



## Artificial Intelligence: Its development, investment, risks, global efforts to regulate it

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### Abstract

A scientific era has begun in the field of artificial intelligence (AI). The level and speed of its development cannot be predicted, its ability to simulate the human mind and its penetration in unfamiliar forms into unlimited scientific and research fields, its control over production and solutions as a substitute for humans, and the unemployment that accompanies it, and the possibility of it getting out of control in the future. Dangerous areas such as weapons control and the management of hostile activities in all fields, which prompted scientists, officials and major investors to confront it and work to identify its risks and avoid the damage that it might cause, and to research the possibility of investing in it positively in a way that reflects progress and well-being and improving the means of life for all of humanity in a controlled and controlled manner. It does not allow room for harm to others, so the international community, represented by the United Nations, has stepped up as the most comprehensive and influential global field in organizing international efforts on AI activities, and UNESCO has also responded to it because it is the specialized organization concerned with this field, in addition to the European Union with its scientific capabilities. Financial and political, it can have an effective role in limiting the damage that may result from it.

**Keywords:** development, investment, Artificial Intelligence

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### Introduction

Research Importance AI is developing With an unparalleled, unexpected and uncontrolled steady growth, it enters areas that surpass the organization and speed of extraction previously common in electronic sciences, to become generative and productive of activities similar to the human mind and achieve achievements that were like dreams, such as systems of control and control of machines and means of production, audio and image translation, and the writing of scientific research and political speeches. Which encouraged investors to exploit it and work to develop it by spending huge sums of money because of the huge economic profits it could achieve, making it a strong competitor to humans and removing them from the labor market, and what is more, its ability to control AI. Controlling strategic weapons and the uncontrollable dangers and surprises that accompany it, meaning that this activity has positives represented in serving humanity, facilitating their work and achieving their interests, and it also has negatives represented in the risks that result from it if it is used to harm others or automatically makes decisions that are dangerous to others. The future of humanity, so it was necessary to address its risks and determine its development to keep it under control through binding legal and ethical rules.

To achieve this goal, the United Nations must be the sponsor and supporter of confronting its dangers, organizing it, and controlling it, as it has comprehensive jurisdiction and influence over all countries. UNESCO, the organization specialized in science and culture, is also concerned with this activity through its scientific and cultural base and its ability to find rules with ethical dimensions affecting activities in this field.

In addition to the potential of the large and influential European countries through the European Union, they can play an important role in organizing and defining AI and restricting it to controlled positive activities.

### **Purpose of research**

Shedding light on the areas of development of AI and its positive capabilities that can... It serves humanity and its negative fields that can cause unlimited and uncontrollable damage, especially the field of obstetrics, which exceeds the expectations of its makers. In addition to taking note of the international efforts that addressed its risks by regulating and defining it to make it useful and controlled and not harmful, its development and self-control cannot be predicted. International efforts deserve research and inculcation to determine the extent to which they keep pace with the development of this activity and focus on its benefits and avoid the harm it may cause.

### **Search Methods**

Collecting data and information documented from solid scientific sources, especially modern ones, to achieve this General, and adopting the descriptive method that comprehensively reviews all topics, reviews its positive and negative details, analyzes them in a way that makes them clear, and explores the new international provisions and rules that are expected to be agreed upon, in a manner that focuses on all aspects of the research required of the researcher.

### **Research Questions**

- 1- How did AI develop and what are its fields?
- 2-How can artificial energy be invested?
- 3-What are the risks of AI?
- 4-What are the international efforts to address the risks of AI?

In order to answer the above questions, the research will be addressed through the following plan:

### **Search Plan**

#### **1 The development of artificial intelligence and its investment**

1. The development of artificial intelligence.
2. Investing in artificial intelligence

#### **2. Risks of artificial intelligence**

#### **3. International efforts to confront and regulate artificial intelligence**

1. United Nations efforts to confront and regulate artificial intelligence
2. UNESCO's efforts;
3. The efforts of the European Union;

#### **4. Conclusion**

1. Results
2. Recommendations

### **5. References**

#### **The development of artificial intelligence and its investment**

AI has developed tremendously in a short period and has become a modern means that has invaded all fields at an amazing pace of development that is impossible to track and

keep up with until it comes close to and mimics human activities. Investors also turned to it to benefit from it as a modern means due to the speed of profit and low costs, and it will be discussed in terms of its development and also its investment.

### **The development of artificial intelligence**

AI represents a great cognitive boom that humanity is experiencing as a result of the research efforts and activities of scientists and specialists. It represents the phenomenon of globalization and its goals of interconnection and interdependence between countries, societies and economies on a global scale, and the exchange of ideas and cultural influences across borders. By pressing a button, concepts are imposed that are circulated to the world. Then melt societies and civilizations into one crucible in which the strongest civilization is created, The future holds great surprises that our minds may not comprehend. Just as people yesterday did not comprehend what we are today, likewise we today may not imagine what changes the future will bring in people's lives after a while to come.

Several decades ago, "AI" was present in science fiction and human prediction before it became a reality in our lives today. Scientists have tried to develop programs capable of performing general tasks associated with the intelligent mechanisms that require them and that require human intelligence, so the accelerating world continues to develop this field without stopping. (Khadija, 2023)

In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, artificial intelligence has proven its ability to confront it with effective effectiveness never before available to humanity in terms of the enormous ability to retrieve and organize information and suggest appropriate solutions that the human mind is unable to achieve through other technological means. (Alaraisi, 2020)

Through artificial neural network models (AI), the prediction process is developed, as human intelligence methods are simulated and transferred in the form of programs, applications and systems that make the computer capable of several areas when trying to find solutions. AI is considered "the most visible, influential technology in our lives," and this places it above the Internet, smartphones, and personal computers, which are the technologies that have been credited with bringing most developments to the world (Bartneck, 2021).

The AI revolution has actually begun, and this has been evident in facial recognition techniques, text generation, helping students prepare research, and pushing science to discover medicines and to the limits of nuclear fusion.

Google's search engine began in mid-2016, relying on deep neural networks, which is a method in artificial intelligence that teaches computers to process data in a way inspired by the human brain to try to solve complex problems, such as summarizing documents or recognizing faces, with greater accuracy. (Anter, 2023)

Then, (Open AI) launched its AI-based chatbot (Chat GPT), which is capable of answering questions, writing research papers, and discussing almost any topic in November 2022.

AI techniques have been compared to the invention of the printing press. It took nearly fifty years for books to be printed and made widely available across Europe, while (Chat GPT) reached 100 million users in just two months.

Then Microsoft, the main investor and partner of (Open AI), added a similar chatbot to its search engine (Bing).

In response to recent developments in the field of generative AI, Google announced in March 2023 its artificial intelligence chatbot (Bard), which provides immediate answers to questions in the form of complete sentences, which relieves people of the difficulty of scrolling through the list of search engine results. (Anter, 2023).

Google also recently announced a new version of its search engine called "Generative Search Experience" (SGE). The version displays AI-generated answers on search results lists, with the answer clearly labeled as generated by SGE, and then followed by an answer for every inquiry.

Google relies on the websites used to create the answer, and you can click on these sites to go deeper, or you can follow up with an additional question, or even click on the toggle button at the top right to go deeper. When you click on the expand button to toggle to show a deeper response, the company grants additional responses of generative AI.

Explicit AI-generated answers are not limited to specific websites, but also display the websites that make up these answers prominently in the answer with a thumbnail and the site title in a clickable way to access the site. The AI-powered generative search experience displays images or videos relevant to your search query, highlighting the publication date of the links you suggest to help understand how recent information from those web pages is.

When a user asks questions about a place or destination in the search box, they see a snapshot that collects information from around the web, as well as reviews, photos and account details for the business provided by business owners. This feature came to help users understand their interests through the experiences and viewpoints of others, which enhances the quality of review content in search results, and gives importance to direct experiences or content created by individuals with deep knowledge of a topic.

Google has added a set of advanced features that rely on AI technologies to its video calling and online meetings service (Google Meet), and the latter is equipped with an AI assistant (Duet AI), which will be able to participate in calls and meetings, allowing users to benefit from several features, as it can attend meetings on behalf of users when they are busy, and automatically generate texts that summarize the points that users want to discuss during the meeting, and that will be visible to attendees so that they can discuss them, as well as He can write summaries of meetings for later reference, in addition to his ability to take notes, capture video excerpts from the meeting, and then send them to all attendees after the meeting ends.

The new AI can detect foreign languages during a meeting and provides instant translation, and this feature is so far available in 18 languages and it works. To improve the image during the conversation in terms of general appearance and raise the quality of sound and lighting. (Stock, 2023) Governments have begun using chatbots as an effective means of social care for citizens within programs that are assisted in preparing, (Maragno, 2022) organizing and managing it is also used to evaluate government institutions and others in identifying obstacles and suggesting ways to advance and achieve continuous development. (Medaglia R. &..., 2021)

Scientists' attempts to develop AI and attempts to link it with human intelligence do not stop. In recent experiments conducted recently, scientists noticed that some AI programs began to work very close to the human brain. (Deutsche, 2023)

Some experts in computational neuroscience (the study of brain function in light of the information-processing properties of the structures that make up the nervous system) have begun to explore automated neural networks that are trained using little data that humans have labeled.

"Self-learning" algorithms for machines have proven tremendous success in learning human languages, and more recently they have succeeded in recognizing and distinguishing between images.

The program has expanded (ChatGPT) Generative, which interacts with humans and can produce all kinds of texts upon request in university, professional, and even political circles, as politicians are now using it to write speeches or draft laws. It appears that artificial networks are beginning to reveal some of the actual methods that human and animal brains use to learn.

Neuroscientists have developed simple computer models of a visual system using machine neural networks. For example, the activity of real neurons and artificial neurons showed an interesting correspondence that was almost very similar. On one occasion, scientists even discovered models of communication between machines that were trying to detect sounds. And the smells. Through repeated experiments with AI programs and connected neural networks, scientists have begun to see a unique model of learning that is close to the human method.

Military, threats are identified through sensors of air, land and sea vehicles such elements have been developed that detect threats and behavior expected by AI already by the US Army, devices that map battlefields in real time, in order Identify targets for attack and move away from civilian areas; Facial recognition tools have also been deployed on Borders to detect enemy infiltration, such as those used by Ukraine in its recent war with Russia Use ( Clearview AI) to detect Russian individuals AI-based threat recognition devices are already being used to train vehicles Self-driving vehicles can recognize dangers on the street and recognize emotions from observing customers' reactions on advertised products; AI-based recruitment devices can be used before private companies or even universities in selecting the best candidates; Uses existing mapping areas on AI in GPS navigation systems or determining optimal routes (e.g., Shorter routes, less crowded, etc.). (Vanotshi, 2023)

Governments are supposed to take the lead in leading and controlling AI activities by providing Sufficient funds, specialists, equipment and technological techniques to manage it tightly through international groups global and regional standards that adopt strict ethical and legal standards and values (Noordt, 2023).

AI has become an effective means of managing institutions and organizing events and activities in all vital areas, such that it has become a measure for assessing the legitimacy of governments and their integrity in managing affairs country. (Alshura, 2022)

Countries are racing in the extent of their reliance on AI helping to manage and organize public administrations as a precise, time-saving, and distinct means traditional. (Mergel, 2023)

Some are trying to give AI the status of legal personality under which it can be downloaded legal responsibility for his own activities as if he were a responsible human being, and this attempt is still a theoretical attempt Some jurists have achieved it. (Vogelgesang, 2021)

Europe has tried to use personal virtual legality is an attempt

to get closer to legal personality, but it is an unclear and incomplete idea a process in our legal culture. (Marchant, 2020) There are those who try to expand on the possibilities of intelligence.

The artificial person is entitled to be an agent or deputy in managing the business because of his qualifications and ability to make decisions. (Beckers, 2023)

### Investing in artificial intelligence

AI can play a role in the global economy, contributing between 10 and 15 trillion \$ to the global economy by 2030, according to estimates by specialists in this field. If exploited well, it has the potential to drive global development, including monitoring the climate crisis, breakthroughs in medical and scientific research, education and more. (Russell, 2015) AI can also be used in many peace and security operations, including UN operations. It is increasingly used to identify patterns of violence, monitor ceasefires and more, helping to strengthen peacekeeping, mediation and humanitarian efforts. (UN, 2023)

The new approach to "AI" will consider three sectors: new investments to support R&D in "responsible AI," public evaluations of existing generative AI systems, and policies that will ensure government leads by example in mitigating AI risks and benefits. Among his virtues. (Alshura, 2022)

Global efforts are being made to prove the ability and effectiveness of artificial neural network models (AI) in developing the forecasting process, as human intelligence methods are simulated and transferred in the form of programs, applications and systems that make the computer capable of analysis, conclusions and building hypotheses. (Mestaad, 2023).

AI is considered "the most influential technology," and this places it above the Internet, smart phones, and personal computers, which are the technologies that were credited with bringing most of them to the world. It will have a pioneering role in the management and governance of state agencies and other sectors, due to its enormous capabilities in Storing, organizing and retrieving information, creating models and proposing solutions to administrative dilemmas. (Thuria, 2021)

Elon Musk is planning to launch an emerging AI company that will compete with Open AI, the maker of the (ChatGPT) program. The Financial Times reported that Musk, owner of the Twitter platform, has gathered a team of researchers and engineers to invest in the field of AI, and is also in discussions with... Some investors in (Space X) and (Tesla) About pumping money into his new project. (Reuters, 2023)

Companies such as Microsoft and Alphabet, owner of Google, are pushing to integrate generative AI, the technology behind the development of (ChatGPT), into their products.

The aircraft licensing system, which is described as "incredibly safe", is an example of the successful containment of technology through a very strict licensing system.

In New Zealand, the Right Wing GPT trainer is designed to produce conservative statements in support of the traditional family, Christian values, and the free market, but it is not available to everyone. (Shutter, 2023)

Today, the world is racing to acquire the means of AI, including electronic devices and means, especially the manufacture of electronic chips, because it will have leadership and dominance in the management of global

affairs, and whoever masters its means will have leadership and control over others.

### Risks of artificial intelligence

The UN High Commissioner for HRs has expressed concern about evidence suggesting that AI "could increase bias, foster discrimination, and enable new levels of authoritarian surveillance." He warned that the misuse of AI systems, for terrorist, criminal, or governmental purposes, could cause catastrophes of death and destruction, large-scale clashes, and profound psychological damage on an unimaginable scale. He pointed out that it is already being used in cyber attacks targeting critical infrastructure, peacekeeping operations and humanitarian operations, causing great human suffering. He noted that the technical and financial obstacles, including for criminals and terrorists, are limited, and warned that military and non-military applications of AI could have very serious consequences for international peace and security. (UN, 2023)

AI has two sides, one positive and the other negative, and that depends on how it is used, how its standards are standardized, and how scientific development and security are coordinated. Governments around the world are considering how to mitigate the risks of new AI technology, which could reshape the global economy and change the international security landscape.

Also, the use of technology to restrict human rights, including infringement on privacy, may lead to a clash with European Union countries that oppose a complete ban on the use of AI in collecting and analyzing people's biometric data.

Collecting and analyzing data results in more than just monitoring functions. Where AI systems predict the products we will buy, the entertainment we will watch, and the links we will click. When these platforms know us better than we know ourselves, they take away our will and subject it to the control of unknown external forces. (Fathi, 2021)

There are concerns that chatbots will flood the Internet with misleading information, that biased algorithms will produce racist or unethical material, or that automation powered by AI will destroy entire industries. (Almadani, 2023)

In a US executive order, he directs federal agencies to eradicate bias in their design and use of new technologies, including AI, and to protect the public from algorithmic discrimination. As stated in a joint statement by the Federal Trade Commission, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, the equal employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, affirming their collective commitment to leveraging their existing legal authorities to protect the American people from harms related to artificial intelligence. The head of the Federal Trade Commission pledged that the agency would be vigilant in monitoring "unfair or deceptive" uses of artificial intelligence. A Democratic representative from New York has introduced a bill requiring political groups or campaigns to disclose the use of AI-generated content in political ads, following the US Republican National Committee's launch of its first ad with AI-generated content. (Electronic, 2023)

In the USA, lawsuits were filed against the companies (Meta) and (Open AI) due to the ownership rights of their books. The plaintiffs claim that (ChatGPT) and (Lama) provide a summary of their literary works, which is a violation of the copyright of the books, as the companies did not ask for their permission to do so and they did not agree to use their works in that matter, as the commentators confirmed that it would

be the beginning of a group of lawsuits against AI systems (Telles, 2023)

If we look at the scandals of social media companies and their involvement in spreading rumors or misleading news, or allowing countries to spy on their people, or using electronic flies to work for dictatorial regimes, the examples are many, such as the “Cambridge Analytica” disaster, the conflicts in Myanmar and Ethiopia, and disinformation campaigns.

These scandals and exploitation of digital platforms make us more fearful of what is coming from AI websites, especially since tens of thousands of students have begun to rely on it to write their research. (Abdulaziz, 2023)

Fears have been raised about the possibility of using AI to generate fake images, video clips, audio, or text (deep fakes) using advanced machine learning tools, and causing misleading information to be spread on large scales over the Internet, which threatens the integrity of the information and reduces trust in its sources and in the efficiency of institutions democracy. The emergence of deep fakes may prompt national security decision-makers to take actual actions based on false information, which could lead to a major crisis, or worse: war. (Turchin, 2020)

In the competition of the AI arms race, it may lead to insufficient safety measures, which leads to the creation of dangerous and perhaps disastrous AI systems.

Military commanders delegate critical decisions to AI rather than human supervision, in order to ensure superiority. In such a scenario, the automatic launch of missile defense systems would also occur that started without human authorization could lead to escalation causing nuclear war.

Dozens of personalities signed a statement issued by the Center for AI Security (based in San Francisco) stating: Mitigating the risk of extinction due to AI should be a global priority, along with other societal risks such as pandemics and nuclear war. (Fung, 2023)

Not only have existential risks been completely ignored, but also about what might happen when an AI is developed that can learn any subject or task. Whether we reach this point in a decade or a century, we will need to think about deep questions, such as what if a super-AI defines its goals private? What if it conflicts with humanity? Do we even have to create super AI? (Ghets, 2023)

In Italy 'ban the use (ChatGPT) Because of privacy issues, while establishing a monitoring body European Privacy working group in a first step towards building a common policy for AI. (Reuters, 2023)

The use of artificial intelligence to serve humanity was present at the World Summit on AI for the Common Good, organized by the International Telecommunication Union in July 2023, and at the opening of that summit, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stressed that the rapid development of generative AI must not ignore the harm that it causes. Caused by digital technologies, he said “Spreading hatred and lies through the digital space causes danger It is now grave, fueling conflict, death and destruction, threatening democracy and human rights, and harming public health and climate efforts.” (UN, 2023)

AI learns from data and makes decisions based on it. As AI systems advance, they are able to develop their own goals that may not be compatible with the goals of those who created them. They may make unexpected independent decisions that are difficult or impossible for humans to control or stop.

An example of this is what the Israeli occupation authorities do with the Palestinians, where they deploy cameras that

monitor the movement and faces of the Palestinians, save their data, and identify them. The AI then makes a decision to allow or deny their passage at the various checkpoints, or even eliminate the suspects, without human intervention.

What would happen if regular or generative AI merged with the virtual world (Metaverse) ? There will be many problems indeed future AI systems will be able to develop unexpected behaviors after analyzing a large amount of data, and this has become possible, because AI systems generate and direct their own code, which may turn them into autonomous weapons and killer robots.

Researchers have recently shown that basic features of intelligence such as learning and memory can be implemented in non-biological devices such as nanowire networks that could one day enable human-like conversations and memories.

A study found that a self-organizing network of silver nanowires learns and remembers in the same way as humans' thinking systems. (Han, 2023)

China intends to subject AI tools to “security audit” procedures to determine the extent to which their contents adhere to “basic socialist values” and do not harm the security of the state.

There are many indications that algorithms and robots are being used to manipulate public opinion, by building the media and societal agenda and changing the course of discussion of public issues. (Osoba, 201

### **International efforts to confront and regulate artificial intelligence**

After AI has become an influential reality in human and global activities and relations, and its manifestations and effects have developed with an astonishing and uncontrollable pace, and there are no specific horizons for the expansion of its influence and its ability to generate future generations from it that may be independent and capable of making autonomous decisions in areas that may threaten international peace and security in the world, Which necessitated international bodies such as the United Nations, UNESCO, and the European Union to confront and regulate it.

It was the first international initiative undertaken by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 2019, which seeks to establish a global framework to protect intellectual property rights for AI. In 2022, it came Its second initiative is entitled “IP and AI” Initiative, to support the importance of protecting this framework and identify the challenges and opportunities available to it. (WIPO, 2019,2022)

And in Sept.2023 The 8th session of this organization on Generative AI and Intellectual Property was launched. International efforts will focus on three Sectors are;

New investments to support “responsible AI” research and development, public evaluations of existing generative AI systems, and policies that will ensure that AI risks are mitigated and that its benefits are leveraged. These efforts will be discussed as follow:

### **United Nations efforts to confront and regulate artificial intelligence**

The topic of AI has become strongly present in many international events. In 2023, the UNSC devoted a session to discuss the issue of AI which witnessed the participation of the Secretary-General of the UN. This is the first time that the

UNSC meets to discuss the issue of AI, as some countries called for the establishment of an international body to support efforts to control these technologies, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The International Civil Aviation Organization and others. The main goal of the meeting is to support countries of the world to benefit from its benefits, reduce its potential risks and establish governance mechanisms, (Electronic, 2023) To ensure how it is used, standardize its standards, coordinate its scientific development and provide security. China calls for the governance of AI in order to adhere to the principle of "ethics first", and the principles of safety, controllability, justice, inclusiveness, openness, and peaceful use.

The first step is to form a high-level advisory body for AI, which will report on all options presented regarding the governance and management of AI and make recommendations.

Countries should develop national plans in this context, and join a multilateral process to consider rules, standards and principles related to military applications in the field of AI. Member states must agree on a "global framework to regulate and strengthen oversight mechanisms related to the use of data-driven technologies."

In the new peace agenda of the Secretary-General of the UN, he calls for holding negotiations to conclude in 2026 on a legally binding instrument to ban the use of lethal autonomous weapons systems, which can be used without human control. That Respond to this call to contribute to..."A new soldier for peace" To stop delivery of killer robots the call also recommended "clarifying the urgent need for a legally binding instrument on the development and use of autonomous weapons systems" to ensure meaningful human control over the use of force and to prevent the grave risks these weapons pose to all of humanity. The agenda clearly recognized the dangers of weaponizing new and emerging technologies and their ability to revolutionize the intensity of future conflicts.

One of the twelve recommendations for action on the agenda, text 'Action 11: "Preventing the weaponization of emerging fields and promoting responsible innovation", takes into account the transformative potential of emerging technologies in conflict and war, the threat of use by non-state actors, and risks to human rights due to issues of "accuracy, reliability, human control and data." (Jonze, 2023)

And may Discussions have continued at UN level on autonomous weapons systems under the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW). The majority of countries participated in these discussions; However, some military-oriented states persisted In preventing progress, arguing that "equipment cannot make human-like decisions and hampers the establishment of legal principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution."

The UNHRC unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the international community to take preventive and supervisory measures with regard to AI.

The decision calls for Promoting the transparency of AI systems, and ensuring that data intended for this technology is collected It is used, shared, stored and deleted in ways consistent with HRs .The Res. stressed the importance of "ensuring, promoting and protecting HRs throughout the period of operation of AI systems." The resolution was issued by consensus and was opposed by both China and India, and was supported by the European Union because it emphasizes taking preventive measures and ensuring human care and

supervision in a world where technology is developing rapidly. If AI is capable of saving lives through a qualitative leap in diagnosing diseases. It may also be exploited by authoritarian regimes to exercise mass control over citizens. (Human, 2023)

UN representatives as well as leaders and experts also called for regulations to be put in place so that these new technologies do not 'endanger humanity'

The British ambassador called for guarantees to be put in place, stressing that his country will host a summit on AI in the fall of 2023 "to reach an agreement on security measures, and to evaluate and monitor important risks related to recent developments." He said, "We are very concerned about the use of technology to obstruct HRs," including Invasion of privacy (UNSC, 2023)

The International Labor Organization stressed that the social and economic impacts of AI will depend on how its use is managed, and explained the importance of agreeing on controls and rules that regulate an orderly, fair and impartial transitional process, and Generative AI will be a complementary tool for many jobs, not a replacement about her .(UN, 2023)

### UNESCO's efforts

Issued UNESCO unanimously recommended in 2021 to fully and immediately regulate AI, after experts in the field of technology announced a call to temporarily stop training the most powerful AI systems, including the (ChatGTP) application, warning of enormous dangers to the international community, and the effective and effective good and bad consequences that AI causes on ecological and biological systems, on human societies, the environment, and on the human mind, through interaction and influence on decision-making, as well as its effects on the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, culture, communication, and information. In a statement, the UNESCO official stressed the need for effective ethical rules for AI. (Audri, &..2023) The Recomm. represents the first global pillar that includes the issue of the ethical use of AI. It directs countries towards achieving the maximum benefit from AI and mitigating its risks. In order to achieve this goal, the Recomm. includes values, principles and detailed Recomm.

For this activity and creates a legislative means to regulate and monitor it in a way that ensures full protection of personal data as well as those that are dangerous to the security and interests of countries. More than 40 countries are working with UNESCO to develop controls and rules for AI at the national level, based on the Recomm. , He will submit a report on it to the UNESCO Global Forum on the ethics of AI, which will be held in Slovenia in December 2023.. (UNESCO, 2021) AI: UNESCO calls on all governments to implement the global ethical framework without delay. Voluntary regulation of this activity does not prevent ethical violations.

The Recomm. also allows for ensuring the development of AI in accordance with the law, avoiding harm, determining liability and compensating those affected in the event it occurs.AI activities can lead to an increase in the scientific gap between countries of the world and leave some countries backward. The principles of justice, trust, and fairness must be adhered to in making fair use of AI means, enjoying its benefits, and protecting against its risks.

The Recomm. also provides an evaluation method that allows member states to explain their procedures for implementing

the Recomm., in addition to naming the competencies and skills required in the field of AI to ensure that more stringent controls are followed. Countries are required to submit regular reports on their procedures for their activities in the field of AI by submitting a periodic report every four years.

The development of AI means requires knowledge of media and information data, and facilitating access to independent, multiple, and reliable sources in a way that suits development in this field, including confronting the dangers of global misinformation and encouraging hatred, and preventing harm from misuse of personal data, through codifying AI means and its social effects based on To international and national legal rules that take into account human rights, fundamental freedoms and public ethics, provide access to information and knowledge, freedom of research and innovation, preserve ecological and environmental systems on the basis of understanding and common goals, organize its activities according to an ethical approach, respect cultural differences, and confront the tremendous speed of development of these means and so on. It causes instability and imbalance in moral constants.

Finally, member states are supposed to take the necessary legislative measures to implement the provisions of this Recomm. voluntarily, and take into account the constitutional procedures of each state when establishing principles and other necessary measures, based on the provisions and principles of international law, especially the inclusion of its jurisdiction for these activities on its territory.

The Recomm. includes (141) items distributed on topics including: The scope of its application, its purposes and objectives, its values and principles, and its areas of work regarding policies in all fields, then monitoring and evaluation, and Using, benefiting from and applying this Recomm. , promoting this Recomm. , and finally concluding provisions.

The Recomm. included all the details that ensure the positive benefit of the international community from AI in a codified manner that does not leave room for its negative use in a way that harms the interests of others, as we stated in the topic of the risks of AI and the possibility of its uncontrolled development. In any case, this Recomm. is based on international cooperation and the desire to avoid the harm that this activity could cause. (UNESCO, 2023) The official text of the Recomm. issued by UNESCO can be found at her website. (UNESCO, 2021)

### **The efforts of the European Union**

The Secretary General of the European Council stated that: AI raises important and urgent issues, because it changes information and influences our choices, and it will have a greater role in how governments and public institutions operate, and in how citizens interact and participate in the democratic process. AI offers benefits and risks, and since the Council of Europe is the guarantor of the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy and law enforcement in the digital field, therefore, we must ensure that AI is used in a way that enhances and protects our standards.

The Committee on AI (CAI) is supposed to be mandated by the Ministerial Committee to develop a (framework) agreement on the development and use of AI, based on the standards of the Council of Europe. (Buric, 2023)

The European Union (the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of the European Union) is examining a proposal to regulate AI in the 27

member states of the Union in Europe. He will draw up an agreement the European Union's AI (Framework Agreement) includes common rules and obligations for developers and designers and implementers of AI systems in the European Union.

It is expected to be completed Before the end of 2023, it will be open to accession from outside the European Union. As it will put EU AI law and (CAI)framework have common rules for harmonization Internal market for AI systems in the EU, for the purpose of human rights compliance internationally well-established democracy and the rule of law ,the European move towards this advanced technology came after growing fears that its algorithms will be used to monitor, discriminate, and spread misleading information that could... That 'corrupts democracy in European Union countries. (Vanotshi, 2023)

The draft, approved by the European Parliament, paves the way for negotiations with member states to draft a law that limits the risks of systems of this type.(ChatGPT) The European Parliament called for a ban on... Its use in biometric monitoring as well as systems such as those related to automatic facial recognition in public places. (Medaglia R. & .., 2022)

AI systems designed, developed and used for military purposes will be excluded.

The issues of national defense and national security are out of the scope of these efforts, meaning we will have a huge organizational gap affect the design, deployment and use of these systems due to the influence of major powers, so the proposed rules at the national level it will not be effective, because national defense policies are inevitably interconnected with each other, and have The influence outside the national territory must also take into account the actions of all states, such as the states United States, China and the Russian Federation .Why should AI systems be excluded for the military, national security, or national defense sector?

Completely exempt from impact assessments, ensuring the minimum transparency and accountability obligations we the goal is "to establish voluntary codes of conduct that are available to all countries with common orientations," and to develop a proposal 'Final' very soon could companies sector which 'dominated by major US companies such as (Microsoft & Meta) Voluntarily commit" to its foundation, to build responsible AI. (European,2023)

And it is classified the proposed law classifies AI systems into four levels of risk, from small to unacceptable, high risk, and most dangerous. The law prohibits applications and systems that allow predicting criminal behavior, or those that influence voter trends, because they are among the high-risk systems.

While more serious applications, such as those dealing with recruitment or technology targeting children, face more complex requirements that include being more transparent and accrediting accurate data.

Companies that rely on generative AI must disclose any copyrighted material used in their AI systems, and companies working on a "high-risk application" must conduct an assessment of its impact on fundamental rights.

It is imposed on users of systems such as (ChatGTP) Revealing the content created by AI help distinguish between fake and real images and ensure protection from illegal content.

Violations of the law will result in fines of up to 30 million euros or 6% of the company's annual revenue, which in cases

such as (Google & Microsoft) may exceed billions of dollars. This European law may be the basis for adopting standards for AI systems and user protection, which may become customary.

In order to regulate autonomous weapons, the International Committee of the Red Cross States urged to negotiate rules. New legally binding agreement on autonomous weapons systems, including prohibitions and regulations.

Nearly from ten years, and at the European Union level during the period 2021- 2018 Parliament issued European resolutions calling for the start of negotiations on a legally binding instrument on autonomous weapons. And in At the same time, technological progress in this field continues steadily with Many systems functions are now integrated Independent and different, like target identification and threat capabilities classification which makes it necessary The urgent need for new international rules on the autonomy of weapons systems to be clearer.

The European Union and the Council of Europe must also ensure that there are no blanket exceptions to intelligence systems Artificial intelligence designed, developed and used for military purposes and matters of national defense and security National and that these systems evaluate the risks and impact before their deployment and throughout their use. The failure including such systems within the scope of the AI and (CAI) framework would constitute a violation there is a serious risk of responsibility on the part of these institutions. (European Parliament, 2022) and employed by EU citizens the Council of Europe and its residents must contact representatives of their governments and parliaments to ensure that there is no...comprehensive exceptions, and that risk assessments are required in EU intelligence law negotiations artificial . Robots Stop Killer is calling for urgent negotiations on a law new international treaty on autonomous weapons systems. (Connolly, 2023)

The European Commissioner in charge of competition made this statement during a joint press conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs Al-American: "In the coming weeks, we will present a draft code of conduct on AI." Internationally, if most countries adopt it, and the law is passed in the European Parliament, with 499 votes to 28, while 93 members of Parliament abstained from voting The law will be applied to any product or service that uses an AI system, and despite the European Parliament's approval of the law, it is still waiting. Negotiations include the European Council, whose membership consists of heads of states and governments, while European Union leaders hope to reach an agreement regarding it by the end of this year.(Translations,Al Hurra, 2023).

## Conclusion

### Results

- The use of AI has expanded to include all areas of life and has become a substitute for human activity.
- The generative activity of is uncontrolled and its development cannot be predicted.
- It is likely to cause the use of AI in controlling and controlling weapons the strategy poses a threat to the future of humanity.
- Relying on AI in research and writing will limit human creativity and eliminate...Its place.
- International efforts can contribute to regulating and defining AI through legal rules and international ethics, especially the UNESCO Recommendation on AI for the

year 2021 and the draft European Union agreement on AI approved by the European Union It is expected to be approved by the European Union Council to be effective.

- Countries can play an important role in regulating and codifying AI through their legislation and its national controls.

## Recommendations

- Countries can cooperate in organizing AI fields and activities and defining them as fields Only positivity.
- Stopping the generative activity of artificial intelligence or subjecting it to strict conditions and limitations that prevent it from getting out of control.
- That countries refrain from using to control and control strategic weapons. The research institutions should not allow reliance on to provide research work books through strict and precise specifications.
- All countries must adopt the ethical rules included in its recommendation issued in 2021 And the draft European Union agreement.
- Every country must establish legal and ethical rules that regulate and define derived from UNESCO Recommendation on and the European Union Draft Convention.

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