

**THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ON TERRORISM
AND CYBERCRIME AS CHALLENGE IN INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONSHIP**

Key words:

ICT– Information and communications technology

AL-Artificial intelligence

LAWS– Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems

CCW-Convention on certain Weapons

The work is mainly devoted to the problem of using artificial intellect in terrorism, cyber security and both together in daily life. We are living in the world where AI is sophisticated day by day. possession of AI in wrong hands may cause many problems in modern world and in international relationships, for instance countries may easily take decisions to begin wars, because if human recourse is not needed anymore it's much more easier to take decisions of killing. We have discussed in this article pros and cons of using AI. The impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on human rights is one of the most crucial factors that will define the period in which we live.

AI-driven technology is entering more aspects of every individual's life, from smart home appliances to social media applications, and it is increasingly being utilized by public authorities to evaluate people's personality or skills, allocate resources, and otherwise make decisions that can have real and serious consequences for the human rights of individuals. There is currently no agreed definition of „Artificial Intelligence“.

Information and communications technology (ICT) is a rapidly growing and developing area of the fourth industrial revolution – digital transformation era. It plays a special role in the formation of the global agenda, global economic developments, societal development, public administration and governance. For the modern person, regardless of

their occupation, interests or work style, adaptation to the digital world and the acquisition and improvement of the corresponding skillset is vitally important.

Technological solutions that have the capacity to change our lives already exist today.

In the modern world, the interest towards artificial intelligence is growing rapidly. International news media pay a staggering amount of attention to artificial intelligence, while leading politicians and scientists bring up AI and its role in the future of humanity with increasing frequency in their debates. The topic of artificial intelligence also dominated the studies and political and judicial agreements of various international players on the topics of the future of the public sector and its digital transformation. In the last five years, scientists, researchers, activists and public policy makers are becoming increasingly interested in the potential of AI technology [1, 3].

Meaning and concept

Artificial intelligence is the achievement of digital transformation, the fourth industrial revolution. Artificial intelligence is a field in computer science – a special type of ICT that carries out intellectual actions that are generally only typical to humans. These include automatic decision-making processes/systems that imitate, anticipate and/or replace human activities. The European Council defines artificial intelligence as: „a set of sciences, theories and techniques whose purpose is to reproduce by a machine the cognitive abilities of a human being. Current developments aim, for instance, to be able to entrust a machine with complex tasks previously delegated to a human.“

The humanlike skills characteristic of artificial intelligence include: perception, argumentation, reasoning/evaluation, activity with the elimination of or small interaction with the human factor.

Three concepts are noted when defining artificial intelligence: narrow, general, and artificial super intelligence. Examples of narrow artificial intelligence are the most widespread nowadays – these are meant for singular tasks and for providing technological solutions to

specific problems. At this time, the development and successful future of artificial intelligence without human effort and intervention is unthinkable.

When it comes to general artificial intelligence, the capacities of human and technology are equalized. Unmanned flight systems are an example of such. Artificial

super intelligence, meanwhile, is only a theoretical product, comprising the technologies where artificial intelligence exceeds human capabilities and becomes able to act/make decisions better and faster. Artificial intelligence should not become the rival of human intelligence. Instead, ideally, mankind should be able to use artificial intelligence to tackle difficult, complicated issues with maximum efficiency and precision, in addition to the ability to fully delegate simple tasks [2, 4].

Advantages and Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence

First of all lets speak about advantages of AI

1. Reduction in Human Error-One of the biggest advantages of Artificial Intelligence is that it can significantly reduce errors and increase accuracy and precision.

2. Zero Risks-Another big advantage of AI is that humans can overcome many risks by letting AI robots do them for us. Whether it be defusing a bomb, going to space, exploring the deepest parts of oceans.

3. 24x7 Availability-There are many studies that show humans are productive only about 3 to 4 hours in a day. Humans also need breaks and time offs to balance their work life and personal life. But AI can work endlessly without breaks.

4. Digital Assistance-Some of the most technologically advanced companies engage with users using digital assistants, which eliminates the need for human personnel.

5. New Inventions-In practically every field, AI is the driving force behind numerous innovations that will aid humans in resolving the majority of challenging issues.

6. Unbiased Decisions-Human beings are driven by emotions, whether we like it or not. AI on the other hand, is devoid of emotions and highly practical and rational in its approach.

7. Perform Repetitive Jobs-We will be doing a lot of repetitive tasks as part of our daily work, such as checking documents for flaws and mailing thank-you notes, among other things. We may use artificial intelligence to efficiently automate these menial chores and even eliminate "boring" tasks for people, allowing them to focus on being more creative..

8. Daily Applications-Today, our everyday lives are entirely dependent on mobile devices and the internet. We utilize a variety of apps, including Google Maps, Alexa, Siri and so on.

9. AI in Risky Situations-One of the main benefits of artificial intelligence is this. By creating an AI robot that can perform perilous tasks on our behalf, we can get beyond many of the dangerous restrictions that humans face. It can be utilized effectively in any type of natural or man-made calamity, whether it be going to Mars, defusing a bomb, exploring the deepest regions of the oceans, or mining for coal and oil.

Disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence

1. High Costs-The ability to create a machine that can simulate human intelligence is no small feat. It requires plenty of time and resources and can cost a huge deal of money. AI also needs to operate on the latest hardware and software to stay updated and meet the latest requirements, thus making it quite costly.

2. No creativity-A big disadvantage of AI is that it cannot learn to think outside the box. AI is capable of learning over time with pre-fed data and past experiences, but cannot be creative in its approach.

3. Unemployment- some claim that there is always a chance of unemployment as a result of chat bots and robots replacing humans.

4. Make Humans Lazy-AI applications [3, 16] automate the majority of tedious and repetitive tasks. Since we do not have to memorize things

or solve puzzles to get the job done, we tend to use our brains less and less. This addiction to AI can cause problems to future generations.

5. No Ethics-Ethics and morality are important human features that can be difficult to incorporate into an AI. The rapid progress of AI has raised a number of concerns that one day, AI will grow uncontrollably, and eventually wipe out humanity. This moment is referred to as the AI singularity.

6. Emotionless-Since early childhood, we have been taught that neither computers nor other machines have feelings. However, there is no denying that robots are superior to humans when functioning effectively, but it is also true that human connections, which form the basis of teams, cannot be replaced by computers.

7. No Improvement– **Machines can only complete tasks they have been developed or programmed for; if they are asked to complete anything else, they frequently fail or provide useless results, which can have significant negative effects. Thus, we are unable to make anything conventional [4, 66].**

Safety and security risks

AI applications that are in physical contact with humans or integrated into the human body could pose safety risks as they may be poorly designed, misused or hacked. Poorly regulated use of AI in weapons could lead to loss of human control over dangerous weapon

AI could severely affect the right to privacy and data protection. It can be for example used in face recognition equipment or for online tracking and profiling of individuals. In addition, AI enables merging pieces of information a person has given into new data, which can lead to results the person would not expect.

AI could also play a role in harming freedom of assembly and protest as it could track and profile individuals linked to certain beliefs or actions. Are artificial intelligence (AI) and super intelligent machines the best or worst thing that could ever happen to humankind? This has been a question in existence since the 1940s when computer scientist Alan Turing [5, 23]wondered and began to believe that there would be

a time when machines could have an unlimited impact on humanity through a process that mimicked evolution.

When Oxford University Professor Nick Bostrom's [6, 17] New York Times best-seller, *Super intelligence : paths ,dangers ,strategies* [7, 5] was first published in 2014, it struck a nerve at the heart of this debate with its focus on all the things that could go wrong. However, in my recent conversation with Bostrom, he also acknowledged there's an enormous upside to artificial intelligence technology.

Since the writing of Bostrom's book in 2014, progress has been very rapid in artificial intelligence and machine and deep learning. Artificial intelligence is in the public discourse, and most governments have some sort of strategy or road map to address AI. In his book, he talked about AI being a little bit like children playing with a bomb that could go off at any time.

Bostrom explained, „There's a mismatch between our level of maturity in terms of our wisdom, our ability to cooperate as a species on the one hand and on the other hand our instrumental ability to use technology to make big changes in the world. It seems like we've grown stronger faster than we've grown wiser“.

How is AI dangerous?

If we focus on what's possible today with AI, here are some of the potential negative impacts of artificial intelligence [8, 12] that we should consider and plan for:

Change the jobs humans do/ job automation [9, 33]: AI will change the workplace and the jobs that humans do. Some jobs will be lost to AI technology, so humans will need to embrace the change and find new activities that will provide them the social and mental benefits their job provided.

AI-enabled terrorism: Artificial intelligence will change the way conflicts are fought from autonomous drones, robotic swarms, and remote and nano robot attacks. In addition to being concerned with a nuclear arms race, we'll need to monitor the global autonomous weapons race.

AI surveillance: AI's face recognition capabilities give us conveniences such as being able to unlock phones and gain access to a building without keys, but it also launched what many civil liberties groups believe is alarming surveillance of the public [10, 6]. In China and other countries, the police and government are invading public privacy by using face recognition technology. Bostrom explains that AI's ability to monitor the global information systems from surveillance data, cameras, and mining social network communication has great potential for good and for bad.

Deep fakes: AI technology makes it very easy to create „fake“ videos of real people. These can be used without an individual's permission to spread fake news, create porn in a person's likeness who actually isn't acting in it, and more to not only damage an individual's reputation but livelihood. The technology is getting so good the possibility for people to be duped by it is high.

As Nick Bostrom explained, „The biggest threat is the longer-term problem introducing something radical that's super intelligent and failing to align it with human values and intentions. This is a big technical problem. We'd succeed at solving the capability problem before we succeed at solving the safety and alignment problem“.

5. AI Terrorism

Similarly, there may be new AI-enabled form of terrorism to deal with: From the expansion of autonomous drones and the introduction of robotic swarms to remote attacks or the delivery of disease through nano robots. Our law enforcement and defense organizations will need to adjust to the potential threat these present.

It will take time and extensive human reasoning to determine the best way to prepare for a future with even more artificial intelligence applications to ensure that even though there is potential for adverse impacts with its further adoption, it is minimized as much as possible.

As is the case with any disruptive event, these aren't easy situations to solve, but as long as we still have humans involved in determining solutions, we will be able to take advantage of the many

benefits of artificial intelligence while reducing and mitigating the negative impacts.

AI in Weapon Systems

The United States has incorporated autonomy into certain weapon systems for decades [11, 86]. These technological improvements may allow for greater precision in the use of these weapon systems and safer, more humane military operations. Precision-guided munitions allow an operation to be completed with fewer weapons expended and with less collateral damage, and remotely-piloted vehicles can lessen the risk to military personnel by placing greater distance between them and danger.

Nonetheless, moving away from direct human control of weapon systems involves some risks and can raise legal and ethical questions. The key to further incorporating autonomous and semi-autonomous weapon systems into U.S. defense planning and force structure is to continue ensuring that all our weapon systems, including autonomous weapon systems, are being used in a manner consistent with international humanitarian law. In addition, the U.S. Government should continue taking appropriate steps to control proliferation, and working with partners and Allies to develop standards related to the development and use of such weapon systems.

Over the past several years, in particular, issues concerning the development of so-called „Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems“ (LAWS) have been raised by technical experts, ethicists, and others in the international community [12, 45]. The United States has actively participated in the ongoing international discussion on LAWS in the context of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) [13, 18-26], and anticipates continued robust international discussion of these potential weapon systems going forward [14, 28-30].

some States have focused on artificial intelligence, robot armies, or whether „meaningful human control“ – an undefined term – is exercised over life-and-death decisions [15, 2]. The U. S. priority has been to

reiterate that all weapon systems, autonomous or otherwise, must adhere to international humanitarian law, including the principles of distinction

(The principle of distinction requires parties to a conflict to distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and between civilian objects and military objectives, and to direct their operations only against military objectives) and proportionality [16,18].

For this reason, the United States has consistently noted the importance of the weapons review process in the development and adoption of new weapon systems. The CCW will decide on whether and how to conduct future meetings on LAWS and associated issues during its Review Conference in December 2016 [17, 33-44].

Terrorists Will Be Interested in Acquiring Lethal Autonomous Weapons

Terrorist groups will be interested in artificial intelligence and lethal autonomous weapons for three reasons – cost, traceability, and effectiveness.

Firstly, killer robots are likely to be extremely cheap [18, 35], while still maintaining lethality. Experts agree that lethal autonomous weapons, once fully developed, will provide a cost-effective alternative to terrorist groups looking to maximize damage, with Max Tegmark arguing that [19, 15] „small AI-powered killer drones are likely to cost little more than a smartphone“. Artificial intelligence could make terrorist activity cheaper financially and in terms of human capital, lowering the organizational costs required to commit attacks.

Secondly, using autonomous weapons will reduce the trace left by terrorists. A large number of munitions could be launched – and a large amount of damage done – by a small number of people operating at considerable distance from the target, reducing the signature left behind. In tegmark's words for „a terrorist wanting to assassinate a politician ... all they need to do is upload their target's photo and address into the killer robot: it can then fly to the destination, identify and eliminate the

person, and self-destruct to ensure nobody knows who was responsible“. With autonomous weapons technology, terrorist groups will be able to launch increasingly complex attacks, and, when they want to, escape without detection.

Finally, killer robots could reduce, if not eliminate, the physical costs and dangers of terrorism, rendering the operative „essentially invulnerable“ [20, 73-75]. Raising the possibility of „fly and forget“ missions, lethal autonomous weapons might simply be deployed toward a target, and engage that target without further human intervention. Additionally, lethal autonomous weapons could potentially reduce human aversion to killing, making terrorism even more palatable as a tactic for political groups. According to the aforementioned, February 2018 report [21, 2-4]. „AI systems can allow the actors who would otherwise be performing the tasks to retain their anonymity and experience a greater degree of psychological distance from the people they impact“; this would not only improve a terrorist’s chances of escape, as mentioned, but reduce or even eliminate the moral or psychological barriers to murder [22; 23, 171-175].

cybercrime as challenge in international relationship

The marriage of the electronic programmable computer and widely available Internet over the last 20 to 25 years has changed the world as perhaps no other technology before. Worldwide use of Internet technologies is growing by leaps and bounds. More and more the internet is becoming integrated into modern life. The governments, the militaries, economy and the communications industry that helps human beings to stay in touch are also moving online. As a result, just about every industry, government and military is run by Internet-connected computers. This affords unprecedented efficiency, convenience and opportunity. The internet contributes to economic prosperity and growth, quality of life, access to information, social and political connection [23, 171-175].

Technological revolutions, have not only stimulated progress in the society but have also become a motivation for previously unknown negative processes and developments. Alike many other revolutionary technologies, computer technologies bear enormous potential for the progress, as well as misuse. Complex and large-scale use of modern information technologies helps to shift humanity onto a new level of development.

However, the rapid Internet growth also creates new vulnerabilities. Now, countries must deal with new, more efficient threats coming from cyber space. Cyber-attacks are becoming more frequent, more organized and the cost of damage that they inflict on government

administrations, businesses, economies and potentially also supply networks and other critical infrastructure is significant [24, 187-188; 25, 171-175].

In the 21st century, cyber-crimes become a central issue for the various countries. New technologies give origin to new crimes. Hence, with the invention of a computer, computer

crimes became widely spread [26, 1-13]. It is noteworthy that cybercrime has no borders. At the

international level, it is important to have a coordination with the different partners. In 2013,

one of the biggest cybercrime organization managed to steal 40 million USD from a bank. This case entails the breach of international law, company's internal policies and creates

vulnerabilities that can lead to future incidents. Therefore, this has brought with itself

technical, as well as legal problems. A harmful effect of computerization of society is a so-called „computer crimes“, for instance, crimes committed through the internet and other

computerized networks⁵. Computer crimes, such as network information intrusion, computer

fraud, computer piracy, sabotage, electronic espionage, the spread of pornography and others

have become regular problems.

One of the main problems regarding fight against cybercrime is that most of the information and communication networks is in property of private sector, when their safety is the responsibility of the State. The participation of private sector in this issue makes more difficulties to defend networks and protect of their security. Both groups, the government and the private sector have different interests and goals, which reduces the effectiveness of the protection of cyberspace [28, 320; 24, 187-188]. This process becomes much more difficult when the issues interface becomes global, and significant role in the solution of above mentioned issue has international norms [29, 189-191; 30, 309-314].

It may perform a catalytic role in the process, focus on harmonizing as national as international legal base and its perfection, where it is meant cybercriminal prosecutions, data storages protection, as well as providing network security and attacks against the principles of the security of network and operational response against cybercrime. However, there must be partnership between the public and private sector in the struggle against Cybercrime.

Nowadays, social and moral damaged caused by cybercrimes is countless [31, 215-147]. Moreover, high latency of such crimes, for instance, only about 10-15% of computer crimes are known as the companies affected try not to disclose about such crimes committed fearing that this could possible negatively affect their reputation and/or impulse repeated committing of computer crime against them.

Conclusion

Digital transformation is not an optional choice, but an inevitable way for modern developed countries to move forward and succeed. Modern technologies, including artificial intelligence, cannot have a

positive impact and become a prerequisite for public welfare unless the state guarantees the reforms for digital transformation in adherence to high ethical principles, by balancing conflicting interests, with the involvement of all stakeholders, while taking into account best practices and international regulatory standards, and implementing transparent procedures and governance systems. Artificially supported services can bring a lot of benefits to humanity. The widespread use of this technology in both the public and private sectors of Georgia will lead to a positive indicator in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, resource conservation, and success. Technological readiness alone will not suffice to this end. It is also critical to establish supportive frameworks and gain public trust, which can only be achieved through open, transparent, and accountable processes.

AI can be a major driver of economic growth and social progress, if industry, civil society, government, and the public work together to support development of the technology, with thoughtful attention to its potential and to managing its risks.

Government has several roles to play. It should convene conversations about important issues and help to set the agenda for public debate. It should monitor the safety and fairness of applications as they develop, and adapt regulatory frameworks to encourage innovation while protecting the public. It should support basic research and the application of AI to public goods, as well as the development of a skilled, diverse workforce. And government should use AI itself, to serve the public faster, more effectively, and at lower cost.

Developing and studying machine intelligence can help us better understand and appreciate our human intelligence. Used thoughtfully, AI can augment our intelligence, helping us chart a better and wiser path forward.

According to what I know and believe, AI will lead the next revolution in mankind history and this time is not like any other. This time, our 1st position on the food chain will be challenge, but that is

what might happen in 2050 or later. For now, in the next 5-10 years, there is one thing I know for sure, the rate of unemployment will increase, so the sooner we know, the better we can react.

In the other hand, there were some advices from experts on how to deal with the change. I am not sure it will benefit for you or not but for me, I will listen to what they said very carefully. Because whether you like it or not, AI are on the way and I can guarantee with you that it will not stop, at least not because of all mankind say so or want to do so. Mankind, throughout the history, had lots of chance working with Smart people like Albert Einstein or Stephen Hawking with IQ over 150. The table has turned, mankind very soon has to deal with a machine has an IQ level of 1000. Who have the right to talk? Guess what, not us, for sure.

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**ხელოვნური ინტელექტის გავლენა ტერორიზმსა და კიბერდანამაშულზე,
როგორც გამოწვევა საერთაშორისო ურთიერთობებში**

რეზიუმე

ნაშრომი ეძღვნება ხელოვნური ინტელექტის გამოყენების პრობლემატიკას ტერორიზმში, კიბერუსაფრთხოებაში და ყოველდღიურ ცხოვრებაში. ჩვენ ვცხოვრობთ მსოფლიოში, სადაც ხელოვნური ინტელექტი დღითი დღე იხვეწება. მისმა არასწორ ხელში ჩაყვარდნამ კი შეიძლება მრავალი პრობლემა გამოიწვიოს, როგორც თანამედროვე სამყაროში ასევე საერთაშორისო ურთიერთობებში, მაგალითად, ქვეყნებმა შეიძლება ადვილად მიიღონ გადაწყვეტილებები საბრძოლო მოქმედებების დასაწყებად, რადგან თუ ადამიანური რესურსი აღარ იქნება საჭირო, გაცილებით მარტივია ლიკვიდაციის გადაწყვეტილების ბრძანების გაცემა. სტატიაში განვიხილავთ ხელოვნური ინტელექტის დადებით და უარყოფით მხარეებს. ხელოვნური ინტელექტის (AI) გავლენა ადამიანის უფლებებზე არის ერთ-ერთი ყველაზე მნიშვნელოვანი ფაქტორი, რომელიც დიდ ზეგავლენას ახდენს ჩვენს ყოველდღიურობაზე. ხელოვნურ ინტელექტზე დაფუძნებული ტექნოლოგია ყოველი ადამიანის ცხოვრების განუყოფელი ნაწილი ხდება, ჭკვიანი ტექნიკიდან დაწყებული, სოციალური მედიის აპლიკაციებით დამთავრებული, ის უფრო და უფრო ხშირად გამოიყენება საჯარო ხელისუფლების მიერ პიროვნების და მისი უნარების შესაფასებლად, სხვადასხვა გადაწყვეტილებების მისაღებად და რთული ამოცანების შესასრულებლად, რასაც ადამიანის უფლებების ქრილში შესაძლოა სერიოზული შედეგები მოჰყვეს, მიუხედავად ამისა, დღემდე არ არსებობს შეთანხმებული განმარტება თუ რას ნიშნავს ხელოვნური ინტელექტი.