

Chapter 3

AI and the Rule of Law in Urban Security: Upholding Police Accountability in Smart Cities

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ABSTRACT

The global governance of AI is an essential theme for scientific research and reflection since AI technologies actively or passively influence various sectors worldwide. The subject of this chapter is the necessity of an adequate framework that can support innovation processes and consider ethical factors at the same time. It provides the current status of regulation of AI and the problem of how to guide technological progress towards respecting fundamental human values and rights and international cooperation. The authors explore and re-affirm the effects of AI at the societal level before outlining the possible research directions on the regulatory frameworks for AI, ethics, and cooperation internationally. This chapter is devoted primarily to AI in security and policing in smart cities and its further application to law, regulation, and governance. Non-technical considerations like open justice, privacy, and operational justice as applied to AI in law enforcement are discussed under the auspices of properly utilizing AI to execute the rule of law.

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INTRODUCTION

The application of AI in management of cities particularly under smart city frameworks represents a revolution in police and public security. Fast developing cities with a focus on technological advancement, connectivity, and the use of data in managing services create an appropriate environment for implementation of AI systems for management and maintenance of order (Ullah et al., 2024). These cities use technologies to control resources and infrastructure, supervise and solve societal necessities where AI is essential to improve the capability of urban systems (Wolniak & Stecuła, 2024). Against this background, the convergence between AI and policing has brought in complex legal and ethical concerns, giving rise to rather questions concerning ordering and regulation, responsibility, as well embracing of rights and freedoms (Sachoulidou, 2024). This chapter looks at how AI technologies for smart cities can enhance or threaten urban security and assures the use of principles of the rule of law in the application of these technologies and technologies.

The main concept behind smart cities is the utilisation of data as a means to improve living in urban environment. AI technologies are at the core of this ecosystem, since they support predictive analytics, automation and real-time decision-making (Kandt & Batty, 2021). Stable urban management in today's society requires efficient policing mechanisms through which crime has been mechanized, public safety, and proper enforcement of the law the application of AI has been embraced widely (Manning & Agnew, 2020). Examples of such applications include; predictive policing algorithms in crime analysis, facial recognition systems in surveillance, and automated surveillance mechanisms in policing work. These innovations being heralded for their accuracy and efficiency hold the potential to completely transform policing through efficient response, effective resource management and the use of analytical tools to inform crime-fighting strategies (Jenga et al., 2023). However, integration of such tools into policing requires analysis of their compliance with legal standards especially on the cardinal values of openness, responsiveness, and equal treatment. The use of AI in policing presents questions of concern that complicate the polity's constitutional and human rights. The country's principle that informs the governance of societies that are democratic requires that any actions, including those of law enforcement agencies, must be legal. This principle make it possible for power to be exercised under law, afford parity and put into check the exercise of power (Završnik, 2020). Further, in the case of AI-supported police work, the rule of law presupposes that tools should be chosen both effective and legal and meet the standards of legal permissibility. We are also seeing rampant AI misapplication leading to sabotage of due process, loss of public confidence, and perpetuation of bias in the society (Blount, 2024). Consequently, this chapter argues that there is need to enhance accountability mechanisms, follow procedural fairness, and respect to the

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