

THE NEEDS OF LEGAL SUPPORT FOR ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ROBOTICS IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Currently, technologies are actively developing, including artificial intelligence and robotics. Many countries have begun to take the first steps to introduce legal norms related to this area into national legislation. The relevance of the research topic lies in the fact that there is practically no legal regulation of artificial intelligence and robotics in the Republic of Belarus.

The purpose of the work is to investigate the needs of legal support for artificial intelligence and robotics, as well as the place of legal regulation of this area in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus

Material and methods. Normative legal acts of the Republic of Belarus, dictionary of legal terms of the National Center for Legal Information of the Republic of Belarus. The work uses general scientific and special legal research methods (formal-legal, structural-legal).

Findings and their discussion. In accordance with the educational standard of higher education (Specialty 1-55 01 01 Intelligent Devices, Machines and Production), approved by the Decree of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus No. 170 dated November 1, 2019, artificial intelligence is a system/machine that can simulate human behavior to perform tasks, and gradually learn using accumulated information.

Artificial intelligence has many incarnations, they include chatbots used to analyze customer requests and give appropriate answers; "smart assistants" use artificial intelligence to select information from large datasets in any form and optimize planning; recommendation systems automatically select similar programs for viewers based on previously viewed ones.

Artificial intelligence is also the property of automatic and automated systems to take on individual functions of human intelligence.

According to Resolution No. 15/137 of the State Military-Industrial Committee of the Republic of Belarus and the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Belarus dated December 28, 2007, a robot is a manipulator that has a contour or positional form of a control system or sensors are used.

The robot has the following features:

- 1) multifunctional;
- 2) capable of positioning or orienting material, parts, tools or special devices due to variable movements in three-dimensional space;
- 3) includes more servos with closed or open loop, as well as with stepper motors;
- 4) the possibility of programming it available to the user through the method of learning and memorization or through the use of a computer, which can be a programmable logic controller, that is, without intermediate mechanical intervention.

Artificial intelligence and robot are closely related. To revive the car, you need some kind of smart program. Artificial intelligence acts as this program. Thanks to him,

humanoid robots appeared. According to scientists' forecasts, in the near future these robots will appear in many spheres of society, replacing humans (functions performed). However, today there are questions about the legal status of robots. We agree with the opinion of researcher Safonova T.V., who considers it inappropriate to consolidate at the legislative level the rights and obligations of robots themselves as subjects of legal relations [1, p. 276].

Conclusion. The relationship between humans, a robot and its manufacturer, artificial intelligence should become legal. We believe that such norms can be included in the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus before the adoption of special (sectoral) legislation. The terms "robot", "humanoid robot", "artificial intelligence" should be fixed in the legislation of the Republic of Belarus.

The legislation currently does not define the norms and subjects of responsibility in the field of artificial intelligence and robotics (manufacturer, developer or programmer). The relevant norms should be included in the administrative and criminal legislation.

1. Safonova, T.V. On the issue of defining the concept of "robot" and the expediency of securing its legal status / T.V. Safonova [Electronic resource] / Access mode: <https://rep.vsu.by/handle/123456789/15022> (date of access): 01.11.2022.

BEIJING RULES AS AN INTERNATIONAL STANDARD FOR THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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Humanity's global problems are not just about global warming. These include the problem of crime. The problem of juvenile delinquency, as well as crime in general, requires a specific situation of social, economic and political, against which criminogenic processes develop and form [3]. Many states have a problem with juvenile crime and justice. In the Republic of Belarus: «According to court statistics, in the first half of 2022 478 minors were convicted of various crimes, which is 29,5% more than in the first half of 2021» [2]. The UN has developed the Beijing Rules for such situations.

This paper will examine in detail the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, the purpose for which they were created, and will highlight key norms of international importance.

Material and methods. The material is the Beijing Rules. To achieve this goal, the analysis of legal documents was used as the main method.

Findings and their discussion. In September 1980, the United Nations held its Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Caracas, Venezuela. The UN had previously declared 1980 the «Year of the Child». Dan Batchelor, participant Congress, presented a paper about the need for a bill of rights for young offenders, the original name of the Beijing Rules. Much of the drafting of the rules took place at a conference in Beijing, China. The draft was then discussed at the Seventh UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of