

# ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW

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## Abstract

This article analyzes the impact of artificial intelligence (SI) technologies in the legal field, emerging legal problems and the possibilities of application of SI tools in law enforcement systems. Human rights, data security, accountability, and ethical criteria issues through SI-based systems were also addressed. The study aims to identify existing barriers to integration of SI and the legal sector and to promote promising solutions.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, law, ethical issues, liability, algorithmic decisions, data security.

## Introduction

Artificial intelligence is one of the most relevant and revolutionary technologies of the 21st century. Until now, it is widely used not only in the fields of industry, education and medicine but also in the legal system. However, problems remain relevant, such as the legality of decisions based on the SI, the limits of liability, protection of personal data, etc. The main purpose of the article is to identify the role of SI in the legal field and the legal problems associated with it, and to scientifically substantiate approaches in this area.

Today, artificial intelligence (SI) technologies are developing rapidly and are causing serious impacts in various areas of our lives. In automated systems, data analysis, automated decision-making, and many other fields, artificial intelligence is effectively supporting human activities. However, along with the development of this technology, legal issues also emerge. It is natural that questions of the legal and ethical of artificial intelligence, including issues of liability, protection of personal data and management of intellectual property, will become one of the most pressing topics of modern jurisprudence.

## Legal Liability of Artificial Intelligence

The most frequently discussed issue in the application of Artificial Intelligence is the legal liability of SI systems. Who should be held responsible if the actions taken by artificial intelligence cause a crime or misdemeanor? Artificial intelligence itself cannot be held accountable, so this issue requires complex legal systems.

For example, if we consider accidents of vehicles without an automatic driver, who will be responsible: the car manufacturer, the programmers, the company that developed the artificial intelligence system, or the user? Thus, there is a need to clearly define the legal liability associated with artificial intelligence systems.

## Personal Data Protection

With the development of artificial intelligence, the possibilities for data collection and analysis are expanding even more. SI systems collect and analyze large amounts of personal data about

users, which raises privacy and privacy protection issues. The collection, storage and use of personal data requires the development of laws and norms limiting the activities of artificial intelligence, especially on a global scale.

Laws, such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), set a certain high standard when it comes to protecting personal information. Countries such as Uzbekistan are also seeking to establish a legal framework in this area. There is a need for new legislation to keep personal data confidential and to control how SI systems use it.

### **Intellectual Property and Artificial Intelligence**

Who owns creative works created by artificial intelligence, such as music, artwork, or software? According to current legislation, the creator of creative works must be a person. But artificial intelligence can be a creator in itself, which raises questions about who owns the intellectual property.

Typically, the person who can be responsible for authorship of the works created using artificial intelligence will be the programmer or the developer. However, this issue still remains ambiguous, and many legal regulations in this area are expected in the future.

### **Ethics and Artificial Intelligence**

The ethical aspects of artificial intelligence are also important. For example, what principles should SI systems be guided by when making decisions? Bias (a predetermined error) and discrimination problems can lead to SI systems making bad decisions. If an artificial intelligence system discriminates on racial, sexual, or other grounds, this is how it is legally and ethically assessed.

It is necessary to legally analyze the ethical principles and actions of artificial intelligence systems. Therefore, it is very important to clearly define the responsibilities of SI systems, to illuminate the ethical and legal aspects of their actions, and to formulate legislation.

### **International Law and Artificial Intelligence**

The global application of artificial intelligence suggests that there are conflicting laws and regulations internationally.

Each country has its own laws for the application of artificial intelligence, but these may not be coherent. The international community should seek to integrate the ethical and legal analysis of artificial intelligence. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop a unified international legal norms.

The role of artificial intelligence in the legal sphere should be assessed in a complex and ambiguous manner. On the one hand, SI enhances the legal system with capabilities such as automating legal analysis, crime forecasting, etc. On the other hand, algorithmic decisions made without human intervention may be flawed or inhumane. Also, who should bear the brunt of the responsibility for legal decisions made on the basis of the SI is still an open question.

## Conclusion

Artificial intelligence technology is widely used in every industry, but it is only natural that this new technology will bring legal, ethical, and social challenges. Lawyers, lawmakers, and technology professionals need to work together to develop new approaches to managing artificial intelligence and controlling its impact on a global scale. It will also be important to establish legal and ethical standards for artificial intelligence systems and to develop global cooperation.

The penetration of artificial intelligence technologies into the legal sphere not only creates new opportunities, but also raises a number of problems. While SI facilitates human activities, the legal and ethical issues involved in it require in-depth analysis.

A legal framework related to artificial intelligence should be developed at the national level.

It is necessary to introduce an ethical code and standards in relation to SI-based systems.

In the judicial-legal system, the human factor must be a priority in the use of SI tools.

It is necessary to develop the activities of special research institutes in the field of AI and law in Uzbekistan.

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