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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE CHALLENGE OF STATES' RESPONSIBILITY IN SPACE LAW

Abstract

Artificial intelligence has also received increasing attention in recent years in various technologies, including the development of space technologies. Traditionally, the use of space technologies in the outer space, such as the International Space Station or the mining of celestial bodies, is usually done by an intelligent person / astronaut, and this has the potential to endanger human life. There is also a high likelihood of spacecraft being destroyed without artificial intelligence. With the development of artificial intelligence in space technologies in recent years, human intervention in the use of space technologies in outer space has been reduced and the possibility of optimum use of space technologies has been increased. However, in parallel with the use of artificial intelligence and its benefits, new technological and legal challenges are emerging in the space industry. Utilizing artificial intelligence can lead to the development and enhancement of data and information, many of which can be confidential or violate human privacy. Data and information obtained through remote sensing by artificial intelligence is challenged the responsibility of states in international space law. Releasing of data and information by artificial intelligence is aggregated privacy law when there are no rules on control of it. It seems that the provisions of the international Space law are not sufficient for the use of artificial intelligence in space technologies. Space law have been approved about when states have assumed international responsibility and liability for themselves and their private companies in international treaties. The expansion of the activities of private sections beyond the control of their respective states has opened a new space era for space law. The attribution of the actions of private companies that use artificial intelligence is difficult to be attribute to their state. If a crime committed by the use of artificial intelligence on spacecraft, for example, in an international space station, which state is responsible for implementations of artificial intelligence, launcher of space or the operator or registrant. It seems that exploiting artificial intelligence by developing data and information, and in particular confidential information by artificial intelligence, is challenging the international responsibility and liability of states. This article examines the legal challenges associated with the responsibility and liability of states to develop artificial intelligence in space technologies.