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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE LEGAL SPHERE: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS FOR LEGAL EDUCATION

ШТУЧНИЙ ІНТЕЛЕКТ У ПРАВОВІЙ СФЕРІ: ВИКЛИКИ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ ДЛЯ ЮРИДИЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ

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Over the past decade, artificial intelligence (AI) has evolved from a tool of scientific experimentation into one of the key components of the digital transformation of the modern world. Its integration is actively reshaping the paradigm of functioning of social institutions, including healthcare, education, finance, public administration, and law. The legal sphere, in particular, has attracted significant attention from scholars, as it is undergoing a transition from traditional, normatively oriented approaches to models based on big data analytics, automation of legal processes, and algorithmic forecasting.

Recent studies indicate that machine learning algorithms are already capable of analyzing case law, identifying patterns in judicial decision-making, producing preliminary legal assessments, and even drafting

procedural documents with high levels of accuracy For instance, D. Katz and E. Sandjuar examined the effectiveness of legal analytics platforms in commercial arbitration, while L. Floridi raised questions concerning algorithmic accountability and digital justice [1; 2]. At the core of these discussions lie not only the efficiency of such tools but also fundamental legal values: transparency, impartiality, accountability, and human rights.

Legal education, as the foundation for training professionals within the legal system, now faces the imperative to reconsider its structure, content, and objectives. The traditional model of legal education, which focused primarily on normative knowledge, increasingly requires supplementation by interdisciplinary approaches that combine legal, digital, and ethical competencies. The future lawyer must possess not only knowledge of constitutional, administrative, or civil law but also a basic understanding of neural networks, machine learning principles, data governance standards, and the ethical boundaries of automated decision-making.

In this context, the role of legal education in adapting to new digital realities becomes particularly relevant. As highlighted in the works of Aristondo and Benedetti, curricula in leading universities already include courses on AI law, digital ethics, personal data protection, and legal analysis of automated decisions [3]. This experience is equally relevant for Ukraine, which, on the one hand, aspires to integrate into the European legal space and, on the other, must respond to the challenges of war, recovery, and the digital transformation of public governance.

Therefore, the need to understand both the opportunities and the risks associated with AI implementation in the legal sphere, as well as the transformation of legal education in the context of technological progress, has become a key focus of contemporary interdisciplinary research. This article aims to explore the main areas of AI's impact on law, analyze the ethical and legal challenges posed by its implementation, and outline the paths for modernizing legal education to equip a new generation of legal professionals.

Ethical Dilemmas in Legal Applications of AI. One of the most contentious aspects of AI use in legal practice is related to ethical risks. Algorithmic systems used to predict recidivism, assess credit risks, or analyze judicial decisions often display latent biases. These biases result from training models on historical datasets that reflect discriminatory patterns. Legal education must therefore incorporate courses on algorithmic ethics and critical data analysis to enable future lawyers to identify and prevent violations of justice and fairness in the application of AI technologies.

Privacy and Personal Data Protection. In the digital age, the legal profession is facing new challenges regarding the protection of personal data. AI systems used for legal consulting, judicial forecasting, or regulatory compliance operate on vast amounts of sensitive information. This necessitates robust training in digital security, encryption technologies, and data processing regulations in accordance with the GDPR, the Law of Ukraine «On Personal Data Protection», and other relevant legal acts. Legal education must adapt its curricula to meet these new standards.

Impact of AI on the Legal Profession and the Labor Market. The automation of legal services reduces the demand for lawyers performing routine tasks, such as drafting standard contracts or analyzing typical legal scenarios. This requires a rethinking of the lawyer's role: future professionals must acquire skills in working with legal tech platforms, interpreting AI outputs, and developing interdisciplinary competencies. Legal education should prioritize the development of critical thinking, digital literacy, and a deep understanding of both legal norms and their algorithmic implementation.

Risks of AI Misuse and the Issue of Trust. One of the gravest risks posed by AI development is the potential for misuse-e.g., through the creation of deepfakes, automation of disinformation campaigns, phishing attacks, etc. This undermines information security and the legitimacy of legal processes. Furthermore, legal algorithms themselves may become the object of public distrust due to their opaque functioning. Therefore, a crucial area of development is the creation of explainable AI systems that allow for the tracking of decision-making logic [4, p. 29]. Legal education must prepare professionals capable of operating within new frameworks of public and algorithmic accountability.

Institutional Models of AI Regulation. In the context of international competition, models of institutional AI regulation are gaining increased attention. A notable example is the establishment of the AI Safety Institute (AISI) in the United Kingdom, following the AI Safety Summit 2023. The institute's work includes independent evaluation of AI systems, support for interdisciplinary research, and facilitation of knowledge exchange between academic, legal, and technological communities. Ukraine, while integrating into the European legal space, should take these institutional approaches into account when designing its own legal and educational policies concerning AI.

Conclusions. The rapid development of artificial intelligence, which is increasingly integrated into various spheres of human activity, creates unprecedented opportunities for enhancing the efficiency of legal enforcement. However, it also generates new risks that cannot be ignored by the legal community. As a foundational institution of social order, the legal

system must adapt to technological challenges without compromising its core principles: justice, equality, legal certainty, and the protection of human rights.

One of the most significant challenges is ensuring ethical and legal control over algorithms that influence decision-making with legal consequences. Problems such as discriminatory models, non-transparent algorithms, accountability gaps, and violations of procedural safeguards demand not only technical solutions but, above all, fundamental legal reflection. In particular, it is essential to develop regulatory frameworks for assigning liability for the actions of autonomous systems, as well as standards for algorithmic transparency and auditability.

Special attention should be devoted to reforming legal education, which must serve not only as a source of legal knowledge but also as a means of shaping a new professional identity for lawyers – professionals capable of operating at the intersection of law, technology, and ethics. The introduction of courses on AI law, digital security, data governance, legal tech, and algorithmic justice into academic programs is an urgent task for contemporary law schools. Alongside this, it is equally important to cultivate soft skills such as critical thinking, interdisciplinary communication, and the ability to engage in legal design under conditions of technological uncertainty.

International experience, particularly the establishment of AI safety institutions in the UK and the US, demonstrates the potential of institutional approaches to risk management associated with advanced technologies. Ukraine, considering its unique geopolitical and social realities, should actively participate in the global dialogue on ethical and legal regulation of AI, develop national expertise in this field, and establish educational and research infrastructure aligned with European and international standards.

AI not only transforms specific aspects of legal practice but also raises questions about the very foundations of the legal system's organization. Whether AI becomes a tool for democratizing access to justice and enhancing human rights, or, conversely, a source of new inequalities, abuses, and threats to the rule of law, will depend on how balanced and deliberate the integration of AI into law and legal education turns out to be.

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THE INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INTO LAW-MAKING ACTIVITIES: SOME THEORETICAL PROBLEMS

ІНТЕГРАЦІЯ ШТУЧНОГО ІНТЕЛЕКТУ У ПРАВОТВОРЧУ ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ: ОКРЕМІ ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ

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Artificial intelligence (AI), as the capability of a computer to perform tasks typically associated with human intelligence, is changing our common way of problem-solving and decision-making. High-profile applications of AI include advanced web search engines, recommendation systems, and even generative and creative tools used for different tasks by their users. The current situation with AI has been characterized as the so-called era of the "fourth industrial revolution", the "second machine age".

AI is transforming the legal profession, boosting lawyer productivity through AI-powered tools that handle document review, legal research, and information analysis. While, due to Thomas Reuters' report, legal professionals expect to free up nearly 240 hours per year by using AI [1, p. 2], the use of AI-powered tools in the law-making process is still a perspective but not a duly legally regulated activity.