



Research Article

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Social and Legal Risks of Artificial Intelligence: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

This study discusses the social and legal risks of artificial intelligence by referring to reliable primary and secondary sources in this field of study and analyzing the content of the collected data. Various data sources were consulted, including articles published in newspapers, international organizations' websites, and refereed journals. The results of the study demonstrate that artificial intelligence may have negative effects if it is not used on solid ethical grounds as it may lead to taking discriminatory decisions in institutions and pose some risks in relation to users' privacy, in addition to legal, criminal, and ethical challenges. More broadly, the study reveals that artificial intelligence is widening the gap between rich and poor countries. Therefore, institutions specialized in various fields need to specify the purpose of their efforts in the field of artificial intelligence, so they can overcome the obstacles that may face the progress of their work and the process of preserving human rights.

Keywords: Social and Legal Risks, Artificial Intelligence, Analytical Study, preserving human rights

1. Introduction

Over the past five decades, some of the risks that many have been warning about mainly concern population explosion, environmental pollution, the reduction of natural resources and minerals, and the possibility of a nuclear war. Nowadays, with the major advancements in technology and its applications, new risks have emerged such as inventing robots that will be smart enough to outperform humans, especially with artificial intelligence capabilities, or developing destructive computer viruses that cause Internet disconnections. Artificial intelligence is the new trend that is

now used in smartphones, home appliances, televisions, weapons, and smart cars. It is also supposed to be used soon in the streets of our cities.

Artificial intelligence is considered the fruit of human development because of the valuable services it provides to humanity at all levels: personal, medical, industrial, military, and commercial, and it primarily aims to human ensure the well-being, protection, and preservation of humans' lives (Younis, 2020). Examples that artificial intelligence ensures human protection include using robots in hazardous and arduous industrial works and on military battlefields, in addition to their ability to monitor patients' health status, help people with disabilities, and secure institutions and homes from assault and theft, among other main uses. People and specialists, in recent years, have begun raising awareness of artificial intelligence's potentially detrimental impact on humanity, despite all the advantages it provides. More specifically, there are many negative ethical and legal implications of increasing reliance on artificial intelligence, which can be classified into security, economic, social, legal, and humanitarian ones (Younis, 2020).

1.1 Problem of the study

Artificial intelligence is usually used to describe software that has some ability to learn, solve problems, and identify patterns, which is particularly useful when there is a need to classify and understand huge amounts of data. However, there is a misconception that artificial intelligence provides more efficient, accurate, and reliable outcomes than human outcomes due to artificial intelligence's ability to learn. Moreover, there are many recent examples of how artificial intelligence is misused. For example, artificial intelligence was the reason behind giving incorrect marks in exams, placing innocent people in prison, and stealing personal data. This study mainly focuses on identifying the risks of artificial intelligence which has exceeded all expectations. In that light, this study is an attempt to answer the following research question:

- What are the social and legal risks of artificial intelligence?

The significance of this research lies in clearly clarifying the negative aspects of artificial intelligence in various fields (economic, political, educational, medical, technical, military, legal, moral, and human privacy). So, although it has largely served humanity in recent years, it is still a double-edged weapon that has many risks if not used logically and deliberately.

2. Theoretical Framework

Kurzweil (1990) simply defined artificial intelligence as "The art of creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people." Kaplan and Haenlein (2020) defined it as "a system's ability to interpret external data correctly, to learn from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation."

The concept of artificial intelligence is related to the intelligence associated with electronic and digital devices such as mobile phones, computers, or robots. Artificial intelligence shows the ability of such digital and electronic devices to perform various tasks related to intelligent creatures. The term 'artificial intelligence' applies to systems with human intellectual processes such as the ability to think, discover meaning, and learn from past experiences. Examples of digital processes resulting from artificial intelligence are discovering evidence for mathematical theories, medical diagnosis, chess-playing, web search engines, and voice or handwriting recognition (Obada, 2021).

Artificial intelligence was also defined as a part of computer science that aims to simulate the cognitive ability to replace humans in performing appropriate functions in a particular context that requires intelligence. So, artificial intelligence is a tool that can replace humans in handling information and communications in an understandable language. Artificial intelligence includes each of the following areas: (Al-Omari, 2021).

- Understandable natural language.
- Speech forms recognition.

- Robots.
- Expert systems and software.
- Communication and neural networks.

Steen (2021) showed that artificial intelligence has served humanity by processing large amounts of data. In this regard, policymakers are interested in its impact on employment as jobs may be replaced by artificial intelligence, and it seems that most economists tend to be more cautious about dealing with the world of artificial intelligence in the future.

In a study he conducted on the variation of robots' solutions to a multi-objective problem regarding the difference in the motivation controlling each robot, Al-Qadi (2012) found that the meters responsible for the characteristics of the robot's personality are similar to positive and negative human capabilities. The results showed a number of errors in the performance of robots resulting from trial-and-error learning and the effect of forgetting.

In the study conducted by Est and Royakkers (2015), the researchers stated that one of the risks that face military robots is the possibility of hacking them or infecting them with a virus. They indicated that in October 2011, an American machine called "Predators and Reapers" was infected with a computer virus, where the virus sent all orders to and from the drones and sent them to a different location. This particular incident was not critical, but the risk of civilian casualties of this robotic device will be used by rebels for propaganda. All of this leads to losing psychological support for local people, even though support is an essential tool to positively contribute to stabilization, for example.

Nadikattu (2021) revealed that robots have been able to navigate for more than 60 years. However, artificial intelligence allows robots to make precise movements in complex and uncertain settings. Traditionally, robots are programmed to integrate linear processes while instructions are obtained from signals discharged by implanted devices.

3. Methodology

In order to answer the research question, reliable secondary sources were consulted, which included articles published in refereed journals and organizations' websites that aim to interpret and analyze data content. This methodology was used because of the research topic, which requires using reliable information from major sources such as articles published in journals, corporate reports, and accredited and refereed studies, not only studies conducted by individuals.

3.1 Study population and sample

The study was not limited to a particular study population; therefore, there is no specific study sample as this study discusses the risks of artificial intelligence in relation to all groups in the study population.

3.2 The focus of the study

The study mainly focuses on examining the risks of artificial intelligence at the social, economic, security, and medical levels that face societies, in addition to the legal challenges imposed in criminal prosecutions of artificial intelligence.

3.3 Data collection tool

Data was collected from secondary sources including reports, articles, and research published by different organizations and in refereed journals.

3.4 Reports and articles

The United Nations Official Website published an article that is entitled “UN Human Rights Commissioner calls for action on AI’s privacy risks” in which the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, stresses the new pressing need to use and sell artificial intelligent systems that have become a serious threat for human rights until the appropriate safeguards are adopted. She also called for banning artificial intelligence applications that cannot be used in accordance with international human rights law. She added in another statement that artificial intelligence can be a force to spread goodness and help societies overcome some of the outstanding challenges that face people nowadays. However, she warned that artificial intelligence technologies can have negative, even disastrous, effects if used without sufficient consideration of how they affect human rights. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights report considers the rapid pace, often adopted by states and companies, to incorporate artificial intelligence applications that have failed to exercise due diligence. The report indicated that there are many cases in which people were treated unfairly due to artificial intelligence, such as being prevented from social security compensation because of a defect in artificial intelligence tools or being arrested for disrupting facial recognition systems.

The report also showed how artificial intelligence systems rely on large sets of data, including information about individuals, that are collected, exchanged, combined, and analyzed in different and often opaque ways. The data used to enrich and guide artificial intelligence systems may be defective, discriminatory, outdated, or irrelevant to the topic being raised. In addition, long-term data storage also poses certain risks, as future data can be exploited in ways that are not yet known. Bachelet added that bridging the huge accountability gap for how data is collected, stored, and exchanged remains one of the most pressing human rights issues due to the rapid and sustainable growth of artificial intelligence.

The report also explained the results, expectations, and monitoring of artificial intelligence tools, including searching for interpretations of human behavior patterns and raising serious questions. According to the report, biased datasets on which artificial intelligence systems rely may lead to discriminatory decisions, where marginalized groups remain more vulnerable to this type of risk. Bachelet also stressed the importance of conducting a systematic assessment of the impact of artificial intelligence systems in order to monitor them and thus identify and mitigate risks to human rights (OHCHR, 2021, September 15).

The official website of the Al Jazeera channel published an article that is entitled “Using Artificial Intelligence in Recruitment ... Scandals and Ethical Issues.” The article indicated that companies use algorithms to analyze data about thousands of job applicants and choose the best among them, and by using artificial intelligence, human resources have become more efficient than before. The global artificial intelligence market is expected to grow from \$47.47 billion in 2021 to \$360.36 billion in 2028, with an annual growth rate of 33.6%. This growth means greater reliance on artificial intelligence in all business sectors, including employment and training.

There is a dark side to this process, as using artificial intelligence can pose a genuine threat and ethical dilemma to users’ privacy, one of the most prominent examples of this is what has become known internationally as the “Japanese Rikunabi Data Scandal,” a scandal discussed by researchers Fumiko Kudo, Hiromi Arai, and Arisa Emma in a paper entitled “Ethical issues related to the use of artificial intelligence in recruitment processes: the Rikunabi scandal as a model.” Every year, about 800,000 students graduate from Japanese universities and educational institutes and enter the labor market in search of a job suitable for their qualifications. More than 31,000 Japanese companies seek to select graduates most suitable for their jobs, and all companies and students are registered in one of the largest recruitment sites on the Internet in Japan, Rikunabi, a subsidiary of Recruit Career Company, which serves fresh graduates. The company acts as an intermediary between graduate job seekers and companies looking for suitable candidates for job vacancies.

During this process, the company collects and analyzes the demographic information and

cookies of job seekers (students) collected through the matching services that a company needs. It also calculates, using its own analysis algorithms, the degree of probability appropriate to the needs of each graduate. The scandal started when information was leaked to the Japanese media that the company had sold the data of students looking for work to at least 38 Japanese companies, including well-known companies such as Toyota and Mitsubishi. This caused great outrage in Japan and led the Tokyo Labor Office to investigate the incident. The investigation found that Recruit Career's sharing of personal information with client companies constituted a violation of the Employment Insurance Act, and this resulted in imposing heavy fines on the company (Sanajla, 2021).

In another article published in Al Araby Al Jadeed's Newspaper, "The Most Significant Risks of Artificial Intelligence" (2020), the author highlighted the concept of "deep fake" which is a fabricated digital tool that alters photos so effectively that it is very difficult to distinguish between real photos and fake ones. This technology provokes a crisis for Internet companies and governments because it has the same effect as fake news in terms of manipulating the statements of politicians, celebrities, and influencers in order to create confusion and spread misinformation, which are major crises for the world today. The ability of artificial intelligence to create fake photos is not yet known among people, but ThispersonDoesNotExist.com provides an example of the potential of this technology as the site creates an endless collection of fake photos. The algorithm behind this technique is trained on a huge dataset of real images, then a type of electronic neural network is used to create new examples, and every time a user updates the site, the network generates a new face image, which cannot be recognized as fake.

Last October, it was reported that fake nude photos of more than 100,000 women were created from social media images and shared online. Through artificial intelligence, clothes are digitally removed from women's photos and posted on Telegram. Such incidents are considered among the worst problems that women may face on the Internet. The report added that using autonomous weapons programmed to kill is one of the ways in which artificial intelligence can pose a threat to humanity, especially if countries decide to abandon the nuclear arms race and replace it with an intelligent-arms race. Russian President Vladimir Putin has previously stated that artificial intelligence is the future, not only for Russia but for all humanity because it brings tremendous opportunities as well as unpredictable threats and that whoever becomes the leader in this field will become the ruler of the entire world.

Social media algorithms are very effective at figuring out users' interests, desires, and secrets, and they are therefore able to guess what they are thinking about. This made institutions like Cambridge Analytica use such data to influence American voters during the 2016 US presidential election and the Brexit referendum. The power of artificial intelligence is manifested in social manipulation, political influence, and division made among nations, and they are considered the main risks of artificial intelligence.

In another report published on the official website of the United Nations that is entitled "From assistance during the pandemic to placing the innocent in prison – the benefits and harms of artificial intelligence" (2021, January 4), UNESCO called for studying the consequences of misusing artificial intelligence, despite its considerable usefulness, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic and mentioned several recent examples of this. For example, in January, an African American man was arrested for shoplifting but knew nothing about it and was taken into custody after being handcuffed outside his home in front of his family. The police who took part in arresting the man used an artificial intelligence tool dedicated to identifying faces, but this tool was not programmed to distinguish between the faces of black people, because the images used to train it often belonged to the faces of white people. Fortunately, it soon became clear that there was no similarity between the arrested man and the suspect who appeared in still pictures taken from the store's CCTV, and the African American man was released after spending a few hours in prison.

In July, a "technological" error in the UK caused a huge outcry about using a computer program to evaluate students' grades during the Covid-19 pandemic era in which traditional exams were canceled. In order to imagine the grades that students would have achieved if they took the exams,

the program took their pre-existing scores, considering their school records over time. This caused damage to students of minorities who live in lower-income neighborhoods because they attend schools with lower rates than the richer students. UNESCO emphasized that in order for artificial intelligence tools to function properly, well-trained scientists must work on high-quality data; however, most of the data currently used to teach artificial intelligence is obtained from consumers around the world and is often obtained without their explicit consent.

Poor countries often lack the ability to ensure the protection of personal data or their communities from damage from cyberattacks and misinformation, and this has increased with the outbreak of Covid-19. Many social media companies have been criticized for using artificial intelligence-based algorithms to precisely target users, send personalized content to them, and reinforce their biases because the more exciting and inciting the content is, the more popular and shared it is.

Scientific American published an article entitled "Using Artificial Intelligence in Medicine Raises Ethical Concerns." The article showed that a scientific study published by "The New England Journal of Medicine" warned of the ethical problems that using artificial intelligence could cause in health systems. It stressed that using this type of tool, whether it is to predict the conditions of certain patients or to take alternative measures to treat them, can only be achieved after carefully considering the ethical problems arising from artificial intelligence-based diagnosis. Artificial intelligence now collects and reports patients' data to help clinicians diagnose their health conditions and make treatment decisions. Researchers at the School of Medicine at Stanford University say that the rapid growth of these technologies must be combined with studies to assess their risks.

The study asserts that "the data used to create algorithms generate results on which patients' health decisions may be distorted and can be misused depending on who develops them, and by the motivation of programmers, companies, or healthcare systems they design." Danton Sher, a professor of anesthesiology at Stanford Medical School and the main author of the study, says that clinicians must be broadly aware of how algorithms are created, assess the source of the data used to create statistical models designed to predict the results and understand how they work. He explained that the main concern raised by the study is the possibility for the private sector to develop programs that aim at ensuring certain outcomes that may harm patients' health or the quality of healthcare provided to them. It was also highlighted that there is a pressing need to be careful in teaching artificial intelligence with legally protected data that should only be disclosed to patients themselves because of their confidentiality (Mansour, 2018, March 18).

According to an article published in the online newspaper *Al Ain News* that is entitled "An American researcher reveals the dangers of using artificial intelligence," and despite the great development in using medical devices equipped with artificial intelligence technologies, a research paper published in the *Science* journal had an opposite opinion. Many researchers indicated that what is risky in using medical devices that use such technologies is that they are capable of suddenly changing their behavior and giving human doctors completely wrong, inaccurate numbers. Such medical devices may also fail to indicate diseases and may give doctors wrong medical data that indicates having a fictitious infection of a disease that the person under examination does not suffer from. According to the report, medical errors are not the only concern that worries Samuel Fenison, a researcher at Harvard Medical School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who believes that despite the remarkable development in using artificial intelligence technology in the medical field, the exploitation of workers in medical hospitals and institutions for these techniques to make money from patients is an issue that is worth cautioning. Manipulating the value of treatment bills and giving an inaccurate and deliberate diagnosis of diseases open the door to using illegal methods to increase the profits of hospitals and medical institutions. In order to prevent patients from becoming victims of medical exploitation and fraud, Samuel Fenison stressed the importance of programmers' designing mechanisms to protect medical devices operating with artificial intelligence technology from manipulation and penetration, losing their medical diagnosis efficiency, and making the health information they provide to patients inaccurate (Mamdouh, 2019, March 25).

The official website of the International Monetary Fund published a report entitled "How Artificial Intelligence Can Widen the Gap between Rich and Poor Countries" in which it was stated that new technologies, such as artificial intelligence, robotic learning, machines, big data, and networks are expected to revolutionize production processes, but may also have a significant impact on developing economies. For example, there is a significant difference between the potential opportunities and sources of growth that the United States and China had during the early stages of their economic development and what Tanzania and Cambodia face in the world today. Recent research done by the "Our Experts" website concludes that new technology brings the risk of widening the gap between rich and poor countries by shifting more investment to advanced economies where automation has become a stable trait. As a result, it can have negative effects on jobs in developing countries because it threatens to replace its growing workforce rather than supplement it, and this is usually considered an advantage in less developed economies. To prevent this growing discrepancy, policymakers in developing economies will need to take action to increase productivity and improve skills among workers.

The report found that the difference between advanced and developing economies could occur due to three different factors, mainly: the ratio of participation in production, investment flows, and terms of trade. As for participation in production, advanced economies offer higher wages because the overall productivity is higher. These higher wages drive companies in advanced economies to use robots more, especially when robots are easy to replace human labor. Then, when robots are more productive, the advanced economy can benefit more in the long run. This difference increases with the increased use of robots rather than human labor. Second, for investment flows, as the productivity of robots increases, the demand for investment in them and in traditional capital (which is supposed to complement robots and work) increases. This demand is greater in advanced economies because they use robots more.

Accordingly, investments shift away from developing countries to fund traditional capital and build robots in advanced economies, which causes a decline in developing countries' GDP. As for terms of trade, the developing economy is likely to specialize in sectors more dependent on unskilled labor, which is the most abundant type of employment in such economies than in advanced economies. Assuming that robots are used instead of unskilled labor, the addition of skilled labor may cause a permanent decline in terms of trade in the developing region after the robot revolution. This is due to the fact that robots are more likely to lay off unskilled workers than others (Alonso, Christian, Kothari, Siddharth, Rahman, and Sidra, 2020, December 3).

Another example is the quote from "The Guardian" newspaper used in another article published on the official website of Al Jazeera that is entitled "The Risks of Artificial Intelligence ...Warning against developing machines that match the capabilities of humans" (2019, September 24). It is a study that warned of the risks of developing smart devices to possess capabilities similar to human mental abilities. The newspaper said in its editorial that there are many risks to programming computers and other smart devices to do business as humans do, primarily the inability of the inventors of such machines to interpret the information gained by the machines they invented. The newspaper emphasized the need for software engineers and artificial intelligence developers to take the ethical implications of their work seriously. It also cited Brad Smith, Microsoft's president, who said that tech companies should stop behaving as if everything was legal and that if we could view technology as morally neutral, the makers of that technology cannot be considered as such.

According to a report published by FastCo Design Company, Al-Mustaqbal for Research and Previous Studies' website explained that Facebook had closed the artificial intelligence program because it had developed its own communication language other than English, where the two robots "Bob and Alice" started communicating with each other and reached an agreement between them to accomplish a particular task using a new, unknown language that programmers could not recognize. The reason that both robots could develop this new language is due to human error from the programmers, so robotics engineers are supposed to set limits and restrict the ability of robots to learn so that it can be controlled.

Engineers have neglected to program the robot so that the only communication language is English. This made the robot capable of developing its own new language. This is related to what Elon Musk, the founder of (SpaceX) rocket company and CEO of (Tesla), stated that there is a need to slow down the development of artificial intelligence to avoid the risks of increasing reliance on it. This was rejected by Mark Zuckerberg, the founder and president of Facebook, who described those calling for slowing down the development of artificial intelligence as “discouraging”. Musk replied that Mark’s understanding of the subject is limited. The strange thing is that Musk is not the only one who expressed his concern about the increasing development of artificial intelligence technologies, as Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, and Stephen Hawking, the great physicist, had also warned of the ability of artificial intelligence to destroy human lives (Khalifa, 2017, July 30).

3.5 Challenges related to the ethical choice of artificial intelligence

Hawking (2018) indicates that the greatest thinkers of this time, Gates and Musk, have pointed to the problem of technological singularity, which refers to the moment in which computers, in every aspect, become smarter than humans. According to Kurzweil (2006:156), when technological singularity occurs, computers will be able to greatly develop compared to their current situation, and their level of intelligence will be millions of times higher than the level of human intelligence. According to Bostrom (2016), in sixty years, artificial intelligence will pose a serious threat to humanity, by 2040, its use will reach (40-50%), and in 2075, people may not be able to distinguish between human and robotic thinking processes, as the similarity rate may reach (95%).

Using artificial intelligence inevitably leads us to the problem of ethical choice. This problem is particularly related to vehicles and automated/self-driving means of transportation that are controlled by artificial intelligence. Kingston (2016) described a virtual situation in the year 2023, where he imagined a car moving through city streets and colliding with a pedestrian in the street, and he questioned the criminal responsibility involved. Unfortunately, this situation became real at the beginning of 2018, when one of the automated cars of the American International Company collided with a woman in Arizona, which was attributed to the features of the program (Bergen, 2018).

Representatives of the German company *Mercedes* have indicated that their cars give priority to the passengers over the driver (Casmi, 2018). Immediately, the German Ministry of Transport indicated that making such a decision is illegal based on a number of criteria, and in any case, the manufacturer will be responsible (Karlyuk, 2018).

Here, the field of healthcare cannot be excluded, as using artificial intelligence in treating and diagnosing oncological diseases has led to different outcomes. In 2018, confidential internal documents issued by one of the largest equipment and software vendors (IBM) indicated that Watson Health, an artificial intelligence tool developed by the company and used in 230 hospitals to treat 13 types of cancer in 840,000 people, had made medical errors. Watson Health offers incorrect treatments that can lead to patient death (Kolenov, 2018).

3.6 Criminal risks of using artificial intelligence

Researchers have categorized IT threats that can be found using artificial intelligence into categories:

1. Malware attacks.
2. Attacks using social engineering techniques.
3. Physical attacks. (Siadati, H., Nguyen, T., Gupta, P., Jakobsson, M., & Memon, N. (2017))
4. Random errors made in the artificial intelligence system and software (errors made by developers of artificial intelligence systems that lead to committing crimes).
5. Errors made by the artificial intelligence system during its operation.

3.7 The problem of criminal prosecution of illegal activities of artificial intelligence

Many countries nowadays realize that legal regulation cannot be considered the only or primary mechanism for regulating the use of artificial intelligence. There is a widespread practice of private initiatives that integrate the efforts of a number of companies to develop the use of artificial intelligence techniques and enhance and integrate the basic principles to work using such technologies. For example, the aim of "Asilomar principles on artificial intelligence" is to create useful intelligence, preserve human values, and keep personal data confidential (Khisamova et al., 2019).

After several tragic events involving the use of self-driving cars, the possibility associated with the legal status of robots and the possibility of bringing electronic persons to justice has been discussed in the European Union. Thus, the European Parliament's decision and the recommendations made by the Civil Law Regulatory Authority on Robotics Technology of the European Parliament dated February 16, 2017, under the title "Civil Standards for Robotics Technology" aimed to regulate the legal reality of robots in human society through many activities such as the establishment of a European institution for technology, robotics, and artificial intelligence; developing an organizational definition of an autonomous intelligent robot; developing a registration and classification system for all robots; setting requirements for developers to provide safeguards related to risk prevention; developing a new reporting system for companies that use or need robots, where robots will include information about the impact of artificial intelligence and robotics technology on the company's economic performance (Dleaux, 2016: 10).

Some researchers have suggested that artificial intelligence cannot obtain separate rights that differ from the rights of real ordinary individuals (Asaro, 2007: 3). In this case, it is appropriate to address legal fiction, a technique through which a particular legal personality acts.

Hallevy (2010: 178) indicates that the mandatory elements of the crime are criminal behavior, the criminal mind, and the internal (mental) element associated with the intention and intent of the offender. It is impossible to prove the mental component, and it is impossible to perceive that artificial intelligence is who committed a crime. There are also doubts about the efficiency and effectiveness of traditional forms of criminal punishment, such as imposing a fine on artificial intelligence.

It is, however, argued by some legal researchers that robots and artificial intelligence should be held accountable for their crimes. According to Ying Hu of Yale University, certain types of penalties should be provided for artificial intelligence, such as deactivation, reprogramming, and offender identification, and all this presents a warning to all participants (Kopfstein, 2017). The rehabilitation of artificial intelligence can be done through its complete reprogramming.

In this context, the predictions and expectations outlined in the European Parliament's resolution on the possibility of giving robots a legal position are of particular importance. However, it is worth noting that the legal position of an electronic person will be very different from that of an ordinary person.

4. Results

This study aimed to shed light on the risks of artificial intelligence using the content analysis approach by referring to relevant documents to reach its main results, which were represented as follows:

1. Artificial intelligence technologies can have negative, even disastrous, effects if used without adequate consideration of how they affect human rights. They also should be used in accordance with international law.
2. Biased datasets on which artificial intelligence systems rely lead to discriminatory decisions.
3. Artificial intelligence widens the gap between rich and poor countries.
4. Artificial intelligence can pose real risks, threats, social and ethical dilemmas, and infringement on the secrets and privacy of users and companies.

5. Not conducting adequate experiments in a logical and thoughtful manner and not conducting the programming of artificial intelligence services correctly and adequately before launching its uses may lead to opposite effects and the occurrence of fatal errors and real risks that threaten human life.
6. Artificial intelligence has ethical flaws that pose a challenge for jurists. Overall, it is a programmed machine that stores information and data. There is a possibility that its system will disrupt at some point in the long run, be infected with viruses, alter its behavior without warning, or exploit the data stored in it in unknown ways.

5. Recommendations

Based on the above, the study makes some recommendations as follows:

Building artificial intelligence on a solid ethical background not only protects human rights and human dignity but also enhances them. Adopting this approach will serve as a moral compass and a solid global normative basis for establishing solid foundations to respect the rule of law in the digital world.

There is a need to establish an independent criminal law institution for artificial intelligence systems, that is unique in its substance and content and differs from traditional methods of dealing with ordinary offenders.

There is a strong and growing trend in this era to implement and use artificial intelligence in all fields, where the future indicates that reliance on artificial intelligence will be heavy and excessive. Most scientists recommend that the process of applying artificial intelligence should be progressively and thoroughly studied in terms of science and logic. It is also crucial to make sure that it is programmed correctly, where several experiments should be conducted before relying on it completely because any error in its programming may lead to the destruction of human life.

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