

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A RESOURCE FOR MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT

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This article addresses issues related to the introduction of modern technology in jurisprudence. The concept of "artificial intelligence" is disclosed, its main properties, tasks and goals are considered, and examples of artificial intelligence use in various areas of jurisprudence are given and the problem of its regulatory and legal regulation in the Republic of Belarus is addressed.

New technologies change our lives and raise ethical issues that did not exist before. Changes in the life of humanity, which can occur or has already occurred, are difficult to compare with what appeared earlier. Especially when the AI was used in law as a judge, consultant and drafter.

Artificial intelligence - the field of computer science, which is engaged in the development of intelligent computer systems, that is, systems that can perform all the functions of the human mind. The main task of scientists is to teach the AI to solve some problems in the way a person who reflects on their decision would do. The main properties of AI are language understanding, learning, and the ability to think and act. But the use of artificial intelligence requires the solution of not only technical issues, but also ethical ones. But the main question is who will be responsible for AI actions, who will do their job. Many scientists argue that the use of AI involves not only programming, but also learning how to perform certain tasks. And so we will look at how AI is applied in jurisprudence.

The introduction of AI in the field of online consulting has facilitated the work of lawyers. To train AI lawyers had to process 30,000 appeals on the topic of violation of consumer rights and distribute them into 28 categories. Subsequently, artificial intelligence using a neural network, using semantic analysis, investigated this division and learned to distribute appeals independently. At present, AI has been participating in online counseling at Pravoved.ru for three months, and during this time it has already managed to provide more than 2,000 consultations. The accuracy of the distribution of cases by category reaches 70%, and when users receive answers to its clarifying questions - 95%. Based on this analysis, lawyers came to the conclusion that AI should be perceived not as a threat to their professional future, but as an aid in routine work. Indeed, in particularly difficult cases, it is impossible to do without the help of a competent and experienced human lawyer.

A program was also created in the USA that correctly predicted the decisions of the Supreme Court. 7 out of 10 solutions were correct, unlike an expert human who was able to predict the outcome of the case only in 6 out of 10 cases. Thus, it can be said that the expert could not take into account all the facts and made a mistake due to the human factor. But the creator of the program, Josh Blackman, stressed that the program is designed to help lawyers make more informed and effective decisions. He noted that his goal is to create interaction between man and machine so that they can compensate for each other's shortcomings. Most scientists argue that most tasks are too complex and ambiguous for machines. Finding the answer to an unexpected question or to recognize the context in which words are used, and to study the effects on a person of certain statements of the machine are not capable. Now in the Republic of Belarus cameras of photo-recording are widely used, with the help of which administrative offenses are recorded and the decisions of the traffic police are sent. But you can appeal the decision within 10 days from the date of receipt, then the process of consideration of the complaint in court goes on. If the decision of the court did not suit the driver, then it can be challenged in court at the location of the traffic police, and then in a higher court.

AI as a compiler and documents analyzer. There was an experiment in foreign countries. During the experiment, specialists from companies had to assess the risks in five different agreements, finding weaknesses in them. According to the publication of the experiment, people were able to cope with the task with an accuracy of 94%, and the AI - 100%. The developers say that artificial intelligence has never encountered the documents analyzed in the process of testing before. Experts believe that AI cannot yet replace a person in jurisprudence, but it is able to speed up its work and remove some of the routine tasks.

Thus, it can be said that the activity of AI should be monitored, especially its results. Currently, in the Republic of Belarus and other CIS countries, robotics and other means with AI are not as highly developed, for example, as in Europe or the USA. Therefore, our legislation does not, at the moment, regulate relations associated with robots. But in the next five years, I think that robotics will be developed and we will soon have regulatory documents that can resolve this issue. At present, only real people can administer justice and perform the work of lawyers, because the machines have an algorithm, according to which all questions will be considered, but the human factor will not be taken into account. Only a person can take into account all the features of his/her work and can only rely on his/her mind. As for who will be responsible for AI, then we can say that the program developer will be responsible, because the computer cannot bear the blame. Tools with AI are good helpers in work, but they need constant control and people cannot completely trust them.