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EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS



**ABSTRACTS OF III INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL CONFERENCE
FEBRUARY 1-3, 2021**

**ROME
2021**

EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSIONS

Abstracts of III International Scientific and Practical Conference

Rome, Italy

1-3 February 2021

Rome, Italy

2021

UDC 001.1

The 3rd International scientific and practical conference “European scientific discussions” (February 1-3, 2021) Potere della ragione Editore, Rome, Italy. 2021. 800 p.

ISBN 978-88-32934-02-1

The recommended citation for this publication is:

Ivanov I. Analysis of the phaunistic composition of Ukraine // European scientific discussions. Abstracts of the 3rd International scientific and practical conference. Potere della ragione Editore. Rome, Italy. 2021. Pp. 21-27. URL: <https://sci-conf.com.ua/iii-mezhdunarodnaya-nauchno-prakticheskaya-konferentsiya-european-scientific-discussions-1-3-fevralya-2021-goda-rim-italiya-arhiv/>.

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ДЕЛІКТНОГО ЗАКОНОДАВСТВА УКРАЇНИ.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS A SUBJECT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

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Introductions. The use of artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming the most important factor in the development of the digital economy of any country. However, uncertainty in the development of artificial intelligence, possible threats from its use, raise questions that require legal guarantees for the safe operation of artificial intelligence systems.

Aim. In this paper, we intend to show the possibilities and analyze in more detail the objects of intellectual property. Analyze the problem of patenting intellectual property rights that were created by artificial intelligence.

Materials and methods. The theoretical basis of the study are the scientific works of such scientists as Alan Turing, George Bull, Gottfried Leibniz, Charles Babbage, Ilona Mask, Charlotte Walker-Osborne and Christopher Chan, Hidemishi Fuji and Shunsuke Manage. To reveal this topic in the study, methods such as historical, logical, analysis, synthesis and comparison were used. The historical method involves consideration of the objective process of development of the object of its real history with all its twists and turns. This is a certain way of reproducing in thinking the historical process in its chronological sequence and specificity. The logical method is a reflection of the historical process in abstract and theoretical sequential form. That is, the logical is, in essence, also historical, but free from coincidences, details, zigzags. Historical and logical research methods are the same, because they study the same object, the genesis of its origin and development. Analysis - the decomposition of a complex phenomenon into its components, simpler

elementary parts and the selection of individual aspects, properties, relationships. Synthesis, on the other hand, is a combination of components of a complex phenomenon.

Results and discussion. The topic of artificial intelligence is relevant in today's world due to the rapid development of the IT sphere, new modern discoveries and the desire to improve, modernize and automate our lives. The definition of artificial intelligence in many sources comes down to the fact that artificial intelligence is the ability of a technical device or robot controlled by a computer system to perform tasks arising from rational human intelligence. Such devices or systems must have properties characteristic of the human mind - the ability to think, reason, make decisions, make choices and gain experience based on the work done [1].

At present, there are three main goals of the development of artificial intelligence. The first goal and probably the most important is the automation and optimization of human labor, that is those intellectual tasks that at this stage of development of artificial intelligence could be delegated. Every day, various companies, IT giants and leading developers strive to maximize productivity through artificial intelligence. The second goal is to create computer prototypes that would simulate the processes of solving the same intellectual problems, through which it would be possible to understand the essence of the processes themselves, to get the most out of the further development and construction of intelligent systems. And finally, the third goal, which found its existence later than others - is to create an amplifier of intelligence. This is as if the result of two previous goals, because if you think about it, the ideal plan for the development of artificial intelligence should lead to the fact that artificial intelligence will be higher than natural human, and, accordingly, due to this - will increase the latter.

One of the most controversial topics in intellectual property law in the context of the development of artificial intelligence technologies is the patentability of inventions of artificial intelligence units, as well as the issuance of patents for such inventions. In the case of the creation of inventions by an artificial intelligence unit,

who owns the rights to them, as well as what is the threshold of patentability of such inventions? Charlotte Walker-Osborne and Christopher Chan consider the topic of patents one of the most relevant today in the field of artificial intelligence. And this topic is currently the least developed from a scientific and legal point of view, even within the studied thematic horizon. Although the widespread growth of the widespread use of artificial intelligence technologies has taken place recently, as have the first serious studies in the field of legal regulation of the use of such technologies, however, the possibilities of their application and the main potential problems with intellectual property rights. became the object of close attention of scientists several decades ago.

So, in the United States in 1978, the National Commission for the New Technological Application of Copyright Works issued a final report on the study of relevant issues. And the key question was to determine whether a work created in conjunction with a computer is the result of human authorship, because the computer acts only as an auxiliary tool, or the traditional element of authorship and creativity in the work is introduced not by man but by machine. However, at the time of considering this issue, the US National Commission on New Technological Applications of Copyright Protected Works recognized that the artificial intelligence unit did not have the capacity to create works on its own and there was no reasonable reason to believe that the computer was contributing to the creation. work, as it is an inert tool that can act only when activated by a person, like a typewriter. The Commission noted that computers are incredibly sophisticated and powerful tools that greatly enhance human capabilities, but they should be considered on a par with more traditional tools when it comes to copyright issues.

In this regard, the question naturally arises about the legitimacy, legal and factual validity, the feasibility in the case of such inventions to consider them the author of man (operator, owner, programmer, manufacturer of artificial intelligence units). Here you need to refer to the criteria for inventors. Let's turn to some of them, which are established in different jurisdictions. The basis of US patent law are five key standards that determine the patentability of the invention: an acceptable level of

invention, usefulness, novelty, non-obviousness and conditions for implementation [3].

Due to their characteristics, artificial intelligence units can easily meet and comply with the conditions of patentability of inventions in their inventive activity, and they could obtain patents for them, if the legislation was not adapted exclusively to the human inventor. Such a traditional anthropocentric approach to the legal regulation of inventions and their patenting, which focuses mainly on the person behind such a unit of artificial intelligence, may in some cases not be entirely correct [2].

Conclusions. So , artificial intelligence (AI) is the property of intelligent systems to perform creative functions that are traditionally considered a human function; science IT technology of creating intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs. AI is associated with a similar task of using computers to understand human intelligence, but is not necessarily limited to biologically plausible methods.

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