

OVERVIEW OF SOME LEGAL ASPECTS OF TECHNOLOGIES BASED ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

Artificial intelligence is a challenge of the new decade, more current than ever, that can help man or replace him. The decision belongs to those who decide, through their research, how much independence new human-created technologies create. Beyond the strictly scientific aspects that invented and developed artificial intelligence (AI) some aspects of ethics, morality, and last but not least legal. There are already debates on this topic online, where opinions are divided between conservative issues and innovation at any cost. Fear against new can resist, although the man is already accustomed to assistance (Shazam, Waze, personal assistants). If AI is already replacing the musician who performs, for example, Beethoven's symphonies, how far can this technology evolve and what would be the limits to which man cannot replace it? The present study proposes a brief analysis of some legal aspects that must be considered with the large-scale application of AI-based technologies, from the perspective of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, on the one hand, but also responsibility in AI. (Who is responsible and what would be the limits of liability for AI?)

Keywords: illegal behavior; fraud; black market; artificial intelligence (AI).

JEL classification: K420, K2, K240

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Chapter 1. Introduction: European legislative background:

On 15.05.2018, the European Commission adopted the Communication entitled A renewed European agenda for research and innovation - Europe's chance to shape its future. A communication on the future

of connected and automated mobility in Europe is also to be adopted. In both communications, artificial intelligence plays a key role. [1] Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Artificial Intelligence for Europe: COM (2018) 237

In the light of the development of the Internet of Things, the European Commission is committed to examining the possibility of adapting the current legal framework so that it considers new technological developments (including robotics, artificial intelligence or 3D printing), in particular from a civil liability perspective. The Commission then relied on the ability of artificial intelligence to increase growth and productivity, estimating that the combined economic impact of automation of knowledge, work, robots and autonomous vehicles will reach a value of between EUR 6.5 trillion and EUR 12 trillion annually by 2025.

The Council of the European Union recognizes that innovations, including data science, artificial intelligence, or the Internet of Things, could bring new development solutions and encouraged their promotion and local capacity building. The Council also appreciated the role of artificial intelligence in market developments but supported the need to ensure adequate social protection and equal opportunities for all. [2] <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14435-2017-INIT/ro/pdf>

1.1. In May 2017, the **European Economic and Social Council (EESC)** adopted an own-initiative opinion on the impact of artificial intelligence on the digital single market, production, consumption, employment, and society. In it, the EESC pointed out that the artificial intelligence market is currently around \$ 664 million and is expected to grow to \$ 38.8 billion by 2025. Given the potential of artificial intelligence for the benefit of humanity, but also its cross-border impact.

1.2. Among the EESC's recommendations are: the development of artificial intelligence only under permanent human control; the adoption of a code of ethics for the development, implementation and use of artificial intelligence; making investments in education in order to work with artificial intelligence, but also to develop skills that cannot be taken over by artificial intelligence; the development of artificial intelligence applications that can benefit society, which promotes the

inclusion and improvement of people's lives, both in public and private, as well as the evaluation of EU legislation and regulations in six areas of interest: transport, dual-use systems, civil liberties, security, health, energy, areas influenced by the evolutions of robotics, cybernetic-physical systems and artificial intelligence. ^[3] extract from <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14435-2017-INIT/ro/pdf>

1.3. The conclusions of the European Council of 19 October 2017 called for an urgent approach to artificial intelligence and block chain technologies, while respecting personal data, digital rights, and ethical standards. In this regard, the European Council called on the European Commission to **present a European approach to artificial intelligence by early 2018** and the necessary initiatives to **strengthen the framework conditions**, in order to explore new markets and reaffirm the leadership of its industry.

1.4. At the declarative level, the EU supports the development of AI: In this regard, the Union invests EUR 1.5 billion in artificial intelligence through Horizon 2020. Existing public-private partnerships can attract another € 2.5 billion by 2020. Member States and the private sector should make similar investment efforts, so that by the end of 2020 the total value of investments will be over EUR 20 billion across the Union.

Union funding covers projects in key areas of application, such as health, connected and automated driving, agriculture, manufacturing, energy, state-of-the-art internet technologies and public administrations (including justice). The funding will also strengthen European advantages in the field of artificial intelligence / integrated robotics.

1.5. For the post-2020 period, the Commission proposes to stimulate investment in: improving the pan-European network of centers of excellence in artificial intelligence; research and innovation in areas such as transparent artificial intelligence, unsupervised machine learning, energy and data efficiency; additional digital innovation centers / testing and experimentation facilities; exploiting joint procurement in the field of innovation and creating a data sharing support center that will be closely linked to the on-demand artificial intelligence platform.

2. Large volumes of data are needed for the development of artificial intelligence. To this end, the EU is committed to facilitating access to data, in particular non-personal data, such as traffic data, meteorological, economic and financial data or trade registers, industrial data, scientific data, as well as genomic and other data in the field of health, in full compliance with the legislation on the protection of personal data.

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3. **Preparing for socio-economic change involves:** developing basic digital skills, as well as complementary skills that cannot be replaced by any kind of artificial intelligence; assisting people whose jobs could undergo major transformations or disappear as a result of automation, robotics and artificial intelligence; training as many artificial intelligence specialists as possible. As such, the Commission has adopted a skills agenda in Europe, recommending to Member States ways to improve it through a skills guarantee, as well as an action plan on digital education that aims to promote digital skills and competences for all citizens.

4. Ensuring an adequate ethical and legal framework

Although the European Union has a strong and balanced regulatory framework on which it can be based the development and use of artificial intelligence, it does not rule out the risk of errors or the use of artificial intelligence for negative purposes.

As such, the Commission intends to bring together all stakeholders so that, by the end of the year, ethical guidelines on artificial intelligence can be developed, in compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The aspects considered concern: the future of work, equity, safety, security, social inclusion, algorithmic transparency.

It is also necessary to reflect on the adequacy of existing rules on security issues and liability issues.

1.6. From those summarized above, taken from the European Commission Communication on Artificial Intelligence for Europe: COM (2018) 237, we can see that there has been a widespread concern since 2018, that all structures, levers have been created, exceeding the declarative level for the delegation to the Member States of the responsibilities related to the implementation of the measures necessary for the accelerated introduction of AI, discreetly drawing the attention of the Member States to issues concerning "the future of work, equity, safety, security, social inclusion, algorithmic transparency". Legislatively, the "European Parliament Resolution of 16 February 2017 containing recommendations to the Commission on civil law rules on robotics"

[4] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2017-0051_RO.html?redirect was adopted, by which the Parliament requested the Commission to present, pursuant to art. 114 TFEU, a proposal for a directive on the rules of civil law on robotics, considering several recommendations.

These recommendations include the following: the existence of a common Union-wide definition for different categories of cyber-physical systems, autonomous systems and autonomous and intelligent robots; the creation of a European system for the registration of advanced robots in the internal market; guaranteeing the exercise of human control over smart devices at all times and paying special attention to the possibility of creating an emotional connection between man and robot - especially in the case of vulnerable groups (children, the elderly or people with disabilities).

The principle of mutual recognition in the cross-border use of robots and robotic systems; strengthening financial instruments, including public-private partnerships to support robotics research projects; the implementation of a clear, rigorous and effective ethical framework for the development, design, manufacture, use and modification of robots, complementing the existing national and Union acquis; but also the creation of a European agency for robotics and artificial intelligence, in order to provide the technical, ethical and regulatory knowledge necessary to support relevant public actors; as well as supporting a cross-cutting and technology-neutral approach to intellectual property, applicable to the various sectors in which robotics is used; These are some of the most important recommendations made by the EU Parliament to Member States.

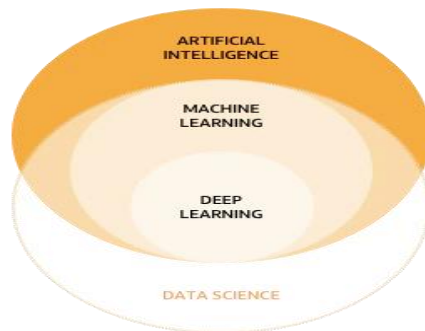
Ensuring a high level of security, protection of personal data and privacy in communication between humans and robots is the latest recommendation, which confirms that AI, included in robots can endanger life, human security, if they are out of control, if they are used by characters hostile to humanity.

However, recognizing the technological evolution that humanity must face, the European Commission must also take into account the consequences of all possible legal solutions, such as: the establishment of a compulsory insurance scheme for certain categories of robots; creating a compensation fund; creating a robot-specific legal personality so that at least the most sophisticated autonomous robots can have the status of an electronic person responsible for repairing the damage they cause.

1.7. Another regulation of AI is Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council from the 20th of June 2019 on the promotion of fairness and transparency for undertakings using online intermediation services. [5] Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council from the 20th of June 2019 on the promotion of fairness and transparency for undertakings using online intermediation services (Text with EEA relevance), PE / 56/2019 / REV / 1, OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, pp. 57-79.

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Chapter 2. Conceptual elements: Intelligence is defined [6] <https://dexonline.ro/definitie/inteligenta> as the ability to understand easily and well, to grasp what is essential, to solve new situations or problems based on previous experience; cleverness. And artificial intelligence is, according to the same dictionary, the ability of evolved technical systems to achieve quasi-human performance. AI is explained in the diagram below [7] <https://www.oracle.com/ro/artificial-intelligence/what-is-ai/>:



Controversies and divergent opinions: in the specialized literature in Romania, different approaches have already appeared even among legal specialists. Examples are the articles “Artificial Intelligence vs. Human creativity: Perspective on copyright” [8] Article published on 10.05.2021, Marian-Constantin IONESCU, Alexandra-Maria SILION, <https://www.juridice.ro/730436/inteligenta-artificiala-vs-creativitatea-umana-perspectiva-asupra-drepturilor-de-autor.html>, the use of AI in law [9] https://www.wolterskluwer.com/ro-ro/expert-insights/interviu-viitorul-avocaturii-inteligenta-artificiala-provocare-sau-amenintare_or or “ The impact of artificial intelligence on the legal professions” av. Gabriel-Valeriu Pașcui Cluj Bar. [10] av. Gabriel-Valeriu Pașcui Baroul Cluj- https://www.unbr.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/01_Gabriel-Valeriu-Pascui-Impactul-inteligentei-artificiale-asupra-profesiilor-juridice.pdf

Beyond the different approaches and opinions on the role and importance of AI in modern human life, the legal, deontological, sociological, moral aspects, respectively the interdisciplinary approach is the challenge for the current moment, turning, in my opinion, on which depends the very survival and evolution of mankind, as a whole.

2.1. AI regulation in France and Romania, elements of comparative law:

The CNIL (French Data Protection Supervisor) said in a report that "the debate over whether or not it is necessary to regulate artificial intelligence overlooks the fact that algorithms have been regulated for about 40 years" and gives the following example: the first data protection law in France dating back to 1978. [11] Victor Demiaux, CNIL, How can humans keep the upper hand? The ethical matters raised by algorithms and artificial intelligence the ethical issues, decembrie 2017, p. 45.

In Romania, the first data protection law appeared in 2001 (Law 677/2001) which contained, since then, precise aspects regarding the regulation of artificial intelligence. Therefore, we can see that Romania has had legislation on AI for 19 years. The law was repealed in 2018.

As of May 25, 2018, throughout Europe, including Romania, the General Regulation on Data Protection that repealed the old directive [12] Directive 95/46 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals regarding the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, pp. 31-50, which, through Article 22, specifically regulates artificial intelligence and human rights in the face of exclusively automatic machine decisions. [13] See also Ruxandra SAVA, When the decision is made by the car... About profiling, rights, and balance in a digital universe, available at legal, link accessed 11.11.2020.

There are other provisions in the RGPD that are applicable to artificial intelligence, such as the right to be informed about the algorithms used (art. 13) - artificial intelligence, the right to rectify or delete your data from a computer system, the right to have access to their own data from a computer system, etc. RGPD is not a law that only protects data protection in the abstract, but by ensuring data protection it contributes to the respect of other fundamental rights and freedoms.

Of course, the RGPD does not use, in a concrete way, the term "artificial intelligence", but the reference to AI is indirectly deduced from the interpretation of the phrase used in the provisions of art. 22, respectively "decision based exclusively on automatic processing".

2.2. A synthesis of RGDP regulations is made [14] <https://legalup.ro/inteligenta-artificiala-romania/>:

1. 22 The RGPD prohibits a machine from making decisions about a person (a decision without human intervention) when that decision may have a legal or significant impact on man.

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2. 13 para. 2. Lit. f) of the RGPD says that the person has the right to be informed about the logic used algorithm and about the consequences of this processing by intelligent systems.

3. 22 para. (3) The RGPD establishes in favor of the data subject two rights regarding the decisions taken by the AI: the right to challenge the decision and to request human intervention.

4. 22 and recitals 71 to 72 of the RGPD state, inter alia, that AI can be implemented with adequate safeguards for the data subject to avoid the less pleasant consequences for fundamental rights and freedoms.

5. 22 and recitals 71 to 72 of the RGPD protect children in particular.

6. 22 and recitals 71 to 72 of the RGPD protect man against discrimination by AI.

Summarizing, more and more the authors who analyze the subject AI find, for example as it did in his paper, that "RGPD focuses only on artificial intelligence that processes personal data, excluding artificial intelligence that processes exclusively non-personal data, and secondly, there is a problem with the effectiveness of this law because there is a power imbalance between those who control such AI systems and those whose data are processed, as the latter may have obstacles in and exercise rights such as the right to appeal or the right to obtain human intervention." [15] Victor Demiaux, CNIL, op.cit., p. 45.

And from here we can see that legal issues cannot be treated separately from ethical issues, as the whole subject requires a multidisciplinary approach, for legal regulation to be effective and truly covering the entire current issue of AI, robotics and in general everything that involves replacing man with the robot, or the machine equipped with AI, to make decisions instead of man, not just to carry out man's orders, or to assist him in his daily work.

2.3. Areas where AI is already present and will be used more and more.

AI is also a challenge for education, especially in the current context, when learning is computer-assisted, when teachers look for new methods of transmitting information in a different way than used until, for education and training to become attractive, adapted to the levels of to whom it is addressed. Starting from the 4 C's: Critical Thinking, Communication, Collaboration and Creativity, the skills that need to be activated more than ever in schools are the ones that will prepare today's students, tomorrow's adults to operate with AI! [16] <https://upromania.ro/blog/dece-inteligenta-artificiala-nu-poate-inlocui-oameni/>

I share the point of view of the author of the article, according to which "Artificial intelligence saves us from repetitive or meticulous tasks. She leaves us more time for the others, she doesn't cancel our jobs. On the contrary, now is the time for every person to diversify their abilities as much as possible, to be prepared in a way that is as versatile as possible in their field. Artificial intelligence gives us space and time to excel and evolve. The reason is that it does not replace us with robots but makes us super people." [17] idem 16

AI has already entered many areas, in which man has already been replaced:

„- in Social Media. Customer support has already been associated with algorithms, such as when you encounter a bot when opening a private message with a Facebook page. This can be a bot for a restaurant that directly suggests questions: do you want to make a reservation? Do you want to know our schedule? Do you want to know if we have vegetarian food? For how many people? From what time? On what name? Have a nice day!

- in eliminating bureaucracy. In the medium and long term, the physical documents will be digitized, and we will move from the folder file to the cloud folder. This will not only affect individuals, but especially any legal institution that processes documents, including retroactively.

- in Marketing & Internet. Database segmentation will never have been more accurate, more targeted ads for each user. That's why we always review ads on the sites we've visited before. And yet, a lot of costs are reduced through this process.

- in Financial. Analyzes, especially in such a rigorous field, based on figures, reports and trends will bring much more progress in our lives, being able to predict much faster and report much simpler. In addition, robots in the banking sector have gradually replaced the employee at the counter, the cashier ... etc.

- In physical work industries, where human accidents can be avoided, or the number of jobs in which physical work can be reduced.

- recruitment and human resources. Just as we receive targeted ads specifically on the Internet (if you don't believe us, look at the ads that someone of the opposite type receives, with a different age and occupation than you), we will also receive automatically returned reports with profiles suitable for our search.”

2.4. The evolution of AI towards the machine with consciousness is already a reality confirmed by Prof. David Chalmers from New York University, an expert in mental mechanisms, who states that GPT-3 shows signs of being conscious. "If I'm open to the idea that a worm with 302 neurons is conscious, I'm also open to the idea that GPT-3, with 175 billion parameters, is also conscious." [18] See: art

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written by Anca Grădinariu on 01.01.2021: <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/sci-tech/revolutia-ai-un-om-de-stiinta-sustine-ca-inteligenta-artificiala-a-devenit-constienta-1424650>

The GPT-3 machine learning system has attracted worldwide admiration for its remarkable ability to generate text with minimal human interference, and today this highly sophisticated technology is showing signs of awareness. (according to the same source) [19] GPT-3 is a model of artificial intelligence that excels in language. This system developed by OpenAI generates text with minimal human intervention, at an extremely fast pace. It can recognize and reproduce word patterns, even before estimating what will follow, thanks to its incredible power obtained with the help of 175 billion linguistic parameters.

In the same context, according to the Financial Times, this form of AI can process 45 billion times more words than a person perceives in his entire life. [20] Sam Altman, CEO of Open AI, said: "We have evidence that it is the first forerunner of general artificial intelligence, a system that will support many, many different applications and can improve any type of software we build. I think through him we see a vision of the future. "I will not claim to have all the answers yet, but I am happy to consume my energy contributing to this evolution," added Sam Altman.

It is obvious that AI, although initially created by man, can surpass it when technology evolves and develops, and at first glance the robot will be victorious, does not sleep, does not get sick, has no creative blockages, and can complete a task in a few seconds.

2.5. Other fields where AI has already been successfully experienced: a: in art, b: in journalism, c. Film and theater screenplays.

a: in art: It has already been shown that AI can even become an artist: "an article on the Singularity Hub portal reveals a new artist or designer - whether it's the visual arts, fashion, music or literature - even fans of his work, he is followed on social media, his new releases are eagerly awaited and then the works are discussed with friends. After careful documentation, it is found that there is no online information about the artist's past. Surprise: the much-loved artist is not a person in the flesh, but artificial intelligence. This is what happened to the clients of Art.Lebedev Studio, a multidisciplinary design company in Russia. The people here claimed that a computer designer was a human person, and no one got caught. They also gave this AI creature a resonant name - Nikolai Ironov - and included it

in more than 20 different projects that involved building a brand logo and fabricating a brand identity. Some of these works have aroused considerable interest from the public and the press and have provoked discussions in online communities, thanks to their unique style. [21] <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/sci-tech/revolutia-ai-un-om-de-stiinta-sustine-ca-inteligenta-artificiala-a-devenit-constienta-1424650>. Fans were shocked to discover that this artist is not human, but a creation of artificial intelligence.

b: in journalism: The replacement of the journalist already seems an experienced reality, confirmed by researcher Nina Schick, author of the book "Deep Fakes" and "The Infocalypse", warned that "*deepfake*" *technology*, which means fake content with artificial intelligence, has become so realistically that no other computer can detect it. "People will never be able to detect these deepfakes. To the naked eye, they are perfect. Now, synthetic content generators have evolved so much that not even artificial intelligence will be able to tell the difference between a real and a fake video," said the researcher, quoted by Daily Star Online. [22] Idem 21

"That's what happens," she says, "and with texts written by artificial intelligence. Nobody distinguishes them from those written by journalists".

c. film and theater screenplays. There is an algorithm for anything, even for writing novels or screenplays. With his help, a short film was made that, even if it is not worthy of an Oscar, opens unsuspected possibilities. Will this mean the end of creativity or pushing it into a higher realm, that of artificial intelligence? It remains to be seen. The company OpenAI wrote a short film script, which is not really Oscar, but not very bad. Moreover, it has a reversal in the end.

GPT-3, Open AI's text-generating algorithm, has been making a lot of noise since its launch in June 2021. It was used to post comments on Reddit, to conceive a satirical poem about Elon Musk, and even to compose an entire article for The Guardian. When the system learned to automatically complete images without being specially trained to do so, to translate and solve math problems, some speculated that GPT-3 may be the launch lamp for a system general artificial intelligence. Even screenwriters can be replaced by AI. An example is the 3-and-a-half-minute short film in which a man knocking on a woman's door tells him about the accident in which he was involved. It's hard to anticipate the story, and viewers are surprised by what could be considered an unexpected ending. The students who made the film used a tool derived from GPT-3, called ShortlyRead. They wrote the first lines, then let the artificial intelligence go wild. Everything that follows is based on 175 billion parameters - that is, the associations that the algorithm draws between words and phrases, depending on the data with which it was trained.

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Although critics have commented that the story is a bit strange, they have also acknowledged that there are worse short films written by people! The application is meant to inspire writers who are out of inspiration and can guide them to take their stories in a direction they would not have anticipated, beyond the ethical aspect, namely how much a writer can use a program before it is considered to cheat, to challenge the legal issue of copyright. How much more is the original creation and how many combined algorithms of a software created by man and developed by the system, then automatically. It's not the first-time screenwriters have used a computer. But this is the first time that an artificial intelligence entity manages to write a film without being specially trained to do so. And if GPT-3 can convincingly write a screenplay, what else can it do?

It is undeniable the need to modernize the current society by using technology that has taken in recent years a real and very useful to man. The use of AI in marketing and even in company management is demonstrated by Mailchimp [23] Mailchimp is an American marketing automation platform and email marketing service used by companies to manage their email lists and create email marketing campaigns and automations to send to customers, according to the Wikipedia definition, which uses AI to allow companies to invent marketing campaigns without human contribution. Adobe has launched Sensei [24] Sensei is a Japanese word that, in direct translation, means "person born before another." In common parlance, it means "master" or "teacher." <https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensei>, an AI design assistant. Adobe Sensei uses AI and machine learning to make your task easier, helping you create effortlessly, make informed decisions, and formulate marketing goals for better results. [25] <https://www.adobe.com/ro/sensei.html>

One-on-one personalization in marketing is becoming a reality, offering, for better results: organizing and managing materials to improve positive return on investment (ROI), engaging the public with personalized offers, subject lines and delivery alignment, the choice more appropriate experience for achieving goals.

The implementation of "Industry 4.0" in the company's management for process automation and data analysis is the reality of the business environment that wants to remain on the market in the current context. Thus, according to a 2018 survey, 91% of business leaders believe that without digital transformation, their company has a high chance of failure. However, only 54% of companies have a strategy in this regard and only some of them consider introducing a BI (business intelligence) system. [26] <https://dyntellbi.ro/inteligenta-artificiala-in-managementul-companiei/>

MP Varujan Pambuccian claimed that "AI is a very good marketing concept, which managed to bring funding" [27] On the debate "How smart is" Artificial

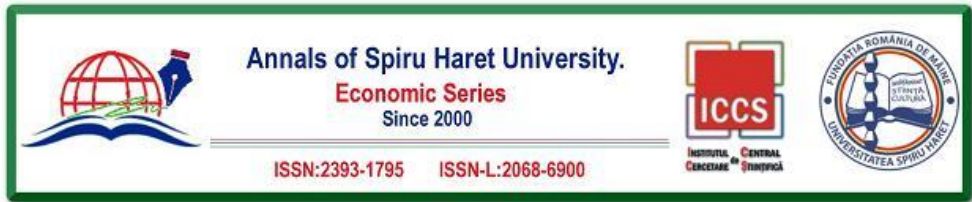
Intelligence? ", Which was also attended by Alexandru Bălan, research director at Bitdefender, and Vlad Marincea, one of the founders of the startup InsightOutAnalytics. The debate took place within the series "Romania in Europe", a HotNews.ro initiative, supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. - July 26, 2021- https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-romania_in_europa-24940655-cat-inteligenta-is-artificial-intelligence.htm- Gabriel Bejan, HotNews.ro. , and among the conclusions of that debate was the finding that AI does not blindly replicate what it has learned, as it offers a collection of algorithms that can search in very large volumes of data, "deep learning" being considered an improvement of this type of algorithms. However, until now, AI cannot decide, except on the basis of algorithms, rules formulated by a person." [28] Idem 27

The challenge for humanity is related to the need for human change that can be and has even been replaced in some situations where routine is applicable, so it will replace many trades based on algorithms that the robot will perform instead of man.

Conclusions

AI continues to grow rapidly around the world, arousing both enthusiasm and concern. Legal files, even providing legal assistance already uses AI, news articles, political analysis, medical assistance in heavy operations, but also surgeries performed on the robot "loaded" with medical software, which will run the implanted program, without entering panic if something unforeseen happens during the operation. Its uses are so numerous that even the creators of the algorithm had doubts whether or not to launch the first version!

Alexis Kirke, an algorithm -based media analyst and film director, believes that we need to get used to the idea that we will use computers more and more in the creative process, especially in cinema. [29] "There is already consistent experience in the field that has been codified by writers, producers, directors and so on. Do you want to reduce the number of adverbs or adjectives in your script? Do you want to make sure that the characters speak differently from each other? Do you want to generate an alternative rewrite, with fewer clichés? There is an algorithm for all this!" (...) "The future will also offer us the feature film generated by GPT-3. And even if it doesn't win the first Oscar, all screenwriters paid millions in Hollywood should be afraid of AI competition." Actors even began to be replaced in some creations that started from the computer game model and later developed, to test the market and to see the reaction of film consumers, if they can become the future in making films.



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The super-technological future incites some, as a curiosity, unconditionally accepting any mixture of this technology in their lives, others scare and realize the specifics of this future: technology replaces the human soul, which becomes insensitive to the suffering of those around him. The risk of losing our soul in the future exists, this being the very challenge of the future! Aristotle said that *"Love must be conceived as one soul in which two bodies live."*, and a French proverb: *"Hope is the dream of the awake soul."*

Every spiritual activity leaves traces, not only in the soul but also in the body; if aplopexia or age destroy bodily activity, does it mean that the fire of the soul must therefore be extinguished? a rhetorical question of the German writer Jean Paul Fr. Richter urges reflection and a wise decision at this crossroads of humanity! [30] Johann Paul Friedrich Richter (known as Jean Paul), (1763-1825), German writer who imposed the novel on German literature. His work alternates the real plan with the imaginary one, the acid irony with the lyrical effusion, a remarkable stylist, creator of subtle suggestions, atmosphere and portraits of great sensitivity. - https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Paul

The contamination of the soul is done only between souls of the same kind, said Nicolae Iorga. [31] Nicolae Iorga 1871–1940 historian, literary critic, documentary filmmaker, playwright, poet, encyclopedist, memorialist, art historian and philosopher of history, minister, parliamentarian, prime minister, university professor and Romanian academician. George Călinescu said: "Iorga played in Romanian culture, in the first decades of the twentieth century," the role of Voltaire".

How AI will interfere with the current life of man, but especially how prepared humanity is to give up some activities that were performed exclusively by people in favor of AI, only the future will show us which of the current predictions will come true!

Reflecting on Cicero's words: "A room without books is like a body without a soul", we can draw a parallel: the robot created by AI is like a room full of books, but without the soul. Can AI have a soul? It is a question still unanswered. The future will prove to us, depending on man's decisions and how far AI can be used for the good of mankind and not to the detriment of man, for his total replacement! Albert Camus said that "without work, all life goes to rot. But when work is soulless, life suffocates and dies."

The uncertainty of how AI will evolve in the future also creates dilemmas for jurists regarding the methods of regulating how AI interferes with human life, in

the current legal order, regardless of the legal systems currently existing on the planet.

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- [5] Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council from the 20th of June 2019 on the promotion of fairness and transparency for undertakings using online intermediation services (Text with EEA relevance), PE / 56/2019 / REV / 1, OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, pp. 57-79.
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- [8] Article published on 10.05.2021, Marian-Constantin IONESCU, Alexandra-Maria SILION, <https://www.juridice.ro/730436/inteligenta-artificiala-vs-creativitatea-umana-perspectiva-asupra-drepturilor-de-autor.html>
- [9] <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/ro-ro/expert-insights/interviu-viitorul-avocaturii-inteligenta-artificiala-provocare-sau-amenintare>
- [10] av. Gabriel-Valeriu Pașcui Baroul Cluj- https://www.unbr.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/01_Gabriel-Valeriu-Pascui-Impactul-inteligentei-artificiale-asupra-profesiilor-juridice.pdf
- [11] Victor Demiaux, CNIL, How can humans keep the upper hand? The ethical matters raised by algorithms and artificial intelligence the ethical issues, decembrie 2017, p. 45.
- [12] Directive 95/46 / EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals regarding the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, pp. 31-50
- [13] See also Ruxandra SAVA, When the decision is made by the car... About profiling, rights, and balance in a digital universe, available at legal, link accessed 11.11.2020.
- [14] <https://legalup.ro/inteligenta-artificiala-romania/>
- [15] Victor Demiaux, CNIL, op.cit., p. 45
- [16] <https://upromania.ro/blog/de-ce-inteligenta-artificiala-nu-poate-inlocui-oameni/>
- [17] idem 16
- [18] See: art written by Anca Grădinaru on 01.01.2021: <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/sci-tech/revolutia-ai-un-om-de-stiinta-sustine-ca-inteligenta-artificiala-a-devenit-constienta-1424650>

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- [19] GPT-3 is a model of artificial intelligence that excels in language. This system developed by OpenAI generates text with minimal human intervention, at an extremely fast pace. It can recognize and reproduce word patterns, even before estimating what will follow, thanks to its incredible power obtained with the help of 175 billion linguistic parameters.
- [20] Sam Altman, CEO of Open AI, said: "We have evidence that it is the first forerunner of general artificial intelligence, a system that will support many, many different applications and can improve any type of software we build. I think through him we see a vision of the future. "I will not claim to have all the answers yet, but I am happy to consume my energy contributing to this evolution," added Sam Altman.
- [21] <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/sci-tech/revolutia-ai-un-om-de-stiinta-sustine-ca-inteligenta-artificiala-a-devenit-constienta-1424650>
- [22] Idem 21
- [23] Mailchimp is an American marketing automation platform and email marketing service used by companies to manage their email lists and create email marketing campaigns and automations to send to customers, according to the Wikipedia definition
- [24] Sensei is a Japanese word that, in direct translation, means "person born before another." In common parlance, it means "master" or "teacher."
<https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sensei>
- [25] <https://www.adobe.com/ro/sensei.html>
- [26] <https://dintellbi.ro/inteligenta-artificiala-in-managementul-companiei/>
- [27] On the debate "How smart is" Artificial Intelligence? ", Which was also attended by Alexandru Bălan, research director at Bitdefender, and Vlad Marincea, one of the founders of the startup InsightOutAnalytics. The debate took place within the series "Romania in Europe", a HotNews.ro initiative, supported by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. - July 26, 2021- https://www.hotnews.ro/stiri-romania_in_europa-24940655-cat-inteligenta- is-artificial-intelligence.htm- Gabriel Bejan, HotNews.ro.
- [28] Idem 27
- [29] "There is already consistent experience in the field that has been codified by writers, producers, directors and so on. Do you want to reduce the number of adverbs or adjectives in your script? Do you want to make sure that the characters speak differently from each other? Do you want to generate an alternative rewrite, with fewer clichés? There is an algorithm for all this! " (...) "The future will also offer us the feature film generated by GPT-3. And even if it doesn't win the first Oscar, all screenwriters paid millions in Hollywood should be afraid of AI competition."
- [30] Johann Paul Friedrich Richter (known as Jean Paul), (1763-1825), German writer who imposed the novel on German literature. His work alternates the real plan with the imaginary one, the acid irony with the lyrical effusion, a remarkable stylist, creator of subtle suggestions, atmosphere and portraits of great sensitivity. - https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jean_Paul

- [31] Nicolae Iorga 1871–1940 historian, literary critic, documentary filmmaker, playwright, poet, encyclopedist, memorialist, art historian and philosopher of history, minister, parliamentarian, prime minister, university professor and Romanian academician. George Călinescu said: "Iorga played in Romanian culture, in the first decades of the twentieth century," the role of Voltaire".
- [32] <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/ro/headlines/society/20200213STO72575/de-ce-este-importanta-reglementarea-inteligentei-artificiale-in-europa>
- [33] <https://www.wolterskluwer.com/ro-ro/expert-insights/interviu-viitorul-avocaturii-inteligenta-artificiala-provocare-sau-amenintare>
- [34] https://www.unbr.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/01_Gabriel-Valeriu-Pascui-Impactul-inteligentei-artificiale-asupra-profesiilor-juridice.pdf
- [35] http://www.cdep.ro/afaceri_europene/afeur/2018/fi_2491.pdf
- [36] <https://www.oracle.com/ro/artificial-intelligence/what-is-ai/>
- [37] https://drept.unibuc.ro/dyn_img/abd/Despre%20viitorul%20profesiilor%20juridice%20INTEGRAL.pdf
- [38] <https://www.juridice.ro/730436/inteligenta-artificiala-vs-creativitatea-umana-perspectiva-asupra-drepturilor-de-autor.html>
- [39] <https://upromania.ro/blog/de-ce-inteligenta-artificiala-nu-poate-inlocui-oameni/>
- [40] <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/sci-tech/revolutia-ai-un-om-de-stiinta-sustine-ca-inteligenta-artificiala-a-devenit-constienta-1424650>
- [41] <https://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sense>
- [42] <https://dyntellbi.ro/inteligenta-artificiala-in-managementul-companiei/>

