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Annotation: *The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) systems brings with it a myriad of legal challenges and threats. These challenges span various aspects, including ethical concerns, liability issues, privacy implications, and regulatory compliance. Below are some of the key legal threats associated with AI systems.*

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It is no secret that artificial intelligence technologies are rapidly developing and, like any technology, create new conditions for the life of society, ethical and legal issues that need to be resolved. We tried to answer the question of what difficulties the development of artificial intelligence systems can create in terms of legal regulation. By April 2023, about 30 countries had adopted their strategic documents in the field of artificial intelligence technologies. There are two approaches to creating a legal framework for the regulation of AI issues.

The first is preventive. Documents are developed taking into account the strategic perspective. A number of countries take a different approach to this issue, emphasizing direct impact norms that allow for regulation of certain aspects of the creation and exploitation of robots and artificial intelligence, or balancing strategic planning and direct response. They try to catch up.

The most advanced countries in the field of AI and related technologies, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, the European Union, China,

Japan, and South Korea, already have a set of regulations and project documents aimed at regulating the development and use of AI.

The development of AI technologies in Uzbekistan is the demand of the times.

Taking this into account, on February 17, 2023, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to create conditions for the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies" was adopted. This document created a legal basis for the future development of AI technologies, defined its main directions.

In accordance with the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" Strategy, as well as the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the country and their wide use, ensuring the high quality and accessibility of digital data, training qualified specialists in the specified field, 2023 - In 2024, the program of measures for the study and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies was approved, which includes, among other things, priority areas such as the creation of a regulatory legal framework.

The Special Committee on Artificial Intelligence (Ad hoc Committee on Artificial Intelligence, CAHAI) estimates that AI simultaneously has a significant impact on four areas of fundamental human rights: respect for human dignity, individual freedom, equality, non-discrimination and solidarity, as well as socio-economic rights.

The main legal problem is that a system that learns from information from the outside world can behave in ways that its creators cannot predict. Therefore, the difficulty lies in determining the subject of responsibility in this area.

Technologies that use artificial intelligence can be regulated as copyright or property. However, if we consider the ability to act autonomously from the will of the creator, owner or rights holder, difficulties arise. Therefore, there is a proposal to apply norms that regulate a special type of property - animals, because they are also prone to autonomous behavior.

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The proposal to apply legal entity norms to such systems is also widespread. Therefore, if a legal entity is considered an artificially formed subject of law, robots and AI systems can be defined with the same status. A right can be quite flexible and can give rights to anyone. It may also limit rights. For example, who owns the content that AI controls. Humans set criteria for content creation, AI only provides results. Without the request and the initial data, there will be no result.

It is still unclear who the author is - a human or an artificial intelligence service that compiles one of the many works uploaded to its database?

AI evolves and learns from open data. Personal and personal information constitutes the majority of information on the network. The use of CHAT GPT has been banned in Italy. This was caused by illegal collection of personal data and unrestricted use of it by children under 13 years of age.

The developers of AI openly acknowledge that the content may be false or nonsensical. For example, Open-AI, the company that created Chat GPT, warns (<https://openai.com/blog/chatgpt>): Chat GPT can sometimes give false and illogical answers that may seem real ". When asked about a mayor in Australia, ChatGPT said he was convicted of bribery and sentenced to 30 months in prison. Another chatbot recently came up with a fake sexual assault video featuring a real-life US law professor. Source as the Washington Post article, which never appeared. In Australia, the mayor wrote to OpenAI, expressing his concern.

Currently, AI can replace humans in some professional fields related to data analysis. This list will be expanded in the future.

While AI has become a powerful tool for creative professionals, I don't think we should be afraid of the development of artificial intelligence. Creativity and creative thinking are still human.

The main problem is that there is no regulatory mechanism for the development and use of AI. It is unclear who is responsible for the content AI generates. Copyright also currently belongs to the person. Laws recognize only man, not AI, as the subject of creative activity.

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AI is a threat to the legal system and he will have to respond to it. Time will tell how they will answer, - Tursunova M, a lawyer from Legal-clinic, explains the issue of AI legal regulation. And the ChatGPT OpenAI bot answered the question "artificial intelligence legal regulation issues" as follows:

1. Liability for Actions Performed by Artificial Intelligence Determining liability when an autonomous robot makes a mistake or causes damage can be complex and context-dependent. Potentially responsible parties include:

Manufacturers and Developers: They might be held liable if the damage is due to a design flaw, programming error, or failure to implement safety features.

Owners and Operators: The people or entities that own or operate the AI might be liable if they fail to maintain the system properly or misuse it.

Users: In cases where the AI is used improperly or against its intended purpose, users could be held responsible.

Third Parties: If third-party software or hardware contributes to the malfunction, those parties could also bear some responsibility.

Legal frameworks are evolving to address these issues, with approaches varying by jurisdiction. In some cases, strict liability (liability without fault) might be applied, especially in high-risk scenarios.

2. Data Confidentiality and Protection

AI systems often require large datasets, which can include sensitive personal information. Key considerations for data confidentiality and protection include:

Data Collection: AI systems should collect only the data necessary for their function and obtain informed consent from individuals when required.

Data Use: Data should be used solely for the purposes stated at the time of collection, and data minimization principles should be applied.

Data Protection: Robust security measures should be in place to protect data from unauthorized access, breaches, and misuse. This includes encryption, access controls, and regular security audits.

Compliance: AI systems must comply with relevant data protection regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the EU, the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the US, and other local laws.

3. Ethical Issues

Several ethical issues need consideration in AI development and use:

Bias and Fairness: Ensuring that AI systems do not perpetuate or exacerbate biases present in training data.

Transparency and Accountability: Making AI decision-making processes understandable and accountable to prevent harm and ensure trust.

Privacy: Respecting individuals' privacy and preventing unauthorized surveillance or data misuse.

Autonomy and Control: Balancing the autonomy of AI systems with human oversight to prevent loss of control.

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into various sectors presents both significant opportunities and complex challenges. Addressing the issues of liability, data confidentiality, ethical considerations, regulation, and intellectual property rights is essential to ensure the responsible and beneficial use of AI technologies.

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