

ppi 201502ZU4645

Esta publicación científica en formato digital es continuidad de la revista impresa
ISSN-Versión Impresa 0798-1406 / ISSN-Versión on line 2542-3185 Depósito legal pp
197402ZU34



CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Derecho Público "Dr. Humberto J. La Roche"
de la Facultad de Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas de la Universidad del Zulia
Maracaibo, Venezuela



Vol.39

Nº 71

2021

Assessing the Need of Using Artificial Intelligence within Legal Practice

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.3971.45>

Hanna Viktorivna Zubenko *
Vladimirov Yevhen Vodolymyrovych **
Iryna Popovich ***
Yaroslav Ilin ****

Abstract

The objective of the article is to analyze the content and particularities of the use of artificial intelligence in legal practice. Historical and legal, epistemological, and comparative scientific methods are used. It has been clarified that artificial intelligence is the ability of a computer (machine) to simulate human intelligence while solving certain tasks. This type of intelligence is also designed to solve complex integral tasks related to the collection, processing, storage, generalization, and other actions with information. It has been argued that the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in all spheres of public life requires adequate legal regulation of all aspects of their use. The main guidelines for the development of artificial intelligence in legal practice have been identified, namely: development of innovative cybersecurity systems; determination of the list of administrative services, the decisions of which can be made by automated systems using special information processing algorithms; development of digital systems for the identification and verification of persons; use of artificial intelligence technologies to detect illegal activities in computer systems, registries, other socially dangerous phenomena; protection of personal data; development of technologies for e-government.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; legal practice; e-court; e-government; administrative services.

* PhD (Candidate of Jurisprudence), Docent, Associate Professor of Constitutional and Municipal Law Department, School of Law, V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (Kharkiv, Ukraine). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2709-4348>

** Postgraduate Student of the Department of Administrative and Commercial Law of Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University (Odessa, Ukraine). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7428-7169>

*** PhD in Law, Researcher at the National Scientific Center "Hon. Prof. M.S. Bokarius Forensic Science Institute" (Kharkiv, Ukraine). ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9329-5378>

**** Researcher, National Scientific Center Hon. Prof. M.S. Bokarius Forensic Science Institute. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8176-8059>

Evaluación de la necesidad de utilizar la inteligencia artificial en la práctica jurídica

Resumen

El objetivo del artículo es analizar el contenido y las particularidades del uso de la inteligencia artificial en la práctica jurídica. Se utilizan métodos científicos de tipo históricos y legales, epistemológicos, comparativos. Se ha aclarado que la inteligencia artificial es la capacidad de una computadora (máquina) para simular la inteligencia humana mientras resuelve determinadas tareas. Este tipo de inteligencia está diseñado además para resolver complejas tareas integrales relacionadas con la recolección, procesamiento, almacenamiento, generalización y otras acciones con información. Se ha argumentado que la introducción de tecnologías de inteligencia artificial en todas las esferas de la vida pública requiere una regulación legal adecuada de todos los aspectos de su uso. Se han determinado las principales orientaciones para el desarrollo de la inteligencia artificial en la práctica jurídica, a saber: desarrollo de sistemas innovadores de ciberseguridad; determinación de la lista de servicios administrativos, cuyas decisiones pueden ser tomadas por sistemas automatizados mediante algoritmos especiales de procesamiento de información; desarrollo de sistemas digitales para la identificación y verificación de personas; uso de tecnologías de inteligencia artificial para detectar actividades ilegales en sistemas informáticos, registros, otros fenómenos socialmente peligrosos; protección de datos personales; desarrollo de tecnologías para el gobierno electrónico.

Palabras clave: inteligencia artificial; práctica jurídica; tribunal electrónico; gobierno electrónico; servicios administrativos.

Introduction

Search for criminals becomes more difficult in modern conditions of continuous growth of the population of big urban centers and more and more frequent use of the latest achievements of science and technology by criminals for the realization of their purposes and for counteraction to law enforcement agencies. To increase the efficiency of the search for offenders it is necessary to introduce the latest technologies (Korshenko, Chumak, Mordvyntsev, Pashniev, 2020). As the development of information technology and computer technology, artificial intelligence is widely used in various related fields, and plays a greater role. Artificial intelligence is the frontier technology.

In the future, the development of artificial intelligence technology will also be able to alter people's work and life. (Hao, 2017). The introduction of information technology in all spheres of public life, the development of artificial intelligence technology is an integral component for the formation of a modern highly developed country. The global tendency is the use of artificial intelligence in the areas of socio-economic, scientific, and technical, defense, educational, legal, and other activities of society. Its types, such as computer software, information technologies, etc. have become quite widespread in our daily lives.

It must be acknowledged that organizational work in public administration agencies on forming and storing databases, processing information on the basis of certain algorithms, developing documents and making management decisions by using artificial intelligence technologies will become an integral part of our lives in the nearest future. At the same time, the legal regulation of using artificial intelligence in Ukraine, in particular within legal practice, requires more thorough development and implementation into practical activities.

The content and specific features of using artificial intelligence, its place in society have been studied by scholars from various fields of science. At the same time, the issue of using artificial intelligence within legal practice requires additional study and identification of possible areas of application of its technologies in law enforcement and law-enforcement spheres, judicial system, etc. The scientific novelty of the research is to develop the concept and specific features of using artificial intelligence within legal practice.

1. Research Purpose and Methodology

The purpose of the article is to determine the role and place of artificial intelligence within legal practice and analysis of perspectives for its use in this area. To achieve this purpose it is necessary to solve the following tasks: to determine the content and specific features of artificial intelligence; to study the state of legal regulation for the use of artificial intelligence in Ukraine and the world; to analyze the current state of using artificial intelligence within legal practice; to find out possible directions of using artificial intelligence in the field of jurisprudence on the basis of the analysis of national and international experience.

There is no way one can acquire artificial intelligence in the legal practice without assessing its effectiveness and implementation. There is always that place of such intelligence in questioning the necessity of legal protection, but what is of essence here is to see the extend in which such intelligence can contribute to an effective legal system. The State of Ukraine has seen

to that such intelligence should be recognised and applicable, even though much need to be done. It is one thing in stipulating artificial intelligence, and the other in ensuring its recognition and applicability.

General scientific and special methods and techniques of scientific cognition constitute the methodological basis of the work. The historical and legal method allowed us to outline the main stages of regulating the process of using artificial intelligence in various spheres of public life. The epistemological method was used to clarify the concept and specific features of artificial intelligence. The comparative and legal method was used to compare the basic principles of using artificial intelligence in Ukraine and the world. The structural and functional analysis was used in determining the main areas of using artificial intelligence within legal practice.

2. Results and Discussion

In artificial intelligence a factor of the first order that has accelerated the technological processes, which in turn drive continuous improvements in all fields of human action. However, despite its many benefits, on the one hand, that this form of non-human intelligence will increasingly play an important role in all cultural, labour, military and recreational human relations and; on the other hand, that modern and civilized nations, therefore, have a moral duty to create laws that establish mechanisms of regulation and balance between artificial intelligence and human condition, as a condition of possibility so that its widespread use does not become a distinction in the style of what was planted at the time by some sci-fi narratives, in film and literature (Vidovic López, 2021).

Artificial intelligence is an important technology that supports daily social life and economic activities. It contributes greatly to the sustainable growth of the economy and solves various social problems. In recent years, Artificial intelligence has attracted attention as a key for growth in developed countries such as Europe and the United States and developing countries such as China and India (Lu *et al.*, 2018).

Artificial intelligence, as a separate field of research, is currently experiencing a boom -new methods of machine learning and hardware are emerging and improving, and the results achieved change the life of society. Machine translation, handwriting recognition, speech recognition is changing our reality. The work of creating unmanned vehicles, voice assistants and other devices using these technologies is in an active process (Eliseeva, Fedosov, Agaltsova, Mnatsakanyan, Kuchmezov, 2020).

The term of “artificial intelligence” in explanatory dictionaries of the Ukrainian language is defined as: the ability of a computer system to model

the process of human thinking using functions inherent only in human intelligence (Busel, 2005). “Artificial intelligence” in the international encyclopedic dictionary is interpreted as: the ability of a machine to simulate intelligent human behavior (thinking, learning, or understanding language); section of computer science, which deals with modeling of intellectual behavior in computers (Webster’s New International English Dictionary, 2012). Thus, it is the ability of a computer (machine) to simulate human intelligence by solving certain tasks. The solution of such problems is carried out in accordance with specially developed algorithms.

Artificial intelligence is a term used to describe how computers can perform tasks that are generally considered to require human intelligence, such as language and object recognition, data-based decision-making, and language translation (Lauri, 2018). M. Stefanchuk (2020) proves that artificial intelligence is modeling of the ability to abstract, creative thought – and especially the ability to learn – by using digital computer logic.

The spread of the use of artificial intelligence technologies in all spheres of public life has obliged international and national institutions to take measures to determine the basic principles of their use and ensure their legal regulation. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development states in its principles that artificial intelligence is:

A machine system that can make predictions, recommendations or decisions influencing the real or virtual environment on the basis of a set of goals established by a human being. Moreover, such systems can be designed to work with different levels of autonomy (OECD, 2019: 16).

The concept of artificial intelligence development in Ukraine defines that artificial intelligence is an organized set of information technologies, with the use of which it is possible to perform complex comprehensive tasks by using a system of scientific research methods and algorithms for processing information obtained or independently created during the work, as well as to create and use knowledge bases, decision-making models, algorithms for working with information and to identify the ways to achieve the objectives (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2020). It is designed to solve complex comprehensive tasks related to the collection, processing, storage, generalization, and other actions with information.

Artificial intelligence goes further and surpasses a human being in understanding own inner construction and ability to self-rebuild (rapid evolution) through the correction of errors or shortcomings and further repeated improvement (the program finds errors within itself, corrects them, and rewrites itself to infinity) (Radutnyi, 2019).

The introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in all spheres of public life requires proper legal regulation of all aspects of its use. One of the first regulatory legal acts in the researched area was the recommendations

of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe CM / Rec (2009) to the Member States of the Council of Europe on e-democracy of 18 February 2009. They became the basis for the development, implementation, and use of e-justice system, which was offered to understand as the use of information and communication technologies in the administration of justice by all stakeholders in the legal field in order to improve the efficiency and quality of public services, in particular for individuals and enterprises. Its main goal is to increase the efficiency of the judicial system and the quality of justice, since the access to justice is one of the aspects of the access to democratic institutions and processes (Brennan-Marquez and Henderson, 2019).

These recommendations oblige Member States to introduce an electronic document management system in the courts, the creation of information databases, records, and registers, which should improve the access to justice, inform the public about the activities of courts, relieve the work of courts and judges, increase their efficiency. To better their formation and use, the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) approved the e-justice guidelines of 6-7 December 2016.

The next important step towards the legislative consolidation of standards for the development and use of artificial intelligence was the adoption of the EU Resolution of 16 February 2017 with the Commission's recommendations on the rules of civil regulation of robotics (2015/2103 (INL)). The Robotics Charter annexed to the Resolution was developed by the Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) and the European Parliament's Research Center.

The Charter contains the Code of Ethics for robotics developers, the Code of Ethics of committees for research, and licenses for developers and users. The main part of the Resolution consists of 64 clauses, conditionally divided into groups with the appropriate thematic title: research and innovation, ethical principles, European Agency, intellectual property rights and data flow, standardization, security, and safety; autonomous transport means; care works; medical works; recovery and improvement of the human body; education and employment; impact on the environment; international aspects (Katkova, 2020).

2.1 The position of European Charter in the Recognition of Artificial Intelligence

The European Ethical Charter on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Judicial systems and Their Environment of 3-4 December 2018, adopted by the European Commission on the Efficiency of Justice, became the first document in Europe to establish ethical principles for the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems at international level. The CEPEJ is convinced that the application of these principles will guarantee respect for

fundamental human rights, non-discrimination, quality, and information security in the introduction of artificial intelligence in the judicial systems of the Council of Europe Member States.

The White Paper on Artificial Intelligence, which was published on February 19, 2020, has also defined the direction of European strategy in regard to artificial intelligence: A European approach to excellence and trust. It enshrines that artificial intelligence must work for people and be a force that works for the good of society. This document is aimed at identifying possible changes that should contribute to the reliable and safe development of artificial intelligence in Europe with full respect for the values and rights of EU citizens.

The basic regulatory legal act in Ukraine regulating the use of artificial intelligence technologies is the Concept for the development of artificial intelligence in Ukraine, approved by the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated from December 2, 2020, No. 1556-r. The priority areas, which realize the tasks of the state policy for the development of artificial intelligence, are education and vocational training, science, economics, cybersecurity, information security, defense, public administration, legal regulation and ethics, justice. Having analyzed the main tasks for the development of artificial intelligence in each of these areas, we can conclude that they are as follows in the field of jurisprudence:

- protection of communication, information and technological systems, information technologies.
- improvement of legislation and creation of a modern regulatory base for the implementation of the world's best practices of artificial intelligence in the field of cybersecurity.
- development of innovative cybersecurity systems that widely use artificial intelligence technologies for automatic analysis and classification of threats and automatic selection of strategies for their containment and prevention.
- studying the issue of licensing foreign developments of artificial intelligence in the field of cybersecurity, especially in the public sector.
- updating state standards on information security, in particular state information resources, as well as developing new national standards in the field of cybersecurity.
- formation of the list of administrative services, which assist in making automatic decisions with the minimum participation of civil servants and / or employees of state and / or municipal enterprises, institutions, organizations.

- development of artificial intelligence technologies for digital identification and verification of persons, including for the provision of public services.
- application of artificial intelligence technologies for the analysis, forecasting and modeling for the development of efficiency indicators of public administration system.
- application of artificial intelligence technologies in order to identify cases of illegal interference into the activities of the electronic system of public procurement and other public electronic systems.
- application of artificial intelligence technologies to detect unfair practices in the activities of officials and civil servants in various areas by analyzing the texts of management decisions and other data generated in computerized systems / registers during such activities.
- determining directions of data conversion into electronic form, creation (in case of absence) or updating and cleaning of available state electronic information resources.
- development of mechanisms for anonymization of personal and other data during processing in artificial intelligence systems, which should make it impossible to identify individuals.
- further development of existing technologies in the field of justice administration (Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, Electronic Court, Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, etc.).
- introduction of advisory programs based on artificial intelligence, which should open access to legal advice to the wide layers of population.
- prevention of socially dangerous phenomena by analyzing the available data with the help of artificial intelligence.
- determining necessary measures of re-socialization of convicts by conducting analysis of available data with the help of artificial intelligence technologies.
- making court decisions in cases of minor complexity (by mutual consent of the parties) based on the results of the analysis carried out by using artificial intelligence technologies, the state of the compliance with legislation and caselaw.

Summarizing the indicated tasks, we can identify the main directions for the development of artificial intelligence in legal practice, namely: development of innovative cybersecurity systems; determining the list of

administrative services, decisions on which can be made by automated systems by means of special algorithms of information processing; development of digital identification and verification systems; control over the activities of the electronic system of public procurement and other public electronic systems; use of artificial intelligence technologies to detect illegal activities in computerized systems / registers, other socially dangerous phenomena; conversion of data into electronic form and protection of personal data; development of e-justice technologies, including the issuance of court decisions in cases of minor complexity (by mutual agreement of the parties); modernization of the e-government system; providing legal advice based on information processing; determining the necessary measures for re-socialization of convicts by analyzing the available data.

It follows from the indicated areas that artificial intelligence technologies can be used in the following spheres of legal practice: in the administration of justice; in the law enforcement sphere; in notarial activity; in the field of providing administrative services; in public administration; in the work of defense attorneys; in the field of probation.

Artificial intelligence technologies out of all currently indicated areas are mostly used in the administration of justice. Its participants actively use the Unified Judicial Information and Telecommunication System, the Electronic Court, the Unified Register of Pre-trial Investigations, the Unified Register of Court Decisions, etc.

The High Council of Justice in pursuance of the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated from December 2, 2020, No. 1556-r. offered to launch a pilot project on the use of artificial intelligence based on one of the courts of first instance in terms of hearing administrative offenses (Shevchuk, 2021). The Deputy Chairman of the High Council of Justice stressed: The Council welcomes the initiatives to introduce artificial intelligence in the judiciary and considers it another step to approximate, further develop and improve existing modern technologies in the field of e-justice – e-court, the UJITS subsystem, etc. However, he believes while appropriate technological conditions and a qualitative basis should be created for such technological changes – it is necessary to provide courts with adequate funding, in particular, the Internet should be of good quality in all courts of our country (Malovatskyi, 2021.).

To date, the reform of the judicial system is aimed, among other things, at introducing artificial intelligence technologies both in the justice process and in the daily work of courts, creating all the necessary conditions for this. The introduction of artificial intelligence into the judicial process is possible only when its technical level will ensure strict observance of fundamental human rights; will prevent any manifestations of discrimination between individuals or groups of persons; will ensure transparency, impartiality and fairness of the case, protection of confidentiality, electronic communications

and processing of personal data; technical and software reliability and security both for the individual and for society in the whole (Shishka, 2021).

Regarding international experience in terms of introducing artificial intelligence into judicial system, there are different approaches – starting from the active use of artificial intelligence algorithms in solving various categories of cases (China, United States) to the introduction of criminal liability for predicting court decisions and usage of computer software to resolve the cases (France).

Artificial intelligence technologies in the law enforcement sphere are used in the formation of information databases, registers, records, identification of persons, detection of illegal acts on the Internet, etc. Perspective area is the use of artificial intelligence to detect illegal actions through the analysis of information. It can also be used to receive and initially process applications and reports of crimes and offenses. Its use in the security sphere will be also effective.

Artificial intelligence in notarial activities and in the field of providing administrative services can be used to perform the simplest operations related to the certification of copies of documents, registration actions based on the documents provided, etc. It is worth noting that currently a number of administrative services in Ukraine are already provided with the use of computer technology. In particular, every citizen can register the child's place of residence, the birth child's support, a certificate of no criminal record, some licenses and permits, renew or exchange a driver's license and more through the online public service «Diia». There is also a number of services for business entities.

Artificial intelligence technology in the work of a defense attorney can be used to collect and process information, to solve simple situations, to create documents based on samples. Such technologies in the probation sphere will allow to study the convict's personality and on the basis of the obtained data to choose re-socialization measures for him or her.

Lawyers have been already using artificial intelligence for cases such as reviewing documents during court hearings and due diligence, analysis of contracts to determine whether they meet pre-defined criteria, conducting legal research and forecasting the results of cases hearings (Lauri, 2018). At the same time, it should be noted that the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into legal practice should be accompanied by appropriate legal regulation. It is the timely and appropriate legal provision for the use of such technologies will protect human rights and freedoms from illegal actions or decisions involving artificial intelligence.

Borgesius (2020) draws attention to strengthening legal protection against discrimination of algorithms and artificial intelligence. The adoption of legislation that contains new rules for algorithmic decision-

making should be specific to each sector: occupational safety, consumer protection, environmental protection. Besides, new legislative norms should be developed on the basis of the principles of regulation of a particular branch of law (e.g., the principle of equality, freedom of contract, fair trial). A. Moriggy (2017) believes that the existing system of protection of intellectual property rights should be revised in connection with artificial intelligence, namely computer software should be protected by patents.

According to T.H. Katkova (2020), the map of legal reforms for using artificial intelligence in Ukraine should include the following areas: civil law (definition of legal personality, in particular, the situations when he can act as an intermediary of an individual or a legal entity; enter into agreements; bear civil liability); criminal law (definition of criminal liability of artificial intelligence); insurance legislation; anti-discrimination legislation (issues of equality of people and persons using artificial intelligence; issues with criteria and data provided to artificial intelligence); protection of personal data (the possibility of providing differentiated consent to the processing of personal data, as well as improving the mechanism of informed consent to the processing of personal data); legislation in the field of intellectual property; medical law (the use of artificial intelligence in the health care sector, aspects of the activities of a physician who uses artificial intelligence).

Conclusion

Summarizing the above, it should be noted that today artificial intelligence technologies are increasingly used in all spheres of public life. Legal practice is no exception, where the indicated technologies are used to collect, process and store information, to conduct electronic document management, to provide administrative services and more.

At the same time, there are many perspective areas for the use of artificial intelligence within legal practice, which can provide faster and better services to the public, to promote the rights and freedoms of individuals and legal entities, to detect and stop offenses, etc. It can be used in judicial system, law enforcement sphere, advocacy and notary, public administration, and probation. The perspective direction is to expand the functions of online service «Diia». However, there are currently many issues of artificial intelligence within legal practice in Ukraine that need to be addressed, including legal regulation, organizational and technical provision.

Bibliographic References⁵

- BRENNAN-MARQUEZ, Kiel; HENDERSON, Stephen E. 2019. "Artificial Intelligence and Role-Reversible Judgment" In: *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*. No. 137. Available online. In: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3224549>. Date of consultation: 12/12/2020.
- BUSEL, V. T. (edited). 2005. "Large explanatory dictionary of the modern Ukrainian language: 250000 (supplemented and enclosed)". Irpin: VTF «Perun. Kiev, Ukraine.
- CEPEJ approved toolkit for implementing the principles of e-justiceo December 14, 2019. High Qualifications Commission of Judges of Ukraine. Available online. In: <https://vkksu.gov.ua/ua/news/cepej-uchwalila-instrumentarijdlia-impliemientacii-principiw-ieliektronnogo-prawosuddia/>. Date of consultation: 12/12/2020.
- ELISEEVA, D; FEDOSOV, A; AGALTSOVA, D; MNATSAKANYAN, O; KUCHMEZOV, K. 2020. "The Evolution of Artificial Intelligence and the Possibility of its Application in Cyber Games" In: *Amazonia Investiga*. Vol. 9, No. 28, pp. 123-129.
- EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT. 2017. European Parliament resolution with recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics (2015/2103(INL)). Available online. In: https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-8-2017-0051_EN.html#title1. Date of consultation: 12/08//2020.
- FREDERIK J. Zuiderveen Borgesius. 2020. "Strengthening legal protection against discrimination by algorithms and artificial intelligence". In: *The International Journal of Human Rights*. Vol. 24. No 10, pp. 1572-1593.
- HAO, Wu. 2017. "Thinking about Artificial Intelligence" In: *Proceedings of the 2017 2nd International Conference on Machinery, Electronics and Control Simulation (MECS 2017)* In: *AER-Advances in Engineering Research*. Vol. 138, pp. 627-630. Available online. In: <https://doi.org/10.2991/mecs-17.2017.117>. Date of consultation: 12/08//2020.
- KATKOVA, T. H. 2020. "Artificial intelligence in Ukraine: legal aspects" In: *Law and Society*. No. 6, pp. 46-55.
- Korshenko, V. A; Chumak, V. V; Mordvyntsev, M. V; Pashniev, D. V. 2020. "Security systems' status with the use of technical means of video recording and video surveillance: international experience, perspectives

5 Some cited sources only have the initial of the name of the author or authors because it was impossible to locate their full name as stable the standard of this journal.

- for implementation in the activities of the National police of Ukraine” In: Law and Safety. Vol. 77, No. 2, pp. 86-92. Available online. In: <https://doi.org/10.32631/pb.2020.2.12>. Date of consultation: 12/08//2020.
- LAURI, Donahue. 2018. “A Primer on Using Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession”. Available online. In: <https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/digest/a-primer-on-using-artificial-intelligence-in-the-legal-profession>. Date of consultation: 12/08/2020.
- LU, Huimin; YUJIE Li; MIN Chen; HYOUNGSEOP Kim; SEIICHI Serikawa. 2018. “Brain Intelligence: Go beyond Artificial Intelligence”. In: Mobile Netw Appl Vol. 23, pp. 368-375.
- MALOVATSKYI, Alexey. 2021. “Usage of artificial intelligence in public justice will lessen the burden of courts” In: Forensic and psychological examination. Application of polygraph and special knowledge in legal practice. Available online. In: <https://expertize-journal.org.ua/zovnishni-novyny/4578-oleksij-malovackij-vikoristannya-shtuchnogo-intelektu-u-pravosuddi-rozvantazhit-sudi>. Date of consultation: 12/08/2020.
- MORIGGI, Andrea. 2017. “The role of intellectual property in the intelligence explosion”. Available online. In: https://www.4ipcouncil.com/application/files/9615/1638/1031/The_Role_of_Intellectual_Property_in_the_Intelligence_Explosion.pdf. Date of consultation: 12/07/2020.
- OECD. 2019. Recommendation of the Council on Artificial Intelligence. Available online. In: <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/en/instruments/OECD-LEGAL-0449>. Date of consultation: 12/08/2020.
- RADUTNYI, O. E. 2019. “Morality and law for artificial intelligence and digital person: robotics laws and the “trolley problem””. In: Information and Law. Vol. 03, No. 30, pp. 78-95.
- RESOLUTION OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE. 2020. No. 1556-p. On approving the Concept for developing artificial intelligence in Ukraine. Available online. In: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1556-2020-%D1%80#Text>. Date of consultation: 12/07/2020.
- SHEVCHUK, Svetlana. 2021. “Artificial intelligence will be used in Ukrainian courts”. In: Public media-platform TMTSINFO. Available online. In: <https://tmcinfo.com.ua/publications/2021/02/14/v-ukrajinskyh-sudah-vykorystovuvatymut-shtuchnyj-intel>. Date of consultation: 12/07/2020.

- SHISHKA, Natalia. 2021. "Artificial intelligence in Ukrainian justice: legal prerequisites for implementation". In: Legal scientific electronic journal. No. 3, pp. 143-145.
- STEFANCHUK, M. O. 2020. Theoretical principles of civil legal personality of individuals and peculiarities of its implementation: Synopsis of doctoral dissertation: 12.00.03. Kyiv. 40 p.
- VIDOVIC LÓPEZ, Jorge. F. 2021. "Artificial Intelligence: An Intelligible Future" In: Cuestiones Políticas. Vol. 39, No. 6, pp. 16-20. Available online. In: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46398/cuestpol.3968.00>. Date of consultation: 12/07/2021.
- WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 2012. Artificial intelligence. Available online. In: <https://slovar-vocab.com/english/websters-internationalvocab/artificial-intelligence-8661715.html>. Date of consultation: 12/07/2021.
- WHITE PAPER ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A EUROPEAN APPROACH TO EXCELLENCE AND TRUST. 2020. European Commission. Brussels. Available online. In: https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/white-paper-artificial-intelligence-european-approach-excellence-and-trust_en. Date of consultation: 12/07/2021.



UNIVERSIDAD
DEL ZULIA

CUESTIONES POLÍTICAS

Vol.39 N° 71

*Esta revista fue editada en formato digital y publicada en diciembre de 2021, por el **Fondo Editorial Serbiluz**, Universidad del Zulia. Maracaibo-Venezuela*

www.luz.edu.ve
www.serbi.luz.edu.ve
www.produccioncientificaluz.org