

Journal of Criminology and Criminal Law, 62(1), 135-138
Book Review

**Završnik, A. & Simončič, K. (Eds.) (2021). *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Issues of Ethics, Human Rights and Social Harm*.
Translated from English by H. Sijerčić-Čolić. Sarajevo:
Dobra knjiga.**

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The monograph entitled *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Issues of Ethics, Human Rights and Social Harm* was published in the fall of 2021 by the Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law of the University of Ljubljana. Its editors and contributors sought to answer complex questions of the development of artificial intelligence and the legal and ethical framework under which that development takes place, the protection of human rights, the rule of law and democratic processes, and the continuous activities of international organisations in this extremely dynamic field.

The book was translated into the Bosnian language by Hajrija Sijerčić-Čolić, Professor Emerita of the University of Sarajevo. It was published in the spring of 2023 by *Dobra knjiga*.

The monograph includes thirteen chapters organised into five thematic sections under the following headings: Artificial Intelligence Governance; Artificial Intelligence and Law; Artificial Intelligence and Democracy; Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Proceedings; and Artificial Intelligence and Ethics. Sixteen contributors present their discussions based on thorough literature review (which is why this monograph represents a treasure trove of relevant scholarly, professional and research sources and regulations, both international and national), systematically addressing select topics from legal, ethical, philosophical, political, and sociological perspectives.

The first part entitled Artificial Intelligence Governance focuses on artificial intelligence, law and ethics through the following chapters:

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Approaches of the International Community to Regulating Artificial Intelligence (Gregor Strojín) and Artificial Intelligence Governance Systems: An Overview of Regulatory Motives in the Light of Establishing an Efficient Global Governance System (Ana Babnik, Katja Simončič, Aleš Završnik). These articles address international activities on the establishment of a global artificial intelligence governance system. They cover the establishment of the *ad hoc* Committee on Artificial Intelligence (CAHAI; 11 September 2019), whose task is to examine the feasibility and elements of a legal framework for the development, design and application of artificial intelligence, based on standards in the field of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The development of legal instruments is also discussed at the level of the European Union. In 2020, the European Commission presented a White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, as well as a document entitled “Access to justice – seizing the opportunities of digitalisation”. A trustworthy global artificial intelligence governance is also tackled through the draft EU Regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence.

The second part entitled Artificial Intelligence and Law includes the following chapters: Face Recognition Technology through the Lens of Human Rights (Lara Dular Javornik, Pika Šraf); Access to Data and Artificial Intelligence: An Example of Computer Vision (Aleš Završnik); and Can Artificial Intelligence be an Author of a Work (Maja Bogataj Jančič). The use of artificial intelligence is crucial in biometric data matching, person identification and facial recognition, and in privacy and personal data protection. Today, facial recognition technologies are being developed not only by technological giants, but also by individual states, for the purpose of, *inter alia*, effective monitoring of individuals. In this regard, the relationship between the right to collect and process image data for the purposes of computer science development and the individual’s right to such processed material confirms the view that data has become more important than other social and individual values. This part interestingly addresses the question of how the development of artificial intelligence affects the traditional concept of copyright, given that in midst of rapid technological development, we are not far from the time when artificial intelligence will be generating works of art by itself.

The title of the third part is Artificial Intelligence and Democracy, and it includes the following articles: The Impact of Political Microtargeting on Human Rights and Democratic Processes (Tim Horvat); Informing and Addressing the Electorate through the Lens of Clicktivism and Information Bubbles (Marko Drobnjak, Renata Salecl); and The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Human Rights and on the Emergence of Social Consequences in Different Areas (Katja Simončič). Therefore, this part is about the impact of technological development on human rights and democratic political

processes, the role of fake news and disinformation, the post-truth when facts cease to have importance for the views of others, and about disinformation and propaganda, especially during elections. The authors also address clicktivism in the formulation and presentation of political views, as well as the impact of artificial intelligence on human rights in various areas of social life.

The fourth part, *Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Proceedings*, discusses legal guarantees and the use of artificial intelligence in criminal proceedings and criminal justice through the following articles: *Legal Guarantees in the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Proceedings* (Jan Čejvanovič); *Addressing Petty Crime through Artificial Intelligence Algorithms* (Ana Babnik); and *Using Machine Learning to Assess the Risk of Recidivism when Deciding on Detention* (Katja Piršič, Primož Križnar, Tim Marinšek). Regardless of the development of artificial intelligence in some legal proceedings, its use is questioned when deciding on criminal liability. That is why these articles indicate some forms of its application in criminal justice, for example, using artificial intelligence tools in determining the likelihood of repeating criminal offenses as a reason for detaining the accused or when handling petty crime. Due to the complexity of the topic, the authors turn to European Union standards for trustworthy artificial intelligence, starting from the principles of transparency and protection of procedural guarantees in criminal proceedings.

The fifth part, *Artificial Intelligence and Ethics*, analyses the ethical dilemmas of programming autonomous vehicles and their actions in accidents, as well as the issues of sacrifice and principled ethical guidelines for autonomous vehicles (*Who to Sacrifice? Ethical Dilemmas of Programming Autonomous Vehicles in Accidents where Avoiding Human Loss is Impossible*, Matjaž Jager). Research also speaks of the exploitation of human work, natural resources and data in the intensive development of new technologies (*Human, Pre-Human: A Discriminatory Machine*, Kristina Čufar).

In conclusion of this review, we would like to emphasise that the contributors present sociological and psychological, as well as philosophical and historical assessments of various legal, ethical and social issues, and they study new technologies on an institutional, collective and individual level. By doing so, they approach the selected topics in scientific, multidisciplinary and empirical manner, making this monograph a rich source of knowledge about modern technologies and their development, artificial intelligence in many segments of human and social life, national and international legal order, ethics and morality. At the same time, as emphasised in the editors' introduction, research chapters and reviews, this topic is one of the most current topics from the perspective of information technologies, the

intertwining of law and artificial intelligence systems, and social sciences in general.

The Bosnia and Herzegovina edition follows the above, filling the gap of this topic not yet being comprehensively analysed. Therefore, this review reiterates that the translation of the monograph required very dedicated and studious work, continuous learning about artificial intelligence, algorithms, machine learning, computer science, data mining, ethics, law, procedural guarantees in criminal justice, social harm, etc. In terms of language, the translation is adapted to the languages of our region, as is confirmed by the numerous terms and notions the readers will find on its pages. In other words, the Slovenian language with its specific forms and rules was not the only challenge for the translator – an additional challenge were the new terms introduced into the original edition of the monograph, which is why the translation of this book required an extensive study and additional efforts to translate the terms originally created and shaped in the English language into the languages of this region. Looking at this translation in that light, several people rightly argued in relation to the Bosnia and Herzegovina edition that the translation of the monograph will serve many who will in their future activities deal with artificial intelligence and law, issues of social harm and ethics, and human rights and complex relationships brought about by the unstoppable development of new technologies.

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