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THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY

Abstract. The article presents the results of a study on the use of artificial intelligence in the field of law enforcement, such as facial recognition, crime forecasting, reduction of paperwork, intelligent exchange of knowledge about incidents, assistance in investigating crimes using artificial intelligence algorithms, as well as increasing the efficiency of training and education of law enforcement officers in various organs of the State.

At the same time, artificial intelligence in its use in law enforcement activities also carries risks similar to a double-edged sword. Risks in this regard include biased decision-making, privacy concerns, over-reliance on technology, the potential for misinterpretation, security vulnerabilities, job displacement, accountability, and transparency, the potential for abuse, erosion of trust, and legal and ethical implications.

Ethical and legal considerations in the synergy of AI and law enforcement have been highlighted, focusing on aspects like bias and discrimination, privacy concerns, accountability and transparency, informed consent.

In conclusion, it is noted that although the promise of AI in law enforcement is promising, the risks associated with it require careful consideration, regulation, and oversight.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; law enforcement; risks; opportunities; ethics; privacy; bias; technology; information.

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ҚҰҚЫҚ ҚОРҒАУ ҚЫЗМЕТІНДЕ ЖАСАНДЫ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТТІ ҚОЛДАНУ

Аннотация. Мақалада құқық қорғау саласында жасанды интеллектті қолдану бойынша зерттеу нәтижелері келтірілген: бетті тану, қылмысты болжау, қағазбастылықты азайту, инциденттер туралы интеллектуалды білім алмасу, жасанды интеллект алгоритмдерін қолдана отырып қылмыстарды тергеуге көмектесу, құқық қорғау органдарының қызметкерлерін оқыту мен тәрбиелеу жұмысының тиімділігін арттыру.

Сонымен қатар құқық қорғау қызметі контекстінде жасанды интеллектті қолдану екі жүзді қылыш сияқты тәуекелдерді де көтереді. Осыған байланысты тәуекелдерге мыналар жатады: біржақты шешім қабылдау, құпиялылық мәселелері, технологияға шамадан тыс тәуелділік, қате түсіндіру мүмкіндігі, қауіпсіздік осалдығы, жұмыс орындарының азаюы, есеп беру және ашықтық, теріс пайдалану мүмкіндігі, сенімге нұқсан келтіру, заңды және этикалық салдарлар.

Жасанды интеллект пен құқық қорғау органдарының өзара әрекеттесуінің этикалық және құқықтық аспектілері, біржақтылық пен кемсітушілік, құпиялылық мәселелері, есеп беру және ашықтық, саналы келісім.

Қорытындылай келе, құқық қорғау органдарында жасанды интеллектті пайдалану перспективалары көп болғанымен, онымен байланысты тәуекелдер мұқият қарауды, реттеуді және қадағалауды қажет ететінін атап өткен жөн.

Түйінді сөздер: жасанды интеллект; құқық қолдану; тәуекелдер; мүмкіндіктер; этика; құпиялылық; біржақтылық; технология; ақпарат.

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ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты исследования по возможности применения искусственного интеллекта в правоохранительной деятельности, в таких сферах как: распознавание лиц, прогнозирование преступности, сокращение бумажной волокиты, интеллектуальный обмен знаниями об инцидентах, помощь в расследовании преступлений с использованием алгоритмов искусственного интеллекта, а также повышение эффективности обучения и воспитательной работы сотрудников правоохранительных органов.

В то же время искусственный интеллект в контексте его использования в правоохранительной деятельности несет в себе риски, подобные палке о двух концах. Риски в этом отношении включают: предвзятое принятие решений, проблемы конфиденциальности, чрезмерную зависимость от технологий, возможность неправильного толкования, уязвимости в системе безопасности, сокращение рабочих мест, подотчетность и прозрачность, возможность злоупотреблений, подрыв доверия, а также юридические и этические последствия.

Были выделены этические и юридические аспекты использования искусственного интеллекта в правоохранительной деятельности, с акцентом на такие аспекты, как предвзятость и дискриминация, проблемы конфиденциальности, подотчетность и прозрачность, осознанное согласие.

В заключение следует отметить, что, хотя перспективы использования искусственного интеллекта в правоохранительных органах многообещающи, риски, связанные с ним, требуют тщательного рассмотрения, регулирования и надзора.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект; правоприменение; риски; возможности; этика; конфиденциальность; предвзятость; технология; информация.

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Introduction. Artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics have become a dominant force in the modern world, attracting us with the potential to solve deep social problems. Artificial intelligence's growing prowess in autonomously identifying suspicious activity signals a new era of smart policing. In some regions, technology is already superior to humans in detecting such activity. When such advanced policing techniques prove effective, law enforcement agencies should consider adopting them [1].

Integrating AI and robotics into law enforcement has benefits and challenges that require careful strategy and resource allocation[1]. The purpose of this article is to consider the opportunities and risks of using AI in law enforcement.

Materials and methods. The main research methods are qualitative control, comparative legal analysis, and literature review. Considering the research's speculative nature, the ethical and legal modeling method is also used.

Results, discussion. Let us first consider the capabilities of artificial intelligence in the context of law enforcement.

Law enforcement is an information-based activity. Information is collected and processed to prevent or suppress crimes [2]. Effective law enforcement requires a large amount of information, or data, about people's behavior, collected from a variety of sources. In this regard, AI and robotics are quite capable of transforming law enforcement agencies by

[1] Interpol U. Artificial intelligence and robotics for law enforcement // Interpol/Unicri, Lyon/Turin. – 2019. – 31 p. [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/cmsdata/196207/UNICRI%20-%20Artificial%20intelligence%20and%20robotics%20for%20law%20enforcement.pdf (Access date: 23.11.2023).

increasing the efficiency of collecting, analyzing, and processing information.

It can even be assumed that with the increase in the number of sensors and the growth of big data, law enforcement agencies will begin to rely heavily on AI and robotics in the fight against crime shortly, for example, Chinese authorities have stepped up the fight against Web3 and AI crimes in due to the sharp increase in the number of offenses in these two sectors[2]. The investigation of economic and cyber incidents already involves the processing of big data. According to them, it is already difficult for employees, without the help of digital assistants, to collect and analyze all the necessary evidence, especially cryptoassets. AI processing of electromagnetic waves from a Wi- Fi router allows you to look into a living space, leaving virtually no traces.

One of the main tasks that must be done is no doubt in deciding which AI systems should be regulated. It is obvious that some AI systems, such as those used in critical infrastructure, must be regulated. However, there are other systems, like those used for entertainment or marketing, where the decision is far less clear.

Another task is deciding how to regulate AI systems. There are a number of different approaches that could be taken, such assetting standards for the development and use of AI systems or creating new laws to regulate AI.

Approaches to AI regulation: an international review.

The regulation of AI is a complex and quickly changing field. There is no one answer, and the right approach will differ depending on the specific use of AI. However, this is worth thinking about today, before AI grows too popular[3].

European Union.

The models of the future European legislation to regulate Artificial intelligence (AI) were presented by Europe. On December 8th, 2023, representatives from the European Parliament and the European Council provisionally agreed on the text of the Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)[4].

The legislation aims to establish a form of governance over AI systems centered around seven requirements: that AI be trained on data that is reliable and fulfils specific requirements; that the technology be used in a manner that is secure and respects the privacy of individuals whose data it processes; that it be transparent so that people know if they are being subjected to automated decision-making, and to ensure that facial recognition and other biometric identification technologies cannot be used to infer people's political opinions; that it be lawful, and used in a way that complies with all applicable laws, including data protection legislation; that it be secure against cyberattacks; that it conform with current regulations; and that it be used sparingly so as not to replace human decision-making processes by default[5].

United States of America.

Meanwhile, the US, which had long been seen as something of a haven for AI innovations thanks to its light-touch regulatory approach to the sector, has only just begun to give thought to establishing some rules of the road for AI tools, as the hype over generative AI and chatbots hit a new peak.

As of January 2024, there is no federal AI legislation in the US, according to Bloomberg. But in October 2023, President Joe Biden called for the standards and testing of AI models in an executive order. Laws are beginning to appear at the state and local levels, bar associations in some states are drafting ethical guidelines for lawyers using the technology, and courts are grappling with the copyright implications of AI applications [3].

People's Republic of China.

The «Measures for Generative AI» was published by the Cyberspace Administration of China on July 13, 2023, and comes into

[2] Chinese law enforcement ramps up monitoring of Web3, AI crimes // Coingeek [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://coingeek.com/chinese-law-enforcement-ramps-up-monitoring-of-web3-ai-crimes/ (Access date: 31.10.2023).

[3] The Regulation of Artificial Intelligence // Medium [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://medium.com/@shazilwaqarr/the-regulation-of-artificial-intelligence-9db85d5864f9 (Access date: 15.12.2023).

[4] Artificial Intelligence Act: deal on comprehensive rules for trustworthy AI // News European Parliament. – 2023 [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20231206IPR15699/artificial-intelligence-act-deal-on-comprehensive-rules-for-trustworthy-ai (Access date: 13.12.2023).

[5] AI Act: a step closer to the first rules on Artificial Intelligence // News European Parliament [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20230505IPR84904/ai-act-a-step-closer-to-the-first-rules-on-artificial-intelligence (Access date: 15.12.2023).

effect from August 15, 2023. The Measures for Generative AI applies to «Referring to the use of generative AI technology, that is, algorithms, models or other rules, to provide text, image, sound, video and other content generation services in China».

This regulation will be applied to the domestic Chinese company that applies and foreign generative AI service providers offering generative AI services to the general public in China. It is important to note that The Measures for Generative AI measure is a measure for generative AI service provided to the public, rather than for commercial entities using generative AI service [4].

Application of AI and robotics in law enforcement field.

How exactly can AI and robotics help law enforcement in the future?

Face recognition.

One of the most popular applications of artificial intelligence technologies is facial recognition. Such programs allow law enforcement officials to identify people with a high degree of accuracy, freeing them from manually checking documents against various databases. In addition to recording the actual image, most of these programs also collect biometric data. Biometric information allows for more accurate identification. Facial recognition technology has its challenges, but it can be supplemented with biometric information to improve identification accuracy. In this area, the products of the Russian LLC «Center for Speech Technologies» were remarkable[6].

Here are just a few areas in which law enforcement agencies use facial recognition technology:

- facilitating the search for wanted persons;
- identification of people in images with less risk of false positives;
- identification of victims in road accidents who are unconscious;
- retrospective confirmation of a person's identity and checking it with existing databases.

Thanks to significant developments in recent years, facial recognition technology can now be used in real-time. For example, Live Facial Recognition (LFR) technology allows you to compare camera footage with lists of known and wanted criminals. Because LFR works in real-time, police can be on the scene within minutes if the program detects a match.

There is, of course, a very real concern about bias in facial recognition, and it has to do with the bias in the datasets we feed the system for training. As these datasets improve and use a variety of data to train machines, they are expected to get better.

Facial recognition is a widely used application of artificial intelligence, enabling law enforcement to identify individuals with remarkable accuracy without the need for manual verification against multiple databases. These systems not only capture images but also gather biometric data, enhancing the precision of identification. While facial recognition technology faces certain challenges, integrating it with biometric data can enhance its effectiveness. The Russian company «Center for Speech Technologies» offerings are notable in this field.

Facial recognition technology is employed by law enforcement in several ways, including:

- assisting in locating wanted individuals;
- reducing false positives when identifying individuals in photographs;
- identifying unconscious victims in road accidents;
- verifying a person's identity retrospectively and cross-referencing with existing databases.

Recent advancements have allowed facial recognition technology to operate in real-time. Technologies like Live Facial Recognition (LFR) can compare live camera footage against databases of known or wanted offenders, enabling police to respond swiftly if a match is detected.

However, there are valid concerns about inherent biases in facial recognition, which stem from biases in the datasets used for training these systems. As these datasets become more diverse and comprehensive, the accuracy and fairness of facial recognition technology are expected to improve[7].

[6] Системы биометрического контроля доступа, учета и поиска // Группа компаний ЦРТ [Электронный ресурс] – Режим доступа: https://www.speechpro.ru/product/sistemy-biometricheskogo-kontrolya-dostupa-ucheta-i-poiska?ysclid=lq4sev9bef780769523 (дата обращения: 11.11.2023).

[7] How Will Artificial Intelligence Affect Policing and Law Enforcement? – Artificial Intelligence // AI+ info [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.aiplusinfo.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-ai-and-policing/ (Access date: 02.12.2023).

Crime forecasting.

Artificial intelligence programs are capable of analyzing unimaginable amounts of data, for example from CCTV cameras. In addition to finding faces, the software can also identify trends, behaviors, and other relationships much faster than a human. Technology is far superior to human capabilities when it comes to the volume of data that needs to be analyzed.

While analysis is the basis of all AI applications, machine learning allows software to make human-like inferences. Based on these findings, AI can predict the future. The process may seem simple, but machine learning takes time and several iterations before the algorithm reaches meaningful conclusions.

At the same time, artificial intelligence technology in the context of use in law enforcement activities also carries risks similar to a double-edged sword. Let us consider the risks of using artificial intelligence in the context of use in law enforcement.

Human behavior is complex and often driven by various motives. It is theoretically possible that software could learn and apply them all in the future. However, at the moment, AI plays a supporting role in law enforcement and policing. Technology is not yet capable of replacing a person in the police, but it is certainly capable of providing significant assistance.

For example, based on data analysis, AI can identify behavioral patterns and based on them make predictions about possible future crimes. Many law enforcement agencies have adopted predictive policing and are using it as part of their crime-fighting strategy. For example, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) uses a predictive policing algorithm called PredPol, which has reduced crime rates in some of the city's most dangerous areas. Similar programs are implemented by other departments, for example, the New York Police Department (NYPD)[8].

China's AI is able, based on big data analysis, to predict the location and time of a future illegal act and dispatch the nearest available police squad to prevent the illegal act[9].

Reduce paperwork.

Law enforcement officers around the world have to deal with a lot of paperwork. Creating and updating case files distracts employees from their work and can jeopardize the safety of citizens.

Reducing the number of case reports can also be problematic since they are often the basis for successfully solving a crime. AI can help with this by automatically collecting the necessary data and thereby minimizing the time employees spend on reporting. Employees may have to review and annotate the collected data, but this will likely take much less time than if they completed the entire process manually.

Recording data with the help of artificial intelligence technologies and then checking the facts not only saves time. This also minimizes the chance of human error or bias in the report.

Intelligent incident knowledge sharing.

In the past, police incident reports gathered dust in archives where various departments kept paper copies of crime and investigation reports. Artificial intelligence technology combined with collaboration software makes it easier for departments and agencies to share information.

Sharing information often means accessing different databases and comparing their contents. This can take hours, or even days, for one employee or even a group of employees. On the other hand, artificial intelligence can easily collate the contents of multiple databases and share its findings. At the very least, computers are able to efficiently and effectively engage in tasks that humans find boring or monotonous, such as sorting a stack of files.

Not only do employees have access to more information, but they also have an assistant who can digest massive amounts of data and draw human-like conclusions from it. This technology is seen in improved Large Language Models (LLMs) such as project NotebookLM by Google[10].

Therefore, this smart knowledge-sharing benefits all law enforcement agencies involved.

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[8] Algorithm Predictive Policing: A Controversial Approach to Law Enforcement // The Neural Observer | Medium [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://medium.com/@pnzcthkr/predictive-policing-db1372e3092d (Access date: 29.11.2023).

[9] China Is Quickly Embracing Facial Recognition tech, for better and worse // The Forbes [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.forbes.com/sites/ywang/2017/07/11/how-china-is-quickly-embracing-facial-recognition-tech-for-better-and-worse/?sh=3c31cbaf6856 (Access date: 12.12.2023).

[10] Notebooklm by Google [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://notebooklm.google/ (Access date: 10.12.2023).

Assistance in crime investigation using artificial intelligence algorithms.

The use of algorithms for artificial intelligence opens up extensive opportunities to improve work processes in law enforcement agencies. By using advanced data analysis and pattern recognition techniques, these algorithms help law enforcement agencies better solve the crimes that are plaguing our homes more efficiently and quickly. One area where AI algorithms can considerably improve the efficiency of investigations is the volume analysis of digital evidence. With the economy's demand for digital devices and online activity, investigators are faced with the long task of going through large amounts of information, a task that can be unreasonable. Artificial intelligence algorithms can quickly process and analyze such data, exposing key patterns and connections that could not be seen by humans. By doing so, AI not only saves time to investigators, but it can make a difference by discovering in time an important element, which could be crucial for the investigation. So far, we only described what is happening today, but if we consider adding algorithms that take charge part of the process of our investigators, we can see the opportunities to reduce human errors and bias and augment the accuracy of our investigations[11].

Dubai's Emirate is a remarkable example of how artificial intelligence is utilized in their job. A specialized artificial intelligence department (General Department of Artificial Intelligence) is embedded within the police structure. Issa Ibrahim Basaid, leader of the Department of Artificial Intelligence and New Technology Applications at Dubai's Police's AI Department, was named one of the top 30 Arab AI specialists by MIT Technology Report Arabia in April 2022 [5].

Improving the effectiveness of educating and training law enforcement officers.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to enhance the efficiency of training and education in law enforcement. Artificial intelligence systems can provide realistic and possible scenarios that can be implemented in training for justice officers. AI-powered systems can simulate reality and virtual training for justice officers. Employees get opportunities to practice critical decision-making skills, which improve their response times and situational awareness. Additionally, the process of combining artificial intelligence with virtual reality (VR) will allow employees to practice numerous realistic scenarios in an entirely safe but regulated environment. On the other hand, artificial intelligence can play a major role in creating personalized, adaptive training programs for law enforcement. AI systems, using machine learning algorithms can carry out an analysis of the performance of employees, identify areas that need improvement, and finally create training modules that are in line with employee needs. They will provide a clear, customized plan of training for employees depending on their cognitive needs. This will result in the individual development of employees which will lead to the efficiency of training since they will be focused on training. moreover, AI-powered systems, offer real-time feedback and assessment, this would allow employees to track their progress and continuously refine their skills and not to wait for an end-of-year training and assessment.

Decisions made by AIs are as unbiased as the data they receive: AIs have no prior feelings or opinions, so they do not care if it is biased. For example, I can judge two people by the way they dress, but a computer program would not know the difference.

Privacy implications: AI's ability to monitor, store, and analyze vast amounts of data may cause a very important problem related to the violation of human privacy. For example, facial recognition technology could be used without permission and turn into unwarranted surveillance [6].

Dependence on AI: Over-dependence on AI can reduce the value of human intuition, decision-making and control. Machines, despite their potential, lack the moral values and interpretation of context as humans do.

Employees may have no experience or knowledge about how AI works: They may misinterpret the results which may cause them

[11] The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Law Enforcement // LinkedIn [Electronic resource] – Access mode: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/role-artificial-intelligence-law-enforcement-chris-chiancone/?trk=article-ssr-frontend-pulse_more-articles_related-content-card (Access date: 11.12.2023).

to respond inappropriately or unfairly.

Security vulnerabilities: Like all things technological, artificial intelligence systems can be hacked and/or destabilized. In this regard, there is an issue of data integrity and the possibility of feeding false information to the machine to mislead law enforcement agencies.

Job Loss: Maybe with AI in place in some jobs, it will decrease job loss, but also looking at Law Enforcement; if you have AI, then humans won't be needed. With that less supervision, interaction, and anything that has to do with working with people. The map of the future of professions barely affects creative professions.

Misuse of power: If AI is in the wrong hands it can be dangerous. For example, in an authoritarian regime, they can use AI to spy and repress different beliefs and hurt opposition.

The lack of trust could undermine policing powers if the public thinks that police departments use AI inappropriately.

Juridical and ethical issues: AI will change the whole traditional legal system. For example, whether the evidence collected by AI could be used to be proof in court; if the governmental hiring process 100% relies on AI, will AI's process be considered fair and legal?

The world during the era of AI-enabled crimes or terrorism. Criminal groups, especially those backing the whole power of quantum computing, could cause a big problem. Potential Unlawful Uses of AI: cyber-attacks, credential stuffing, fake news, facial spoof, deepfake. Unlawful uses risking social unrest, particularly during an election, would be AI-made videos with the participation of candidates on serious issues.

V. Chiao in his work suggests we discuss ethical issues of AI in three clusters: fairness, accountability, and transparency [7]. From this technology is based on an array of information which in its «raw» form may be biased can we trust this AI? Who will bear the responsibility for the negative sides of using AI?

Bias and discrimination: AI algorithms can have built-in biases, particularly if it is trained with biases in their training data. Predictive policing, and face recognition tools are the most dangerous solutions in this context.

Privacy concerns: They arose when started using AI tools for public safety. AI tools are very useful when it comes to public safety, surveillance, and information analysis. Next to public safety, someone's privacy might be at risk, so we need to find a balance between privacy and public safety. For example, when the airport is using technology, and it's scanning everybody, then it becomes less private. Then again, it doesn't mean if it's public it wouldn't be private. My decision on this question would be that technology is a double thing, it has two faces, good and bad. So, in privacy, I pick both things because I see both points of view.

Accountability and transparency: There is a study that states that even for IT personal it is hard to understand AI algorithms, so it is clearly a wrong direction to follow for the rest of the population. Another problem that rises from the absence of transparency is the accountability: for example, if an algorithm is responsible for the wrong arrest of someone, are we sure that we will be able to trace how the algorithm came to the decision and who is responsible?

In the area of informed consent, people have the right to know if their information is being processed by AI-enabled tools, and if these tools will have any significant consequences on their life.

Reliability and accuracy: AI systems in law enforcement should be an example of reliability and accuracy. After all, who wants an untrustworthy law enforcement official? Just as not adding security information can affect the integrity of your access point, any errors in an algorithm or in training data can lead to a high risk of unjust decisions.

Conclusion. It is important to highlight that AI-enabled systems used in law enforcement should work in line with ethical principles. The AI systems have to find a balance between individual rights and collective security.

Forensic technologies have to be also a part of the ethical and legal norms. Rigorous interdisciplinary research is needed to understand the possibilities and limits of the implementation of AI in law enforcement and to generate a knowledge base solid enough for legislators and law enforcement practitioners to make an evidence-based decision.

So conclusion after relating it to law enforcement in the previous sections I realized

that we could use AI in different possible areas of law enforcement as using it in facial recognition, crime forecasting, reducing paperwork, intelligent sharing of incident knowledge, assisting in crime investigation using artificial intelligence algorithms, and improving the efficiency of training and education of law enforcement officers.

Also, there are several potential risks of AI including unbiased decision-making, privacy issues, over-reliance on technology, potential misinterpretation, security vulnerabilities, job displacement, accountability, and transparency, the potential for abuse, erosion of trust, legal and ethical implications, bias and discrimination, privacy, accountability and transparency, and informed consent should be focused on AI ethics.

While the promise of what AI/effective computing can deliver to the criminal justice system is very exciting, it doesn't come without its risks that we must also be mindful of, including assuring it is properly regulated, and policed.

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