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A Study of the Application of AI & ML to Climate Variation, with Particular Attention to Legal & Ethical Concerns

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Abstract

INTRODUCTION: This research investigates the utilization of artificial intelligence and machine learning in comprehending various climatic variations, emphasizing the associated use of legal and ethical considerations. This escalating impact of climatic change necessitates innovative approaches and the potential of AI/ML to offer tools for analysis and prediction.
OBJECTIVES: The primary objective here, was to assess the effectiveness of AI/ML in the deciphering of varying climatic patterns and projecting the future trends. Concurrently, this study aims for the identification and analysis of legal and ethical challenges that may arise from the integration of these technologies in climatic research and policy.
METHODS: Here, the literature review forms the basis for understanding various AI/ML applications related to climate science. This study employs various case analyses to examine the existing models to gauge the accuracy and efficiency of predictions. Legal frameworks and ethical principles need to be scrutinized through the qualitative analysis of relevant policies and guidelines.
RESULTS: This extensive research reveals the various significant contributions of AI/ML in the enhancement of climatic modeling precision and the prediction of extreme events. However legal and ethical considerations such as data privacy, accountability, and transparency also emerged as crucial challenges which required careful attention.
CONCLUSION: While AI/ML exhibited great potential in the advancement of climate research, a balanced approach is imperative to navigate the associated legal and ethical concerns. Striking this equilibrium will be pivotal for ensuring responsible and effective deployment of these technologies in the pursuit of best understanding and mitigating varying climatic variations.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, European Union, Greenhouse gas, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Association for Artificial Intelligence and Law

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1. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Growth with its 17 SDGs was adopted at the 2015 UN Sustainable Development Summit after the 1972 UN Conference on Mankind Environment discussed ecological, communal, and financial obligations facing global civilization. The 5Ps—People, Prosperity, Planet, Partnership, and Peace—are the 2030 Agenda's core [1]. Despite 50 years of progress, humanity is far from fulfilling the SDGs. Additionally, there is no harmony on Earth, old alliances are shattered, climate variation threatens the Earth, economic growth is uncertain due to the global closure of COVID-19 and its repercussions, and many people have become victims or are afraid for the future. Sustainable

growth remains a wonder or pipe dream despite fast technological advancements. Over the previous two decades, floods, storms, severe temperatures, and other weather-related disasters have caused 90% of catastrophes [2]. We analyze AI's role as a cutting-edge breakthrough for global warming in this research. The IPCC repeatedly stresses the need for substantial steps to address human climate variation to prevent excessive warming and mitigate the effects of irreversible climate variation and heat. AI's potential to combat global climate change is feasible and necessary, but it comes with ethical concerns and a possible carbon imprint increase in exchange for a significant benefit. In summary, it is a risk that requires receptive and efficient governance [3]. The positive and negative effects of AI and ML on climate change are being studied more as they become more mainstream. For consistent environmental and energy predictions and sound policy development, the research society must develop a comprehensive and functional understanding of the positive and negative impacts of ML on climate variation prevention and adaptation tactics. The easiest-to-quantify impacts may not have the largest influence. This can make calculating macro-micro-scale effects, recognizing underlying patterns and motions, and aligning ML with climate variation solutions challenging [4].
The focus is on AI's dual role in climate change. Due to our reliance on petroleum and coal, AI may assist combat climate variation to varying degrees, but it can also reduce its consequences and human civilization's resiliency to its negative effects. AI's dual role creates ethical questions about GHG reduction and response. AI introduces many ethical and legal difficulties, including privacy and bias, in addition to climate-related issues. Thus, AI can improve and expand our knowledge of global warming, and it is becoming an essential part of a suite of responses needed to address the global warming epidemic by providing more sustainable, environmentally friendly, and efficient solutions. However, integrating AI into the environment may increase social and ethical difficulties related to AI, such as rational prejudice, discrimination, and opaque decision-making [5]. This paper states that natural disasters like droughts, floods, earthquakes, and tsunamis kill about 60,000 people and affect 150 million [6]. The US, China, India, the Philippines, and Indonesia are most affected by disasters. Floods caused 47% of weather-related disasters from 1995 to 2015, killing 157,000 people and affecting over two billion people. Hurricanes kill the most people, 242,000, or 40% of all climate-related deaths worldwide, with 89% of these deaths in developing nations. 148,000 of 164,000 heat wave-related deaths. Rich nations (92%), especially Europe (90%), have extreme temperatures. Africa has the most droughts, with 136 incidents recorded by the Emergency Incidents Database (EM-DAT) between 1995 and 2015, including 77 in East Africa. The open-access EM-DAT database contains approximately 20,000 natural and anthropogenic disaster records from 1900 to the present [7]. AI is often suggested as a solution to climate change as it becomes more serious. AI can smoothly connect IoT and clean energy sources in the energy sector. It may improve power supply and demand, decision-making, and autonomous control software, making it a renewable power segment strength. AI is also vital to solar radiation simulation, modeling, and maximizing of clean energy framework, city electricity load estimates, and city building thermal load projections. AI can improve the prediction of bad weather, build environmentally friendly and green intelligent structures that gather data from sensors and forecast comfortable temperatures, create nutritional cycling and crop yield algorithms that minimize fertilizer use, and practice forest management [8].
The literature review on AI and climate variation now focuses on scientific elements of AI related to climate variation mitigation under ethical and legal limitations and repercussions. In addition, we suggest studying climate change's impact on ecologically responsible AI development. In conclusion, AI can revolutionize global warming mitigation by delivering creative resources and information to help people attain a greener future. Thus, this review study presents an orderly and complete assessment of essential multidisciplinary academic literature to clarify information and understand AI & ML and climate variance. The authors' goals will be detailed on the following pages:

a. The application of AI and ML in the battle against climate variation is already having a considerable beneficial influence. However, determining how substantial something is and what kind of impact it is a challenging question to answer in this study.

b. In addition, the study proposes a legal roadmap taken at the international level for assessing and forecasting solutions related to climate variation, including AI-ML techniques with ethical consideration. In terms of possibility, our study predominantly focuses on climate variation and AI including international legal sense.

The paper consists of seven main sections. The first part begins with a short background on AI and climate variation. The Second section states the seriousness of climate variation or variation and has a devastating effect on Earth especially on humankind in the future. The third Section investigates the use of AI against climate variation. The fourth Section provides the ML algorithm creation, deployment, and energy usage consumption. The fifth Section states the international perspective regarding the legal Point of view about climate variation & AI. The sixth Section provides recommendations from the author’s side. Lastly, the seventh Section concludes with the conclusion.

2. Climate Variation

The majority of scientists, experts, academics & scholars consider climate variation to be a catastrophic danger. The most recent proclamation by over 11,000 scientists, experts, academics & scholars is an ideal instance.

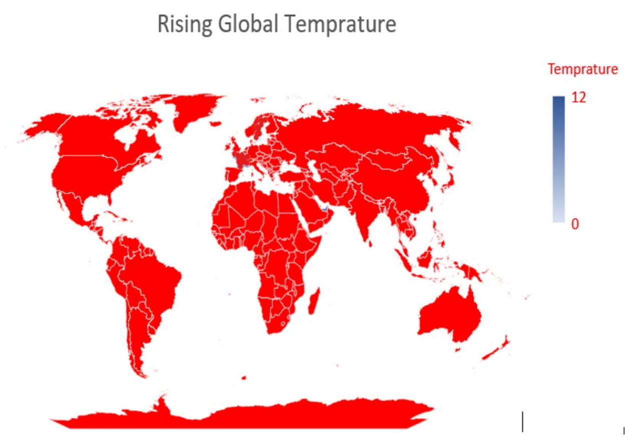

Figure 1. Rising Global Temperature

Fig. [1] shows the world temperature is rising day by day if we scale this from 0 to 12, it is increasing which will affect the survival of humankind in the long run-on earth. As well said below:
"Scientists have an ethical & moral responsibility to plainly alert humankind of any possible devastating danger and to "state the truth as it is". With the support of over 11,000 scientists from all over the globe, we announce unequivocally that the planet Earth is currently experiencing a climate catastrophe" [9].
Here, the phenomenon of climate variation is described as an "emergency," i.e., an extremely severe and critical issue. Disasters such as drought, fires in forests, flooding, and increases in sea, hurricanes, store earthquake levels are anticipated to result from this issue, making it a very significant concern. Many of these effects are already apparent at a temperature increase of 1.1°C above the level of preindustrial times [10]. The 1.5°C up to 2.0°C the temperature will increase but it is a goal taken in the 2015 Paris Agreement UN Framework Convention on Climate Variation (UNFCCC), to lower the effect of global warming till 2030. If the effects of climate variation are not mitigated or are only partially reduced, the global average temperature is projected to increase by 3°C or more by 2100, with devastating repercussions [11] & [12].
The fluctuation in annual mean temperatures around the globe is illustrated in graph form in Fig. [1], which spans the years 1881 through 2022. The years during which temperatures have undergone an increase due to a major expansion in the industrial sector, and it is anticipated to continue increasing until the end of the current century due to the cumulative effects of this expansion. Thus, the Fig [2]. explains the annual rise of temperature if we scale 0 to 12, is estimated to rise to 2 Celsius as the average temperature of the earth is 15 °C.

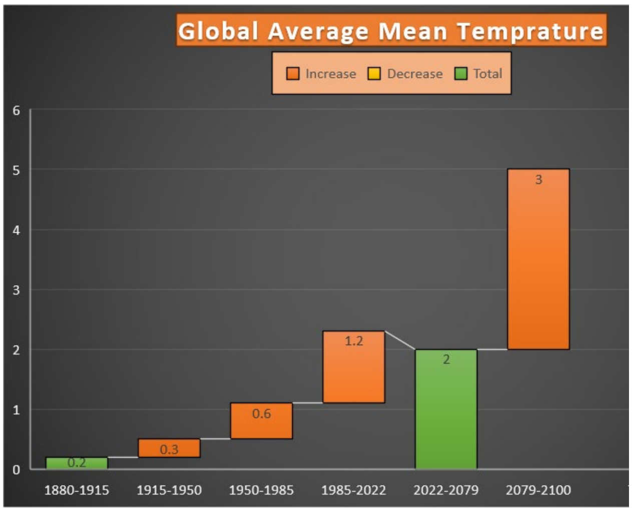

Figure 2: Growth of Anomalies in the Global Average Temperature
Source: Graphic: Climate Central; Data: NASA GISS and NOAA NCEI. global temperature anomalies averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/12/2023

3. AI against Climate Variation

AI is a set of multifunctional machines and methods aimed at simulating or enhancing operations that would have appeared intelligent if performed by a human. Artificial intellect is a kind of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) that demonstrates or replicates the intellect of humans. It can be internet-based software, such as search engines, analysers of pictures, or automated systems, as well as software integrated into automobiles, robotics, or "the IoT." Numerous important AI applications include ML-DL which is a program that learns on its own by discovering standards or algorithms that the developer has not defined, but which are based on analytics on large quantities of data. Several communal domains, including commerce, transport, agriculture, medical care, education, banking, entertainment, and social networking sites, are amenable to AI applications. It may upsurge the efficiency of present actions and operations, but it may also generate entirely new phenomena. It can have a noteworthy impact on society in both the immediate and distant future [13].
AI can evaluate massive amounts of unstructured, complicated data using powerful algorithms, enabling multidimensional climate dataset analysis and trend prediction. Algorithms are used to predict global temperatures, climatic and maritime phenomena, and weather system elements like rainfall and water demands. Heavy rain devastation and other downstream effects like human emigration are increasing due to global climate change. AI gadgets can also predict major rain destruction and downstream effects like people emigration. AI algorithms can autonomously label climate simulation

data, improve atmospheric condition approximations, and isolate signals from noise in climatic readings to improve predictive and forecasting frameworks. Second, to mitigate the effects of climate variation, a wide range of disaster responses are needed, including minimizing current effects and decarbonizing emissions to prevent temperature rise. These approaches already use many AI-based algorithms. This includes minimizing energy use, especially in petrochemicals. AI has also been used to understand industrial pollution, constructing concrete's carbon impact, and shipping energy efficiency. Others have used AI in electrical power administration to estimate building energy demand and assess food supply sustainability. Many of these experiments show AI-based strategies can be used in silico or on smaller sizes. The ideas suggested could significantly impact the community and global economy if implemented and scaled up. Additionally, AI-based approaches can improve climate variation understanding and encourage efficient legislative responses. AI can estimate greenhouse gas emissions based on current patterns and monitor sequestration. AI has also been used to assess the feasibility and impact of major legislative and social changes. This requires top-down actions like carbon pricing, carbon trading, monitoring and measuring all transportation parameters and improving electric vehicle pooling and charge infrastructure. All of these could boost access to and use of green transportation [14]. Using monitoring, reduction, and elimination of currently present GHG from the planet's atmosphere, AI-ML can be a potent instrument for mitigating the climate crisis. Using big data, deep learning algorithms, and sensory devices, AI has an enormous amount of potential for assessing, predicting, and mitigating the danger of climate variation effects. AI conducts quick and accurate calculations and forecasts for crucial decisions, revealing how to mitigate the destructive effects of climate disasters. AI can use model- and data-based ML to deliver alerts and decision aids for extreme events [15]. Table [1] shows how AI helped in combating climatic variation through 3 themes: Alleviation, Adjustment-Flexibility, and Fundamentals. These three themes were further bifurcated which explained AI functioning for planet Earth's climate.

Table 1. Employing AI in Combating Climatic Variation [16]

Sl. No.	Alleviation	Adjustment and Flexibility	Fundamentals
1	**Calculation.** Measurement on a grand scale, such as determining the carbon organic resource from a distance. Measurement at the lower level, such as determining a product's carbon footprint	**Peril Forecasting.** Regional forecasting of increasing sea levels or catastrophic incidents like wildfires and floods are examples of regional long-term patterns that can be projected. Creating early warning systems, such as forecasting catastrophes in the near future.	**Earth's climate research and forecasting.** Research and forecasting in the field of climate variation, such as socioeconomic transition simulation. Budgeting for climate variation impacts; for instance, estimating future carbon pricing. Suggestions for climate-friendly consumption are only one example of how education, nudging, and behavior variation may help.
2	**Reduction.** Methods for lessening the impact of GHG emissions include solar energy supply predictions. Reducing energy waste via various means promoting new green energy habits, etc. Lessening the impact of global warming by doing things like accelerating chemical research or studies.	**Risk Control and Vulnerability prevention.** Crisis management responsibilities including tracking epidemics e.g., covid-19. Improved infrastructure (like smart irrigation). Predicting massive migration patterns is one way to ensure the safety of a population. Protecting natural resources by identifying and numbering species & their inventories.	
3	**Removal.** Restoration of the environment, including keeping an eye on development near forests and other protected areas. Disposal via technology, for instance, evaluating possible carbon-capture storage locations.		

Table 2. AI applications in Climate Variation Mitigating and Adaptations. [17]

Sl. No.	Theme	Climate Variation Mitigation and Adaptations
1	**Digital Networks and Data**	Form data teams in sectors that are critical to climate change. Where applicable, facilitate the development of data and open standards for data in climate-sensitive industries. Develop data portals rapidly to enhance data access and collaboration and foster partnerships with GPAI member nations (as well as other stakeholders) to secure financial support for the Creation of a global catalog of climate-relevant open-source data, models, and algorithms Supervise the development of virtual twins and data collection systems for Transportation, fuels, and additional physical infrastructure Support economical cloud computing resources for academic institutions, Civil society, researchers, and small and medium-sized businesses.
2	**Financing For Research and Innovation.**	Create tailored AI solutions for climate concerns with high-impact results. Promote open IP, data, and model development in AI-for-climate innovation funding. Create innovation funding for AI-for-climate initiatives to promote diversity and equity in the community. Fund AI for climate study computation and simulated assets development. AI-for-climate innovation assistance should harmonize incentives for innovators and market incumbents. Instead of climate financing, prioritize AI research and innovation for energy-efficient AI development.
3	**Implementation and integration of systems**	Integrate technological advancement and AI specialists into government agencies climate policy teams and consultants • Launch technological innovation pathways in climate-relevant industries • Establish public-private investment organizations with regulated industries to fund digital service startups Establish cross-sectoral centers for innovation to foster AI-for-climate projects and partnerships. Create and maintain not-for-profit public-interest apps.
4	**Capacity Building**	Accelerate AI literacy and "upskilling" initiatives for governments, climate-relevant companies, and civil society. Fund transdisciplinary educational institutions, study findings, and professional development, programs linking AI to climate-relevant industries. Include data and climate components, both technical and socio-technical elements into educational programs. Support climate-relevant AI expert secondments. Encourage the emergence of credible AI-for-climate solutions suppliers. and auditors Establish scoping, development, and sharing criteria. AI-for-climate installation, repair, and assessment Create and use monitoring and feedback tools. AI-for-climate solution evaluation, comparisons, and accreditation for AI climate impact assessment Provide wide global access to the above programs and materials. Various nations and locales

Table [2] introduces the recommendations given to GPAI (Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence) member nations of the world for mitigating and adaptation to climate variation through the progressive use of AI. These are categorized into four themes: Digital Networks and Data, Financing for Research and Innovation, Implementation and integration of systems, and Capacity building [17].

According to Maher et al. (2022), the principal applications of AI include the following:

• Acquire, Fill Out, and Perform Operations on the Data through Satellite and IoT datasets; and fill in the blanks in data that is both scarce in time and space;

• Improve both the planning and selection procedures through Analyses of both policy and climate-related risks, The modeling of impacts at greater orders of magnitude, and using the administration of bionic systems;

• Improvise operations through Improvement of the supply chain and Replicate environments;

• Encourage the development of collaborative ecosystems through Vertical ex variation of information and Tools for improved forms of communication;

Inspire actions that are beneficial to the environment through Suggestions considering the climate and Optimization procedures that are beneficial to the environment.

4. ML Algorithmic Creation and Implementation

Developing and operating an ML algorithm requires computational energy and, consequently, power, with the amount of energy needed varying significantly between algorithms and ML lifecycle stages. While numerous models employed in training are reasonably minor and can be learned and run on a personal computer such as linear classification algorithms and decision trees, modern performance on more complicated tasks is usually accomplished with extremely big models, generally through DL. The complexity of the biggest deep learning models as determined by the number of parameters, as well as the dimension of the average model, is expanding swiftly, resulting in a substantial increase in the need for hardware and software. It is essential to delve subterranean into the life cycle stages of an ML algorithm, namely algorithmic deduction, algorithmic learning, and algorithmic development and tuning, to demonstrate how ML models vary so significantly in the amount of energy they devour and to gain an improved understanding of how to lessen their energy ingesting. The algorithmic deduction is the stage at which the algorithm is used in the real world: for example, providing fresh inputs for example pictures, it labels the data such as differentiating between two pictures based on a learned function. The objective of the algorithm learning phase is to discover the fundamental mechanism that, for instance, maps data to labels, by examining a set of data to select an array of frameworks defining the function. Typically, during the creation of models and refining, a developer will train numerous algorithm variants on various datasets to identify the version that performs most effectively in the particular issue context [18].
Fig. [3] “Bottom-up” is a simplified representation of the proportional energy consumption and frequency of each ML algorithm life cycle stage. The algorithm deduction is the minimum requiring energy phase of the ML algorithm life cycle, yet it is among the most probable ones to happen. For example, categorizing negative remarks or the substance of pictures on social networking sites needs minimal processing power every single time an algorithm utilizes it, but may be performed billions of times per day [19], [20]. In addition, bigger models, such as Google’s automated translation system, are capable of processing over 100 trillion words every day. Each epoch performs comprehensive algorithm deduction on every scenario and determines revisions that improve the predictions made by the algorithm for future iterations. The learning stage may require numerous runs over the set of data, also known as epochs. In the context of DL, this implies that each epoch needs approximately 3 times as much computing as the actual prediction. Thus, the learning process of the ML algorithm is more energy-intensive compared to employing it, but it is performed less commonly [21].

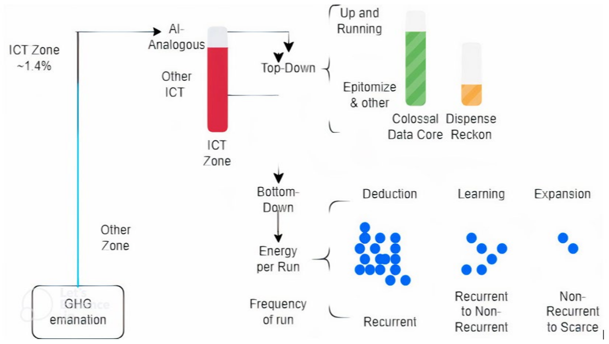

Figure 3. AI Power Consumption as compared to another ICT Zone.

Fig. [3] describes the effects of ML on GHG emissions that are compute-related. The ICT zone currently accounts for approximately 1.4% of GHG emissions, with ML presumably accounting for an even smaller but undetermined portion. ML's computer-related effects can be evaluated using both top-down and bottom-up angles. Top-down: These GHG emissions come from both functional consumption of power from computing and from additional stages of the hardware life cycle which includes expressed emissions. Bottom-up: the volume of energy required to run an ML algorithm at various stages of its life cycle varies depending on the issue at hand setting and patterns of usage.

4.1 General Circulation Models (GCMs)

General Circulation Models (GCMs) are very complex numerical models used for the simulation of Earth’s climatic system. These robust models integrate seamlessly between various components, including the atmosphere, oceans land surface, and ice, for the simulation of interactions and feedback mechanisms that play the main role of driving the earth’s climate. GCMs are always based on the fundamental principles of physics and equations that govern the behavior of these components.
These GCMs played a very crucial and pivotal role in the understanding and prediction of climatic variations. The researchers, leveraging its potential, can simulate different climatic scenarios, which can assess the impact of various factors (such as greenhouse gas concentrations or various land-use changes), and project future climatic conditions. A flow diagram of the GCM in Fig. [4] will help to understand better.

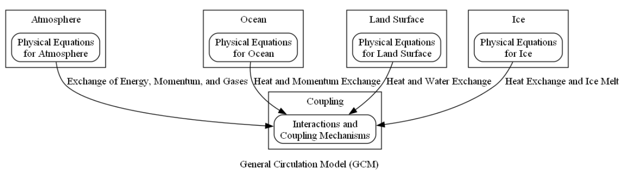

Figure 4. General Circulation Model (GCM) flow diagram

The detailed equations in the context of General Circulation Models (GCMs) which play an important role in solving the intricate nature of Earth's climate system are described below:

Navier-Stokes Equation: This equation describes the motion of fluids and is fundamental for atmospheric modeling and oceanic circulation. The equation is described in Eq. [1].

$$\rho(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (u.\bigtriangledown)u) = -\bigtriangledown p + \bigtriangledown.\tau + \rho g$$

Equation 1. Navier-Stokes Equation

Where p is the density of the fluid, u is the velocity vector, t is time, p is pressure, T is the stress tensor, and g is the acceleration due to gravity.

Conservation of Mass: The conservation of mass equation ensures that the mass within the controlled volume will always remain constant. In its differential form, it can be expressed as in Eq. [2].

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \bigtriangledown.(\rho u) = 0$$

Equation 2. Differential form of conservation of mass

4.2 Support Vector Machines (SVM) for Regression

Support Vector Machines (SVMs) are a special type of supervised learning algorithm, which is commonly used for classification and regression tasks. In this context of climatic data analysis, SVMs for regression can be very effective in the prediction of continuous climatic variables based on some input features. A simplified representation of SVM for regression is shown in Fig. [5].

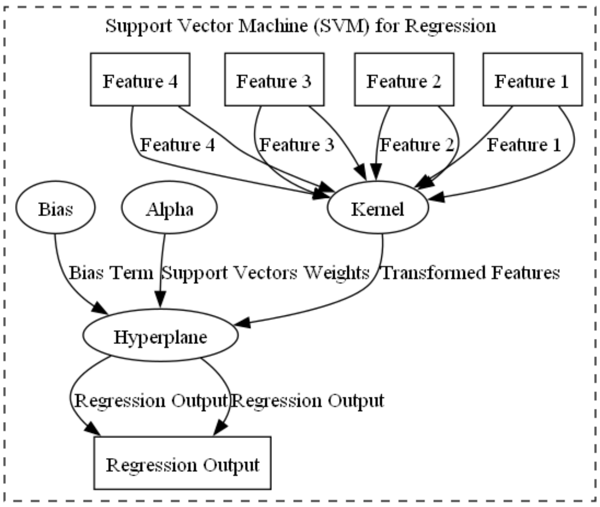

Figure 5. Simplified representation of SVM for Regression

In this case of support vector machines for regression, the ultimate goal is to identify a hyperplane that will best fit the data ultimately minimizing the error. Given for a set of input-output pairs (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), …., (x_n, y_n), where x_i represents the input features and y_i represents the corresponding output (climatic variable), the SVM regression problem mainly finds the function f(x) that predicted y as accurately as possible.

The basic formulation involves minimizing the combination of two terms: a loss term and a regularization term.

Loss term (Empirical Risk): The loss term represents the error between the predicted values $f(x_i)$ and the actual values (y_i). Commonly used loss functions include the epsilon-insensitive loss as in Eq. [3].

$$L_\varepsilon(y, f(x)) = max(0, |y - f(x)| - \varepsilon)$$

Equation 3. Loss function

Where E is a user-defined parameter that controls the insensitive zone around the true values.

Regularization Term: The regularization term controlled the complexity of the model and helped in the prevention of overfitting. It was often expressed as the squared norm of the weight vector. The overall objective of SVM regression was to minimize the following cost function as shown in Eq. [4].

$$J(w, b) = C \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_\varepsilon(y_i, f(x_i)) + \frac{1}{2}||w||^2$$

Equation 4. SVM Regression function

Where w is the weight vector, b is the bias term, C is the regularization parameter and ∑ denotes the sum over all data points.

4.3 Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory Networks (LSTMs)

Climate data often exhibits varying temporal dependencies, where the state of the climate at one point is correlated to its previous states. RNNs are a class of neural networks for sequence data, which makes them very suitable for time-series applications. These had loops that allowed information persistence, which enabled them to capture dependencies over time. The hidden state of an RNN was also updated at each time step, which incorporated information from current input and the previous hidden states. On the other hand, LSTMs are a special type of RNN that was designed to overcome the vanishing gradient problem, which hindered the learning of long-term dependencies. These also introduced a memory cell that stored information over longer periods, which also made them more effective in the capture of complex temporal patterns. A more detailed understanding can be obtained from the RNN cell visualization in Fig. [6].

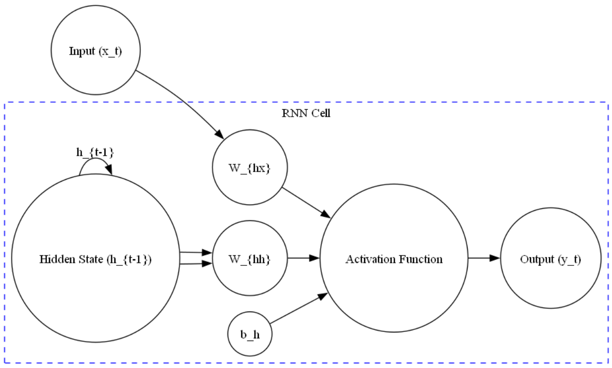

Figure 6. Visualization of a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) Cell: Unravelling the Flow of Information in Time Series Prediction

Here, climatic data such as the temperature, precipitation, and atmospheric pressure, often exhibited various patterns that were dependent on past observations. RNNs and LSTMs excelled at capturing these dependencies, which further allowed them to model and predict how the climatic variables had evolved.

$$h_t = activation(W_{hx}x_t + W_{hh}h_{t-1} + b_h)$$

Equation 5. RNN Hidden state function

$$y_t = activation(W_{yh}h_t + b_y)$$

Equation 6. RNN output function

In Eq. [5], the hidden state h_t at time t is updated using the input x_t and the previous hidden state h_{t-1}. The output y_t can be computed based on the hidden state from Eq. [6]. Now, LSTM, has more complex update equations involving a cell state C_t and various other gates (input, forget, and output gates).

$$C_t = f_t \odot C_{t-1} + i_t \odot \tilde{C}_t$$

Equation 7. LSTM update cell function

Here, in this Eq, [5], [6], [7], h_t is the hidden state at time t, x_t is the input at time t, W and b represent weights and biases, ʘ denotes the element-wise multiplication, f_t, i_t, o_t are the forget, input, and output gates and C_t is the new candidate value of the cell state.

According to Hazelwood et al. [19], ML models in Facebook's servers undergo updates every hour. Algorithm creation is the most highly energy-intensive step of the ML algorithm life cycle because it is needed in numerous models. Advanced ML models that employ neural networks are especially energy-intensive in the creation phase because they consume a greater number of prospective algorithm arrangements compared to their previous generations, and it is difficult to determine how these settings ought to be established to function satisfactorily on a particular set of data, excluding using trial-and-error testing and verification, which often involves millions of learning runs. For example, the GHG emissions related to building certain big, innovative designs can be similar to, for instance, the overall carbon footprint of a car, even though these computationally demanding operations are conducted infrequently and by the smallest number of entities [22].

FLOPs or the number of scalar variable inclusions and multipliers needed to get the desired result are often used to represent ML model computing requirements. In general, more FLOPs mean more energy usage, but the mapping is hardware- and algorithm-dependent. ResNet-50, a popular DL algorithm for image categorization, takes four billion FLOPs and sixty-five milliseconds to classify a 224x224 pixel image with 24.6% mistakes [22]. ResNet-152, a weaker variation, requires 11 billion FLOPs and 150 msec. per picture and has a 23.0% error rate. Example of energy-efficient ML trade-off: Does a 1.6% error reduction warrant a 2.5-fold increase in FLOPs and energy? Will emission and community benefits outweigh the costs? [23].

There are already software applications for assessing ML algorithm energy consumption and GHG emissions, measures for quantifying the accuracy of models as an indicator of computing spending limits, and standards to evaluate learning and deduction effectiveness. Nonetheless, this kind of reporting is not yet the norm for investigators and ML developers of the program. Uniform reporting is crucial for incorporating factors related to efficiency throughout the creation of models and for incorporating consumption of energy as an indicator when selecting between various ML algorithms in training [24]. As bigger neural network models have grown more prevalent in certain regions of ML, research into enhancing the effectiveness of ML models has begun to grow, and now also examines the effects of condensing models on wider performance traits. However, the vast mainstream of ML study and creation still emphasizes increasing the precision of models, as opposed to combining effectiveness and precision.

In emerging nations with limited resources, AI can fight climate change in numerous ways. These technologies may offer cost-effective climate change mitigation and sustainable development solutions. Here are some AI applications through: Waste Management, Natural Resource Management, Emergency Response, Environmental Monitoring, Healthcare and Air Quality, Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy Optimization, etc. These solutions reduce greenhouse gas emissions, resource use, and environmental damage.

5. Legal Point of View about Climate Variation & AI

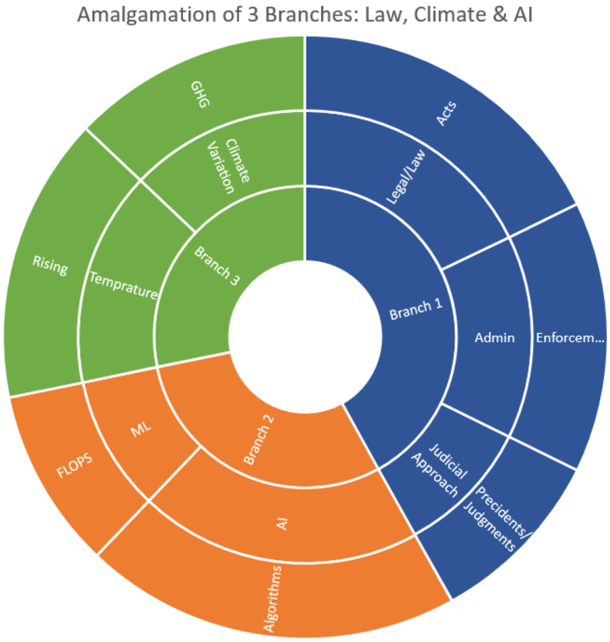

Figure 7. Study of amalgamation of 3 branches: Law, Climate, and AI.

Fig. [7] establishes the connection between the study of 3 branches together for the benefit of humankind and sustainable development or growth of the world. It is necessary to study all these branches together to move in the right direction. The First Branch includes Law in which all the Acts Bills or Amendments are produced by the legislative assembly and then enforced by the Administration department in case of dispute or public interest Judiciary approaches through judgments or precedents. The Second Branch states the AI & ML algorithms or models that are working to analyse the effect of GHG on global temperature. The Third Branch is Climate here all these above-mentioned two other branches are working to safeguard the environment or climate variation this includes GHG effects and average mean temperature rising.

For the efficient, comprehensible, and secure use of AI, a comprehensive legislative framework is required. Such acts would establish only one theoretical and classified apparatus, basic rules and regulations for the development, evaluation, execution, use, and closing of these kinds of initiatives, the enactment of legal liability for potential adverse effects, and the process for compensation of potential damage. In the 1970s and 1980s, the first works and initiatives devoted to the numerous characteristics and idiosyncrasies of AI and law developed. The doctoral thesis "Artificial Intelligence Approach to Legal Reasoning" by Anne Gardner is an outstanding contribution to this area of study [25]. Along with distinct studies, collaborative research is now prevalent in this field. The initial International Conference on AI and Law was held in 1987. Then in the year 1991 witnessed the founding of the International Association for Artificial Intelligence and Law [IAAIL]. In 1992, the book "Artificial Intelligence and Law" was first published [26].

Its rapid growth requires proper regulation, yet most advanced governments have just lately begun to legislate this industry. In East Asia, the EU, and the US. Interestingly, the EU is making the most effective legislative efforts in this area. Confidentiality, security, service and solution responsibility, intellectual proprietary rights, and competition regulations apply to AI-based solutions and services. Additionally, AI-related changes are expected to alter these laws. AI is a new high-tech implementation, therefore due diligence on legal risks is not yet the norm. Compliance demands a traditional approach and the motivation to understand what the community needs. Example of AI regulatory framework Some of the world's largest firms want the EU AI Act 2023 to recognize AI's strengths. For now, legal suggestions are guiding principles and norms, but a legal structure needs to be created to implement them. Building the structure is progressing legally, but in different ways for different industries and jurisdictions. AI is used in many fields, but as it grows, the sector should have a consistent legal basis. Consolidated legislation should cover AI development and use, including human rights, privacy, ethical standards, and free knowledge sharing on AI's effects on humans, nature, and climate. To employ AI for environmental good Governments, organizations, and the AI sector must address climate change ethics while avoiding risks. Through [27], this collaboration can be realized through regulatory Frameworks, Government Aid and Funding, Data Exchange and Openness, Joint Innovation and Research, AI Ethics, Impact Assessment, Monitoring, and Accountability.

Climate variation and human rights are protected by independent international rules based on different foundations in global environmental accords like the UNFCCC and human rights treaties like the "ICESCR". While "vertical" implementation of basic human rights conventions between a party to the treaty and its residents or individuals within its sphere of influence is more obvious, "horizontal" environmental commitments like the UNFCCC control relationships between states and shared responsibility among countries. Different forms of state-centrism execute legal rights and obligations. Other incompatible objectives include human rights breaches and a climate variation strategy that stresses past damages over future difficulties. Such differences should not conceal potential mutually beneficial interactions and areas of congruence between both frameworks that may help understand member-state duties. Countries party to Conventions under both regimes may have similar treaty duties [28]. The UNFCCC and ICESCR may also share teamwork, "do not cause damage," and justice [29]. Considering the numerous rights that would be negatively affected by climate variation is a good method to start understanding the relationship between climate variation and human rights. Smaller islands surrounded by sea states and at risk for desertification and dryness are the worst instances of how global warming is impacting human rights in many nations, according to the U.N. Human Rights Council resolution and OHCHR study. Climate-related violence or displacement may threaten life, food, water, medical care, housing, and independence. Due to poverty, age, sex, minority status, and handicap, climate change would disproportionately harm vulnerable communities' rights [30]. AI impacts climate change and human rights. For policymakers and international collaboration, this intersection teaches Data Equity, Sensitive Communities, Transparency and Accountability, Prevention and Adaptation, Ethical AI, Tech Transfer and Capacity Building, and Cybersecurity.

6. Recommendations

After analyzing the different predictive algorithmic models and studies of researchers we propose the following:

- To sustain AI's rapid growth, legal awareness, and supervision are needed for AI-based technology. Inaction may compromise candour, security, moral, legal, and ethical principles.

- AI's environmental benefits must be accessible to low- and middle-income countries so they can promote and protect Earth like developed ones.

7. Conclusion

Modern advancements like AI and ML will benefit people, companies, and governments. It can help solve global challenges like climate change and environmental degradation while protecting human rights. AI and ML developers should focus on how AI is developed, implemented, handled, and managed while protecting human rights. International Treaties and Conventions protect human dignity when a person has extraordinary ethical and legal standing. Sustainability and homeostasis are regarded to ensure humanity's well-being in the following decades and centuries. AI can be used to gather and use data on the rise in global average temperature and GHG emissions, detect and prevent disasters, show how extreme weather affects humanity, improve predictions and control energy consumption, analyze endangered species data, change transportation to minimize GHG, monitor forest loss and commercial carbon emission levels, and AI raises many environmental concerns that must be treated seriously. AI uses a lot of electricity and resources, accelerates fossil fuel extraction, and exploits sustainable minerals, but firms disclose little environmental data. Highlighting dangers to sensitive information and other data protection is also crucial.

There must be a legal connection between technological innovation and statute legislation. The effective and ethical utilization of AI for environmental and climate change purposes necessitates comprehensive legislation. These actions will establish a theoretical and categorized benchmark, essential principles and regulations for the development, evaluation, implementation, utilization, and termination of such endeavours, legal responsibility for potential adverse consequences, and compensation for damages. AI solutions and services must adhere to confidentiality, dataset security, service accountability, intellectual property, and competition regulations. These laws may also be modified as a result of artificial intelligence. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a recent technological advancement, and the comprehensive assessment of legal risks associated with it is not yet widely practiced. Therefore, achieving regulatory requirements requires a standardized approach and a dedicated effort to understand the needs of society. To demonstrate their acceptance of the immense potential of AI, certain countries should implement robust legislation regarding AI-ML and climate change that uphold human rights.

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