitiveness. And the feverish race for leadership in the media and elsewhere at the level of the Middle East and the world. Because artificial intelligence applications will provide the media with more intelligent and advanced tools and speed. The researcher adds that there is a television camera that works in the field of television production, where the robot carrying the camera is programmed to move quickly within a specific range of angles determined in advance by the director and photographer at specific times. “For example, the robot carrying the camera and the camera are programmed according to the types of shots to be photographed. The robot is programmed only.” On the movement up, down, left or right, Pan Right - Pan Left.

The camera is programmed according to the type of shots: close shoot, long shoot, or any other type of shot.

II-Artificial Intelligence: Balancing innovation and human rights

Most countries in the world and the important institution for human rights are calling on decision-makers to enhance the “transparency” of artificial intelligence systems, and to ensure

that data allocated to this technology “is collected, used, shared, stored and deleted” in ways consistent with human rights.

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We are fully aware that artificial intelligence can bring great benefits to humanity. It can improve strategic foresight and forecasting, democratize access to knowledge, enable scientific progress in the blink of an eye, and increase the ability to process massive amounts of information.

But in order to harness all this potential, we must ensure that the benefits outweigh the risks, on the one hand, and impose the necessary limits in this regard, on the other hand.

What we actually mean when we talk about borders is sector regulation.

To be effective and humane, and for the development of new technologies to be human-centred, any solution or regulation must be based on respect for human rights.

- For this reason, two schools of thought have been formed regarding the current development witnessed by the regulation of artificial intelligence.

The first is exclusively risk-based, and focuses strictly on self-regulation and self-evaluation by AI developers. Rather than relying on detailed rules, risk-based regulation focuses on identifying and mitigating risks to achieve desired outcomes.

This approach shifts much of the responsibility to the private sector. Some, including the private sector itself, may claim that it transfers many responsibilities to it.

It also creates significant gaps at the organizational level.

- The second approach integrates human rights into the entire AI life cycle. From beginning to end, human rights principles are embedded in the process of collecting and selecting data, and in the design, development, dissemination and use of models, tools and services that result from it.

We are not making this warning for the future. We are already seeing the harmful effects of AI in general, not just generative AI.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to strengthen authoritarian rule.

It can also operate lethal autonomous weapons.

- It can also form the basis for more powerful tools to control, monitor and censor societies.

For example, but not limited to, facial recognition systems may turn into mass surveillance of our public places, destroying any concept of privacy.

AI systems used in criminal justice systems to predict future criminal behavior have been shown to reinforce discrimination and undermine rights, including the presumption of innocence.

Victims and experts, including many of you, have been sounding the alarm for a while, but policymakers and AI developers have not acted adequately or quickly enough to address these fears.

Governments and companies must adopt the urgent measures required immediately. At the international level, the United Nations can play a central role in inviting key stakeholders to hold meetings in this regard and providing advice on the progress achieved. There is no time for us to waste.

The world has waited a long time to act on climate change. We cannot repeat the same mistake.

Conclusion

Recent studies indicate that in the near future, robots will replace 85 percent of human jobs, and that there are actual and successful experiences in using artificial intelligence and robot applications in American and Japanese media institutions that have begun to perform tasks in editing, writing reports, proofreading, and writing related news. With real estate prices, the stock market, and traffic violations, it works brilliantly in collecting information through social media sites and coordinating it to do this task better than the human element, and more accurately and faster.

In fact we need how to protect our life from risks and any danger, It is therefore essential that ensuring that human rights are promoted and not undermined by AI is among the key factors that will shape the world we live in, and this is due to the fact that AI-driven technology affects the lives of every person - from social media applications to home appliances. Smart – and that public authorities are increasingly using it to evaluate the allocation of resources, to assess people's skills or personalities, and to make decisions that have serious and real human rights implications.

Therefore, it is important to find the right balance between developing artificial intelligence and protecting human rights. Understand the negative effects Artificial intelligence on human rights has an important starting point for developing measures to ensure that society benefits from its potential while addressing its negative consequences for people's rights.

AI - especially its subfields of deep learning and machine learning - can only seem neutral on the surface, but below that and digging a little deeper, that's not the case - AI can be quite personal. Making decisions based on mathematical calculations can be crucial in many sectors, but overreliance on AI can also harm users, perpetuate injustice, and restrict people's rights. Artificial intelligence and its processes can Artificial intelligence on human rights has an important starting point for developing measures to ensure that society benefits from its potential while **addressing its negative consequences for people's rights.**

AI - especially its subfields of deep learning and machine learning - can only seem neutral on the surface, but below that and digging a little deeper, that's not the case - AI can be quite personal. Making decisions based on mathematical calculations can be crucial in many sectors, but there is too much reliance on Intelligence Artificial intelligence can also harm users, perpetuate injustice and restrict people's rights. AI, its processes and systems can change the human experience. Despite these negative consequences, the principles of AI governance do not pay enough attention to human rights. This is a mistake that needs urgent attention, as we have produced some results related to the relationship between artificial intelligence and the protection of human rights, which are as follows:

-Loss of privacy

AI can be used to collect and analyze vast amounts of data about people, including their personal information, online activities, and physical movements, which can later be used to track or target people with personalized ads or even discrimination against them, which may lead to a loss of privacy. This can have a major impact on people's sense of security and well-being.

As smart companies look for ways to achieve their strategic goals, the development of AI systems, while still nascent, can be relevant for some use cases. In contrast, companies have little incentive to include privacy protections in their systems. Despite the alarming headlines generated by recent major privacy breaches, there have been few repercussions for the organizations responsible for them. The development of artificial males has, so far, failed to prioritize the importance of privacy. In addition, the processing of personal data carries a significant risk to the rights and freedoms of persons.

Some of the privacy challenges of AI are:

- Data collected about people who are not the targets of the data collection
- Data exists longer than the people who created it, as a result of lower data storage costs
- Use data beyond the original purpose for which it was collected

-Data protection

AI systems are often trained on large data sets, which can be vulnerable to hacking and other forms of data breach, which can lead to unauthorized disclosure of personal information and may have a significant impact on people's right to confidentiality and integrity. Artificial intelligence systems also violate many Data (GDPR). The GDPR is based on seven important principles that guide data protection: meaningful restriction, fairness, transparency, legality, data minimization, accuracy, accountability, storage limitations, confidentiality and integrity. The challenge with AI technology is that it can be misused by bad actors, as it can be used to create convincing fake videos and photos that can be used to spread misinformation or manipulate public opinion.

-Freedom of expression

AI can be used to censor content and block access to websites and apps, and therefore, it can be used to suppress dissent, control the flow of information, or even to promote hate speech. Artificial intelligence can be used to block access to news websites, social media platforms, or even educational resources. For example, the European Council on Human Rights and Algorithms noted that YouTube and Facebook have adopted a filtering mechanism to detect violent extremist content, but there is no information available about the criteria or procedures used to ensure that the content clearly violates the law.

-Hate speech, propaganda and disinformation

Online hate speech is widely cited as a societal problem, but defining what qualifies as hate speech is a difficult task. There is a lack of clear legal standards to distinguish between offensive speech and offensive speech protected under freedom of expression. To this day, identifying and removing online hate speech by human content moderators remains extremely cumbersome.

-The right to equality and non-discrimination

AI systems are trained on human-generated data, which can reflect human biases. This can lead to AI systems making discriminatory decisions, such as denying people loans or jobs based on race or gender. For example, an AI system trained on data from biased hiring processes is likely to make discriminatory decisions about who to hire, given the fact that the use of AI in recruiting and recruiting by companies has become more widespread recently. Institutions are determined to using AI-powered tools to screen and select job candidates because of the benefits it offers, such as increased objectivity and efficiency. These tools raise concerns about their harms related to bias and fairness. For example, Amazon's AI-powered polarization tool was found to discriminate against women

Results:

- Artificial Intelligence has always been used for making smarter business decisions. AI technology can coordinate data delivery, analyze trends, develop data consistency, provide forecasts, and quantify uncertainties to make the best decisions for the company. As long as AI is not programmed to imitate human emotions, it will remain unbiased on the matter at hand and will help to make the right decision to support business efficiency.

- AI-powered solutions can help businesses to respond to customer queries and grievances quickly and address the situations efficiently. The use of [chatbots](#) that couple conversational AI with Natural Language Processing technology can generate highly personalized messages for customers, which helps to find the best solution for their needs. AI tools can also help to reduce the strain from the customer service staff, which will lead to better productivity.
- Another great benefit of automating regular business tasks using AI tools is that it helps to reduce the chances of manual errors. As Robotic Process Automation tools take care of the data entry and processing jobs, it can make the digital systems more efficient and less likely to run into or create any problems due to data processing mistakes. This can be especially beneficial for businesses that cannot afford to make even the slightest of errors.

Recommendations:

- Thanks to these developments in AI technology, machines can now learn to perform complex functions such as facial recognition, so the human rights are protected by easy way, Today, [AI-augmented robots](#) can easily perform various automated tasks, both inside and outside the factory, without the need for constant human intervention. AI is poised to be a transformative technology for some applications and tasks across a vast suite of industry
- The world must ensure that new technologies, especially those based on artificial intelligence, are used for the benefit of our societies and their sustainable development. Developments and applications of artificial intelligence must be regulated so that they are compatible with the fundamental rights that constitute our democratic, moral and human horizon

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