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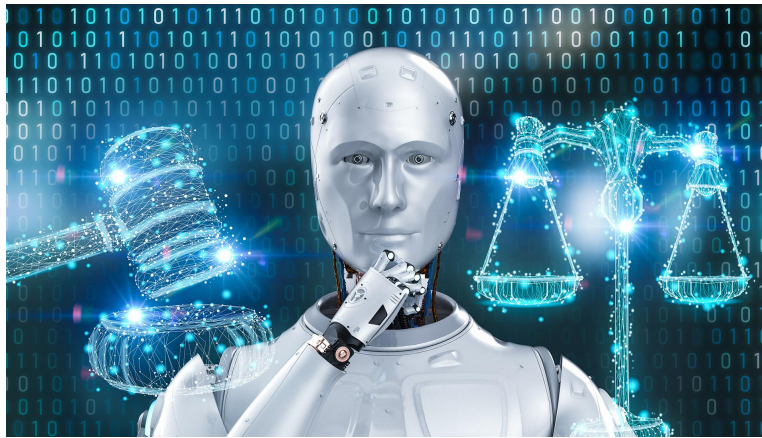
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Artificial Intelligence for Criminal Justice

Introduction

In recent years, using artificial intelligence in courtroom proceedings has been a feasible alternative. Currently, the majority of these use cases may be found in the United States of America. The Arnold Foundation program, which is being utilized in 21 US jurisdictions, draws on 1.5 million criminal cases to predict how defendants will behave before a trial. Florida uses machine learning to determine bail amounts. Automated decision-making systems are specifically employed in the administration of justice in a number of European countries, including Georgia, Poland, Serbia, and Slovakia, to allocate cases to judges and other public employees, such as Serbia's enforcement officers. There are some further improvements that affect the judgments made in courts. A team being funded by the Estonian Ministry of Justice is developing a robot judge that may rule on minor claims cases with a value of under €7,000. The AI will, in principle, render a decision against which a human court may hear an appeal when both parties upload relevant papers and evidence. The Shanghai "Civil and Administrative 206 System" currently has 27 functions. When constructing these services, the six stages of the case-handling process—case filing, pre-litigation mediation, pre-trial, trial, deliberation, and adjudication—are taken into account. There are now a few internet courts in China's cities like Hanzhou, Beijing, and Guangzhou, but the country is at the forefront of automating the legal system.



Brainstorming Phase

Stakeholders:

Looking into this case, some particular stakeholders can be identified who would be affected with the result. The people are judges, lawyers, witnesses, official staff, and most significantly the suspects of the trials.

Risks, issues, problems, consequences:

Transparency and Accountability: The lack of accountability and transparency in AI algorithms is one of the main issues. It may be challenging to comprehend how decisions are made and to hold someone accountable for any biases or errors that may occur if the decision-making process is completely reliant on AI systems.

Privacy and Data Protection: Massive volumes of personal data must be gathered and examined in order to employ AI in the criminal justice system. It is crucial to establish robust privacy safeguards and ensure that individuals' rights to privacy and data protection are respected. Protecting a digital system from internet assault or hacking, as well as the sensitive data it contains, carries risks.

Bias and Fairness: Only the data used to train AI systems will ensure fairness. AI systems can reinforce and amplify prejudices like racism, sexism, and others if the training data is skewed or reflects societal biases that are already present.

Unintended Consequences: It is possible that integrating AI into the criminal justice system will have unexpected effects. For instance, depending only on AI systems can result in an excessive reliance on technology and put at risk human judges' ability to expand their legal knowledge and critical thinking skills. It is crucial to carefully weigh the potential negative effects and restrictions of AI systems before implementing them as tools to support rather than replace human decision-making.

Trust issues of people: The artificial intelligence systems' inability to justify their predictions demonstrates a lack of trust, which is crucial to a justice system. System must be legitimate and effectively meet the demands of the entire populace.

Financial effect on justice system: It is true that one's ability to pay has a significant impact on the availability of legal services, with those who can afford better representation benefiting from the court system. The divide between those who can afford modern AI-powered legal instruments and those who cannot could be further widened by the use of artificial intelligence (AI), which has the potential to worsen this discrepancy.

Benefits:

Improved Efficiency for Legal Professionals: Legal practitioners can get precious time back by automating time-consuming tasks like legal research, document analysis, and case administration. This boosts their productivity and efficiency by enabling them to concentrate on more sophisticated analysis, strategy, and courtroom advocacy.

Enhanced Decision-Making for Judges: By offering data-driven insights, pertinent precedents, and legal concepts, AI algorithms can help courts. This can help to reduce human prejudice, make judgements that are more consistent and well-informed, and advance judicial justice.

Standardization: Encourage the use of a more uniform, standardized approach to case management, both within and between jurisdictions.

Public Safety and Crime Prevention: In order to find patterns and potential risks, AI systems can scan enormous volumes of data, including crime records, surveillance footage, and social media data. This can help law enforcement organizations use their resources more efficiently, identify crime trends, and stop criminal activity, improving public safety.

Transparency: Because it precludes manipulation or meddling with the technology's decision-making or prediction process, AI systems obtain transparency. AI systems can only decide depending on the data that is given to them or that the algorithm has learned.

Timely and Accurate Forensic Analysis: Certain forensic processes, like fingerprint or DNA matching, can be automated by AI, producing quicker and more accurate findings. By accelerating investigations, cutting back on backlogs, and improving the precision of forensic evidence presented in court, this helps law enforcement organizations and forensic specialists.

Given all of these considerations, it may not be appropriate to completely embrace artificial intelligence (AI) bots as major advising positions for judges rendering decisions on criminal justice. Artificial intelligence, on the other hand, may be used as a successful system for confirming the various court proceedings. For instance, an AI for image processing could be employed to verify the reliability of the image evidence utilized as part of the crime. Forensic examination of the physical evidence may also be done using specialized artificial intelligence. The use of deeply manufactured videos may be another area where evidence has recently been falsified. Artificial intelligence can therefore be used to look for deeply falsified videos to use as proof.

Analysis Phase

Responsibilities And Rights Of Stakeholders And Dilemmas:

In the legal system, the presumption of innocence is a fundamental principle, where individuals are considered innocent until proven guilty. This principle should be upheld when implementing AI technologies. Additionally, privacy rights of convicts must be protected, ensuring that sensitive private information is not disclosed. The right to non-disclosure of private information and protection against mistreatment are also important rights that should be respected. Furthermore, it is crucial to provide ample opportunities for lawyers representing both parties to

present their arguments without interference from AI. The freedom of speech of lawyers and defendants must be maintained as a negative right. Judges should retain the autonomy to make their final verdicts based on their own reasoning, even though AI may assist them in the decision-making process. While AI can be used as an assistant, it should not disrupt the overall atmosphere of the court. The right to maintain a peaceful and harmonious environment in the court is another negative right that should be preserved. The principles of the presumption of innocence, privacy rights, non-disclosure of private information, protection against mistreatment, freedom of speech, and maintaining a peaceful court environment should all be considered and protected when incorporating AI technologies into the criminal justice system.

In the event of an incorrect verdict resulting from the inappropriate influence of Artificial Intelligence, significant losses could be suffered by the convicts, potentially even leading to the imposition of the death penalty, which would be highly unfortunate. The judges involved may also face consequences and have their careers questioned as a result of such erroneous decisions. The issue of assigning blame in such cases arises, whether it would be attributed to the judges themselves, the developers responsible for creating the AI systems, or the specific artificial intelligence algorithms used. However, the most significant impact of employing AI as a judge assistant would likely be the potential job displacement of clerks and court assistants who currently work in the courts.

The mass replacement of office clerks in courts with Artificial Intelligence poses several risks. One significant concern is the dissatisfaction and potential protests from individuals who would lose their jobs as a result of automation. Additionally, there is a substantial question regarding public trust and acceptance of using AI robots in the court system. Lawyers may even raise arguments about the reliability and effectiveness of AI robots during court proceedings. However, the use of AI would greatly assist judges in the decision-making process. It would significantly increase the number of cases that judges can handle and expedite the resolution of pending cases. Moreover, the adoption of digital verification for evidence could substantially reduce the rate of falsification in different courts. In summary, the potential risks of mass AI implementation in courts include job dissatisfaction and protests from displaced workers, concerns about public trust and acceptance, and debates about the reliability of AI robots raised by lawyers. On the other hand, the benefits include increased efficiency in case handling, quicker resolution of pending cases, and reduced falsification of evidence through digital verification.

Different Ethical Theories and Approaches:

Artificial intelligence shouldn't be employed in courts at all, according to Immanuel Kant and his Absolutist theorists. It's because it is completely impossible to determine with certainty if the AI can be trusted. As a result, the effects of adopting AI are uncertain. Furthermore, if AI is used in the legal system, it can be subject to highly severe regulations that limit the AI's potential.

According to John Stuart Mill's utilitarian philosophy, courts should introduce AI as soon as feasible since it will improve the general usefulness of the legal process. While some convicts might receive incorrect verdicts, it would be for the greater good as more cases would be decided quickly, sparing many convicts a significant amount of time in prison as well as time for all other parties involved, including judges, attorneys, and others.

Until and unless AI achieves 100% accuracy, it might be unethical to use it, according to Rawls' Theory of Justice. It is because even a 1% error would be exceedingly unfair for the few offenders who would receive the wrong punishment or would be allowed to escape punishment for their crimes. Additionally, it must be absolutely guaranteed that no discrimination, including racial discrimination, was used in the decision-making process. This discrimination could have been based on prior data.

Categorization:

When it comes to using AI in legal proceedings, we must consider the ethical implications. It is absolutely wrong and not allowed if the AI makes mistakes that result in innocent people being wrongly punished. However, while it is still wrong, it might be somewhat acceptable if some actual criminals manage to escape punishment.

It is also ethically unacceptable if the AI advice discriminates and influences judges' decisions unfairly. Considering these concerns, it might be morally acceptable to stick with the current system and not use AI in courts at all. But if we limit the AI's role to just checking facts and verifying evidence, it could be seen as ethically acceptable because it saves time without compromising moral standards.

In summary, the ethical acceptability of AI in court proceedings depends on ensuring that it does not lead to wrongful punishment, favor criminals, or introduce biases. Allowing AI to only check evidence could be an ethically acceptable option to improve efficiency while upholding ethical standards.

Decision Phase:

We believe it is best to introduce Artificial Intelligence in criminal justice courts gradually and with caution. Initially, AI systems can help organize trial documents to speed up the legal process. Then, they can be used to verify photos, videos, and physical evidence. Based on their performance, we can consider expanding their role in important decision-making.

It's important to take our time and be careful when implementing AI in the courtroom. We should avoid rushing or suddenly introducing robots, as it could disrupt everyone involved. We understand that some people may lose their jobs and be resistant to this change. However, the time saved by using automated systems and the creation of new job opportunities outweigh these

concerns. Our ultimate goal is to make the court system more efficient and benefit everyone in the long run.

At the end we can say that, we suggest a slow and cautious approach to implementing AI in court proceedings. We can start with simple tasks and gradually increase the AI's responsibilities based on its performance. We should carefully consider any job displacement and focus on creating new employment opportunities. The overall aim is to improve the justice system for everyone involved.