The Impact of AI on Human Privacy and Freedom Rights

Aziza Rajabova
International Lawyer

Abstract. *In the modern world, artificial intelligence technologies have brought significant development to numerous industries, but they also create challenges to fundamental human rights, especially privacy and freedom. In this article, the complex relationship between AI and human rights is investigated while examining global agreements, declarations, empirical studies, and factual evidence to elucidate the impact of AI on privacy rights. Also, it emphasized the necessity for robust regulatory frameworks and ethical standards to mitigate risk and safeguard rights.*

Introduction

Nowadays, artificial intelligence (AI) is leading the way in technological advancement and offering transformative advantages in various sectors. Yet, as AI progresses, it brings about significant ethical and legal issues related to human rights, specifically in terms of privacy and freedom. This piece explores the diverse effects of AI on these rights, utilizing international treaties, academic studies, and real-world data to assess the impact on people and communities globally.

AI and Privacy Rights

In different international tools, privacy is one of the foundational individual's rights. As an example, we can take the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) or the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Artificial intelligence and modern technology create both "harmony" and "discord" in terms of privacy protection.

These challenges and the development of the Internet lead to more strict control over data processing and human rights. In 2016, the European Union adopted the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which was replaced by the 1995 Data Protection Directive, to protect citizens data privacy. Even though the implementation of the GDPR has led to significant gains, AI-driven systems, identification from face recognition, and predictive analytics still challenge the protections of privacy rights.

Algorithmic bias and discrimination

To make automatic decisions AI algorithms work according to extensive amounts of data. This means that it can preserve biases and discrimination in their training information. MIT Technology Review, and AI Now Institute show that AI systems keep alive racial, gender, or socioeconomic unfairness, which leads to discriminatory results in various spheres such as employment, housing, or criminal justice.

As an example, in the United States, in criminal justice, AI tools used for assessment in sentencing decisions have been criticized for increasing racial inequality. Moreover, ProPublica analyses show how predictive policing algorithms can reinforce systemic injustices, compromising the fairness of legal procedures.

Surveillance and Freedom rights

International human rights conventions such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and other regional treaties emphasize the protection of freedom of expression and association. However, the capabilities of artificial intelligence in social media monitoring and surveillance can lead to concerns over government overreach and its chilling effect on freedom of expression.

For example, in China, the Social Credit System, which is powered by artificial intelligence, monitors citizens' behavior and social interaction, which influences access to services and opportunities based on compliance with country standards. Also, the negative effect on freedom rights is intense. Critics argue that this kind of system undermines individual autonomy and privacy, which are guaranteed by international law.

Ethical Frameworks and Regulatory Responses

To address the ethical and legal challenges created by artificial intelligence: requires strong ethical guidelines and frameworks. The United Nations's guidance on artificial intelligence highlights principles of transparency, accountability, and non-discrimination to protect freedoms in AI development.

Ethical AI rules and data protection standards that respect human rights worldwide are supported by international partnerships such as the OECD AI Principles and the Global Privacy Assembly. Also, ethical practices in AI research and development are promoted by initiatives such as the Montreal Declaration for Responsible AI, which prioritizes human rights and community welfare.

Conclusion

The influence of AI on individuals' privacy and freedom rights is profound and complex, which offers both opportunities for innovation and risks of harm to society. It is very crucial that, as AI advances, stakeholders focus on ethics, regulations, and international cooperation to minimize risks and protect rights in our digital world.

By focusing on transparency, accountability, and fairness, we can harness the transformative potential of AI for positive change while ensuring human freedoms and promoting an equitable global society.

References

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8. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

9. United Nations guidance on AI and human rights - Link to UN resources

10. OECD AI Principles - Link to OECD AI Principles

11. Global Privacy Assembly - Link to GPA resources

12. Montreal Declaration for Responsible AI - Link to declaration on ethical AI practices