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LEGAL ANALYSIS OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SECURITY

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is developing rapidly and increasingly penetrating various spheres of our life, from household appliances to complex industrial systems. On the one hand, AI opens up new opportunities for the development of technology, business, and society as a whole. On the other hand, it also carries certain risks, especially in the context of information security. A legal analysis of this interaction is extremely relevant, as it requires the development of new legal norms and tools for regulating the use of AI.

The importance of information technologies in the activity of a lawyer is determined that obtaining legal information regarding a certain legal situation is carried out through a complex of information-legal, information-searching, information-communicative and information-analytical measures [1].

Legal Challenges Related to AI and Information Security:

– **Liability for AI Actions:** One of the most complex issues is determining liability for harm caused by an artificial intelligence system. Who is responsible: the developer, the owner, the user, or the AI itself?

– Personal Data Protection: AI requires large amounts of data for training. How to ensure the protection of this data from unauthorized access and use?

– Intellectual Property: Who owns the results created by AI? Can AI be an author of a work?

– Cybercrimes: AI can be used to commit new types of cybercrimes, such as creating deepfakes, spreading misinformation, and automated attacks.

– Ethical Issues: The use of AI can lead to ethical dilemmas such as discrimination, manipulation, and privacy violations.

Legal Regulation of AI and Information Security

To address these challenges, the development of effective legal regulation is necessary. The main directions of such regulation may include:

– Creating clear definitions: It is necessary to develop clear definitions of key concepts such as «artificial intelligence», «machine learning», and «algorithm».

– Establishing liability: It is necessary to determine who is responsible for the actions of AI: the developer, the owner, the user, or the AI itself (if it is recognized as a subject of law).

– Protecting personal data: It is necessary to expand and clarify the legislation on the protection of personal data, taking into account the specifics of using AI.

– Regulating the use of AI in critical areas: It is necessary to develop special rules for the use of AI in such areas as medicine, finance, and law enforcement.

– International cooperation: It is necessary to create an international framework for regulating AI, as this technology has a global nature.

Challenges for the Legal System:

– Dynamic development of technologies: AI is developing very rapidly, which makes it difficult to create stable and effective legal regulation.

– Difficulty in defining the concept of «artificial intelligence»: There is no single definition of AI, which complicates its legal qualification.

– Transnational nature of problems: Problems related to AI have a transnational nature, which requires international coordination of efforts.

The impact of information technology on the professional activities of lawyers is conditioned by the focus of public administration and modern policies of most countries, including Ukraine, on the digitalization of various spheres of public life. In the legal sphere, this is manifested primarily in the creation and implementation by the state government of electronic courts, open electronic registers, and modeling legal decisions based on artificial intelligence. A promising direction for the use of information technology in legal activities is electronic justice, a phenomenon that is new and complex

in terms of content. The relevance of this direction of using information technology in legal practice is due to the fact that the full existence of a democratic state is impossible without a system of open and swift justice, but the overall state of implementation of information technologies that automate the work of courts and procedural actions in the Ukrainian judicial system cannot be considered appropriate. Instead, increasing the efficiency of judicial activities in the context of the formation of an information society involves the introduction of information and communication technologies that would allow ensuring compliance with the relevant standards and principles of electronic justice [2].

Despite the challenges, the prospects for the development of legal regulation of AI are positive. Many countries are already developing their own AI regulation strategies, and international organizations are actively working to create common approaches.

Artificial intelligence and information security are closely intertwined. Legal regulation of this area is extremely important to ensure the security and development of technology. Creating an effective legal framework for AI requires joint efforts of the state, business, and civil society.

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