

The main tasks of university-type HEIs include: 1) providing first-, second- and long-cycle programmes; 2) providing non-degree postgraduate programmes and other types of training; 3) conducting research activities, delivering research services and transferring knowledge and technology to the economy; 4) training doctoral students; 5) training and promoting university staff; 6) providing conditions for full participation of people with disabilities in higher education; 7) educating students to develop their sense of responsibility for the Polish state and national tradition, and for fostering the principles of democracy and respecting human rights; 8) providing conditions for the development of students' physical culture; 9) disseminating and multiplying achievements of science and culture, incl. collecting and sharing library, information and archive resources, and undertaking activities that benefit local and regional communities [2].

As we can admit, legal education in Poland is still under big transformations. In our opinion, under the influence of the European Union it is possible to develop the national system of legal education according to the modern needs and requirements.

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«HASTA LA VISTA, BABY» OR TERMINATOR PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

...to the honorable and sweet community of UN ILFP 2019

The term “Artificial Intelligence” (AI) can be considered as a product of ICT development and not all people have enough knowledge about its full meaning. In very simple words, people attempt to explain AI as a kind of

electronic or digital brain what is capable to freely develop skills as well as knowledge without interference of human control. Usually, Artificial Intelligence is imagined as a walking robot or a metal man like terminators from famous Schwarzenegger movies. For most people it is a part of phantasy or an example of long-standing future life. Nevertheless, experts possess enough arguments to claim that AI is an interdisciplinary technical mechanism of our current daily life being used in all aspects of digital activities [6; p. 3]. It is without doubts that everyone will be surprised if he or she is told “AI is following you”! However, it is the reality of our information societies and concepts on digital citizenship. All of us enjoy social media such as Facebook, Instagram or benefit from electronic databases, use our information rights and freedoms without even noticing the AI presence. Therefore, we can be shocked by the fact that AI controls and sometimes violate our human rights in cyberspace.

AI is a comparatively recent phenomenon being discussed in human rights literature. At first glance, it has nothing to do with rights and freedoms, but we need further detailed analysis. AI has a strong impact on various aspects of human rights, because AI technologies are entering to each and every corner of our private as well as public life. AI causes serious challenges for human rights and the difficulty of solving these problems is very high. Although international organizations together with law experts strive to raise public awareness in this respect, yet, not all of us understand the seriousness of the problem. Paradigms created by AI in human rights law are colorful and the very root of this process is lack of knowledge about AI activities. Thus, we have to firstly look at the nature, definition of AI as well as identify main directions of human rights effects. Current AI is not just a robot or terminator, it controls ethics in the Internet, arranges our communication, manages statistics and prepare drafts, legal documents for future improvements. Among others, it is also proposed to use AI for making effective case law reviews and apply it to real life precedents [1; p. 66]. To define AI is quite tough task as it is hard to completely gather all features of AI in one single sentence. On the other hand, an attempt to define AI demands not only legal, but also technical knowledge what describes digital nature of AI. The complex character of AI starts from its definition, since there is no a unified explanation of AI in literature what can define AI from not-AI software [5; p. 33]. One thing is absolutely clear that nowadays it is absolutely impossible to ensure cybersecurity, human rights protection and safety without AI conduct. But AI is not always in friendly attitude to human rights. AI software is capable to violate or restrict our rights and freedoms what may result responsibility. But how to punish AI if our law is a paper-based material not having possibility of application in the Internet space? On the other hand, ordinary law can not penalize a digital program. I think that is the very root of the AI-based legal questions on whether or not AI can be fully regulated by traditional law. Accordingly, the Commissioner for Human Rights of the

Council of Europe also expressed concerns about the urgent need to harmonize AI technology with human rights implications in digital age introducing primary challenges in human rights practice linked to AI [4].

In its original meaning, AI used to contain nothing controversy to the protection of human rights and human rights obligations. Creators of AI mechanisms followed the purpose of increasing cybersecurity, making information analysis easier, developing conditions for information rights and freedoms, improving social security standards, taking right to education to a new step and so on. For these purposes AI was arranged as a tool for data mining, danger assessment and statistics. However, AI started to produce false results or introduce wrong conclusions at some point. And these challenges touched human rights of individuals negatively. Currently, some scholars consider digital ethics as an instrument for resolving the problem of AI wrong behavior [2; p. 29]. But continuing problems in AI violating human rights makes us to refer to “old school” Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to draw the whole picture of AI-human rights links as well as propose more effective mediation.

One of the basic challenges in the interrelation of AI and human rights is the application of traditional law to Artificial Intelligence. At first look, one can't imagine any legal norm containing requirements on AI behavior. However, AI should not be away from legal supervision. E.g., legal experts interested in current state of AI addressing data mining technologies, highlight possible discriminatory behavior by AI and refer to traditional international human rights norms preventing any ground for discrimination [3; p. 3]. And it is not only the duty of governments, but also international organizations that should create relevant universal norms. Difficulty in legal regulation is that AI covers almost all areas of public sphere. It means that all traditional and modern areas of law should adapt to AI effects. Especially, civil law and criminal law fields should contain enough regulations about AI technologies. However, real life shows lots of inequalities in practice. One of the basic difficulties is about different level of ICT development all around the world. There are some states such as USA, Germany, Japan and others who really express their will on regulating machines, conducting proper supervision of data mining. On the other hand, less-developed countries have not yet achieved high level of information society mechanisms. It means that AI harms will be more dangerous in countries with weak informational developments. I consider human rights standards as the fundamentals of universal framework what can say “stop” to AI-based problems. International organizations such as UN, CoE or EU have already established enough human rights norms to be applied to AI and AI-based digital environment. Norms on freedom of expression, information rights, privacy and data security are central points of attention.

To sum up, Artificial Intelligence is not an easy enemy to escape from. However, it is too early to say “hasta la vista, baby” and leave the battle field.

AI needs control. It keeps on entering to our daily-life, regulating us how to use Whatsapp or what to send via email. Simply put, it is not only humans that determine trends of future life. Human-made Artificial Intelligence also demonstrates some powers. Human rights challenges caused by AI are not the problem that should be resolved by governmental authorities. I think that civil society organizations as well as academia must feel the duty to respond to AI challenges. Together with all, we can make AI be always friendly to us.

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НЕПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ ПРАВЕ

Активными участниками современных международных отношений выступают не только государства, но и международные организации, как межправительственные, так и неправительственные. Международные неправительственные организации (МНПО) – это объединения национальных общественных организаций, союзов, групп и отдельных лиц из различных государств, созданные в целях содействия международному сотрудничеству в политической, экономической, культурной, научно-технической и других сферах деятельности человека; эти организации учреждены не на основании межправительственного