ISSN 2181-3187

AN OVERVIEW OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ETHICS AND REGULATIONS

Muxtarova Maxliyo Usmonali qizi
Tashkent State University of Law
makhliyo_usmonali@mail.ru

Annotation. This article provides an overview of key initiatives that propose ways to approach AI ethics, regulation and sustainability. The role of moral values in the activity of artificial intelligence, the need for standardization from a moral point of view, and the need to develop moral principles and rules are justified. In the work, a comparison of the norms of using artificial intelligence of foreign countries, as well as various corporations, is analyzed.At the end of this article, I also comment on keeping AI ethics "pragmatic" towards a concept I call a "Minimum Viable Ethics" or "Minimum Viable Regulation" for AI — this is to ensure that we keep a sustainable strong pace in our AI research and development.

Key words: code of ethics, AI ethics formulation, legal practice, legal technology, ethical principles, artificial intelligence.

Before we go into details, one might ask, why is there such a fuzz about AI ethics and regulation — why would anyone need to worry about such issues in relation to AI, isn't it just like any other technology? There are several reasons why this topic is key to our future society and industry. One is that AI is already making decisions with a major influence on human lives, including human health, fortune and rights.

AI advances will touch people and society in numerous ways, including potential influences on privacy, democracy, criminal justice, and human rights. For example, while technologies that personalize information and that assist people with recommendations can provide people with valuable assistance, they could also inadvertently or deliberately manipulate people and influence opinions. We seek to promote thoughtful collaboration and open dialogue about the potential subtle and salient influences of AI on people and society."

The use of artificial intelligence systems in all areas, except for chatbots, is regulated by the SRA (Solicitors Regulation Authority). It should be noted that the main argument for the feasibility of using artificial intelligence systems from the point of view of an English lawyer is, first of all, to reduce the costs of processing legal documents and save the time of lawyers and clients. Law firms can operate at a higher level in terms of productivity and efficiency.

Semantic analysis programs using artificial intelligence are becoming more and more widespread.For example, the Leverton software platform allows you to analyze

ISSN 2181-3187

the texts of contracts and extract basic information from them for the purpose of their subsequent systematization. At the same time, primary data can be presented in various forms: manual, printed, graphic and other forms.Artificial intelligence tools that analyze source data include optical text recognition algorithms, natural language processing and methods for determining the structure of grammatical syntax, and image recognition methods.Artificial intelligence technologies of the Leverton platform are used to process data on real estate lease transactions, compare calculations, and conclude contracts when conducting complex investigations related to the reorganization of legal entities. It is used to automate the analysis of contract texts in preparation for negotiations, the verification of the reliability of the company, and the verification of compliance with regulatory requirements in the verification of contract texts[1].

Below are 7 key notions associated with AI ethics, regulation and sustainability.

Algorithmic Bias and Fairness. When an AI makes decisions and takes actions that reflect the implicit values of the humans who are involved in coding, collecting, selecting, or using data to train the algorithm.

AI Safety. An example here is adversarial attacks. For example, Neural networks can be fooled. How can we manage such vulnerabilities in AI?

AI Security. Hacking a self-driving car or a fleet of delivery drones poses a serious risk. Whole electricity nets and transport systems benefit from autonomous decision making and optimisation, they need to be secured at the same time. How can we secure AI systems?

AI Accountability. Who is accountable when an entire process is automated. For example, for self-driving cars, when accidents occur, who can be accounted for? Is it the manufacturer of the car, the government, the driver of the car, or the car itself?

AI Quality Standardisation. Can we ensure that AI behaves in the same way for all AI services and products?

AI Explainability. Can or should an AI be able to explain the exact reasons of its actions and decisions?

AI Transparency. Do we understand why an AI has taken certain actions and decisions? Should there be a requirement for automated decisions to be publicly available?

There are other related topics such as responsible AI, sustainable AI, and AI product liabilities[2].In many countries, efforts are being made to create a regulatory framework for the regulation of SI technologies. In most cases, it is assumed that such documents contain legal norms and principles.However, it is necessary to take into

[1] Leverton. An MRI software company // URL: https://leverton.ai/product/#technology (дата обращения: 04.07.2022).
[2] https://cguttmann.medium.com/an-overview-of-artificial-intelligence-ethics-and-regulations-917859fdcb77

ISSN 2181-3187

account the fact that the use of SI technologies does not always include legal relations, but rather the development of corporate norms and codes of ethics for social order.

The above-mentioned code of ethics and other corporate norms require that the creation of not only state management bodies, but also representatives of the private sector.

For this reason, it is possible to observe cases of development of model code of ethics or SI usage instructions by state authorities and administrative bodies of foreign countries.

Another situation similar to European countries can be observed in the experience of Japan. In 2016, the country's government created a Strategic Council on Artificial Intelligence Technology, and in March 2017, the Artificial Intelligence Technology Strategy was formed. Also, the principles of research and development of artificial intelligence systems aimed at starting an international debate were announced. This document includes the following system of principles:

principle of cooperation;
the principle of transparency;
management principle;
principle of reliability;
security principle;
confidentiality principle;
the principle of morality (respect for human dignity and individual autonomy);
the principle of user assistance;
the principle of responsibility[3].

SI decisions should not be made without human input. On the contrary, SI should be a tool for people;

SI must be secure and reliable;
compliance with the company's core values;
Full compliance with legal requirements when using AI[4].

According to P.M. Morkhat, it is appropriate to use the code of ethics for SI only in civil-legal relations.In addition, from the point of view of legal technology, the document requires a collective external influence on the participants of this technology, which is not optimal in the case of many international agreements: in the logic of the development of any important technology, one disruptor, another for its development

[3]Draft AI R&D Guidelines for International Discussion / The Conference toward AI Network Society (2017). – Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (Japan): 2017, – P. 23. // https://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000507517.pdf

[4] Ethical Guidelines for Artificial Intelligence // Bosch: official site. 2020. 19 feb. // https://www.bosch.com/stories/ethical-guidelines-for-artificial-intelligence/

ISSN 2181-3187

vector is sufficient for installation. In our opinion, moral and legal regulation should be implemented "from below"[5].

In our opinion, the code of ethics of the SI being developed for the non-state sector should provide for the corporate regulation of relations between the developer, operator and users. At the same time, it is required to include the following structural units:

In our opinion, the code of ethics of the SI being developed for the non-state sector should provide for the corporate regulation of relations between the developer, operator and users. At the same time, it is required to include the following structural units:

I. The general principles of using SI are ontological and axiological content requirements based on the essence of technology;

II. Values and social integration are norms describing interaction;

III. Privacy - norms that ensure the safety of data processing protected by law by artificial intelligence systems;

IV. Efficiency criteria are the integration of artificial intelligence systems into economic and other activities;

V. Liability - general rules on issues of assessment of the risks arising from the operation of the applied artificial intelligence systems and the possibilities of their elimination.

VI. Dispute resolution mechanism.

The Montreal Declaration. The Montreal Declaration for responsible AI development has three main objectives:

1. Develop an ethical framework for the development and deployment of AI;

2. Guide the digital transition so everyone benefits from this technological revolution;

3. Open a national and international forum for discussion to collectively achieve equitable, inclusive, and ecologically sustainable AI development.

Bu, albatta, to'liq strategiyaning bir qismi bo'lgan AIdan axloqiy jihatdan qanday foydalanish bo'yicha yondashuvlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Yangi va samarali strategiyaning bir qismi sifatida har bir sanoat va tashkilot o'z va o'z mamlakati yoki mintaqasining axloq qoidalarini qayta ko'rib chiqishi kerak bo'ladi.

This includes of course also approaches on how to use AI ethically, which is part of a complete strategy. As part of a new and efficient strategy, every industry and organisation will need to review their ethics and that of their country or region.

Bu, albatta, to'liq strategiyaning bir qismi bo'lgan AIdan axloqiy jihatdan qanday foydalanish bo'yicha yondashuvlarni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Yangi va samarali

[5] Мохат П. М. Правосубъектность искусственного интеллекта в сфере права интеллектуальной собственности: гражданско–правовые проблемы: дис. . д–ра юрид. наук. М., 2018. 414 с.

ISSN 2181-3187

strategiyaning bir qismi sifatida har bir sanoat va tashkilot o'z va o'z mamlakati yoki mintaqasining axloq qoidalarini qayta ko'rib chiqishi kerak bo'ladi[6].

It is necessary for artificial intelligence systems to be secure and confidential, to properly store data, to provide them, and to ensure the safety of personal data of users during their use.

AI systems must respect people's beliefs, culture and values.These considerations have two consequences for AI ethics. On the one hand, a stronger focus on technological details of the various methods and technologies in the field of AI and machine learning is required. This should ultimately serve to close the gap between ethics and technical discourses. It is necessary to build tangible bridges between abstract values and technical implementations, as long as these bridges can be reasonably constructed.

[6] https://cguttmann.medium.com/an-overview-of-artificial-intelligence-ethics-and-regulations-917859fdcb77