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BEIJING CONSENSUS OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR CHILDREN: AN EFFORT TO PREVENT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Abstract: This article is an attempt to highlights the importance of Beijing Principle of Artificial Intelligence for Children for preventing the Juvenile Delinquency. The article argues that the artificial intelligence products should protect children's privacy, promote children's physical and mental health, and control potential risks.

Keywords: AI, AI Ethics, AI for Children, Juvenile Delinquency

ПЕКИНСКИЙ КОНСЕНСУС ПО ИСКУССТВЕННОМУ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТУ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ: УСИЛИЯ ПО ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЮ ПРЕСТУПНОСТИ СРЕДИ НЕСОВЕРШЕННОЛЕТНИХ

Аннотация: В данной статье предпринята попытка осветить важность Пекинского принципа искусственного интеллекта для детей в профилактике подростковой преступности. В статье утверждается, что продукты искусственного интеллекта должны защищать частную жизнь детей, способствовать физическому и психическому здоровью детей и контролировать потенциальные риски.

Ключевые слова: ИИ, этика ИИ, ИИ для детей, подростковая преступность

БОЛАЛАР УЧУН ПЕКИН КОНСЕНСУСИ СУНЪИЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ: ВОЯГА ЕТМАГАНЛАР ОРАСИДА ЖИНОЯТЧИЛИКНИ ОЛДИНИ ОЛИШГА КАРАТИЛГАН САЙ-ХАРАКАТЛАР.

Хулоса: Ушбу маколада Пекин приципининг сунъий интеллектнинг вояга етмаганлар орасидаги жиноятчиликнинг профилактикасинида мухим ахамиятга егалиги таъкидланган. Маколада сунъий интеллект махсулотлари болаларнинг шахсий ҳаётини химоя қилиш, уларнинг жисмоний ва рухий саломатлигини мустахамлаш ва потенциал хавфларни назорат қилиши кераклиги таъкидланган.

Калит сузлар: СИ, СИ этикаси, болалар учун СИ, вояга етмаганлар орасида жиноят

A lot of people have recently involved in research related to AI and Ethics but a little attention was being paid to how it will affect children and their rights. AI is impacting everyone including children in many different ways. AI scientists are also concerned about the vulnerability issues emerging due to the advancement of

AI. It is not always when children misuse the technology. Sometimes, technology acts as a catalyst in committing crimes by children. There are a number of technological innovations being used for crime prevention as well and a number of new technologies have emerged which are being used as a mean to commit crimes. The question of ethical use of technology is less important to the question of “which type of morality we should install in the technology?” That is why, researchers, mostly social scientists in collaboration with applied scientists are working on developing ethical principles for technologies such as AI.

On 14 September 2020, Beijing Zhiyuan Artificial Intelligence Research Institute ("Zhiyuan Institute")(1), in collaboration with leading universities of China as well as artificial intelligence companies and alliances jointly released China’s first child-oriented artificial intelligence development principle "Beijing Consensus on Artificial Intelligence for Children"(2).

The "Consensus" pointed out (3) that the development of artificial intelligence should safeguard children's dignity, protect and promote children's independent development and diversified growth, and emphasized that the artificial intelligence products should protect children's privacy, promote children's physical and mental health, and control potential risks.

This Beijing Consensus on Artificial Intelligence for Children is China’s first principle guideline for the development of AI for Children. It emphasizes on Child Centeredness, protection of the rights of Children and improvement of policy and regulatory mechanisms. There are four main themes: Children-Centered Values, Protecting Children's Rights, Taking responsibilities and Multi-Stakeholder Governance. These themes include further 19 detailed principles including dignity,

fairness, child first, protection of privacy and inclusion of will of children etc. In order to give a globalized context to these principles, It is mentioned in the document that the definition of "children", description of values and children's rights will be used as mentioned in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and as per the provisions of each country or region.

Dr. Zeng Yi, Director of the Research Center for Artificial Intelligence Ethics and Sustainable Development of Zhiyuan Research Institute explained that in recent years, with the increasing popularity of products such as online courses, games and entertainment, and software, the accessibility of AI for children has increased. Children need special care and attention when it comes to technology. Since Children ability to identify the benefits and risks of AI technology is limited. In addition to this, a number of areas, such as development of technology, use and after-sales service of many artificial intelligence products, the importance of data protection, authorization scope, privacy and security need to be improved.

Prof. Zeng Yi pointed out that under the umbrella of macro principles of ethics of AI, there is plenty of room to explore the implementations of AI ethical principles in different secondary domains and specific groups of emerging technologies. He further mentioned that the AI innovation, promotion and governance are the top priority of China.

The care and consideration for technology user groups, especially child users, is insufficient. Exponential technological growth has a certain degree of negative impact. Currently, artificial intelligence ethical principles related to children are not developed anywhere in the world. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct ethical research and introduce regulation on artificial intelligence technology products used by children, which are special group, to help relevant companies in avoiding potential risks and to protect minors.

There are number of technology laws and regulations are available worldwide including in Central Asia. In addition to the existing laws, there is a need for all the Central Asian countries to develop exclusive laws related to the new innovation technologies such as AI (4). Moreover, it is the demand of fourth industrial revolution era that all the countries should have a state level policy to deal with production and use of technology.(5)

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