

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

ISSN 2181-1342

Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2026

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI

№ 5/3 (6) – 2026

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО- ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2026

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

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Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahammatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

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08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

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Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

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Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

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Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

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G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

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Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

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Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

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Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

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Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

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Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

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Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Sulaymanova Dildora Nazarovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

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22.00.00- SOTSILOGIYA FANLARI:

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Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

Mazkur jurnal Vazirlar Mahkamasi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-son qarori bilan tarix, iqtisodiyot, falsafa, filologiya, yuridik va pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha ilmiy darajalar yuzasidan dissertatsiyalar asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlar ro'yxatiga kiritilgan.

“Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari” elektron jurnali 2020-yil 6-avgust kuni 1368-sonli guvohnoma bilan davlat ro'yxatiga olingan.

Muassis: “SCIENCEPROBLEMS TEAM” mas'uliyati cheklangan jamiyati

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MUNDARIJA

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Received: 01 March 2026
Accepted: 15 March 2026
Published: 31 March 2026

Article / Original Paper

APPLICATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LAWMAKING AND PRIVATE LAW

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Abstract. Currently, the development of digital technologies and artificial intelligence systems has a significant impact on various spheres of social relations, including the legal system. Artificial intelligence is increasingly being introduced into production, the economy, the service sector and lawmaking activities, which raises the need for proper legal regulation of its use. This article examines the features of the use of artificial intelligence in civil and labor law, and analyzes the issues of legal personality of artificial intelligence, liability for damage caused by its actions, and legal protection of intellectual property created with the use of artificial intelligence technologies. Particular attention is paid to the distribution of responsibility between developers, users and owners of intelligent systems, as well as to copyright issues related to works created by artificial intelligence. In addition, the article examines possible changes in labor relations in the context of production automation and the spread of robotics. It is concluded that there is a need to improve legislation and develop effective legal mechanisms for regulating the use of artificial intelligence in various branches of law.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, legal personality, civil law, labor law, robotics, intellectual property, labor automation, legal regulation.

SUN'IY INTELLEKTNI HUQUQ IJODKORLIGI JARAYONIDA QO'LLASH. SUN'IY INTELLEKTNING XUSUSIY HUQUQDAGI O'RNI

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Annotatsiya. Hozirgi davrda raqamli texnologiyalar hamda sun'iy intellekt tizimlarining rivojlanishi jamiyat hayotining turli sohalariga, xususan huquq tizimiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalari ishlab chiqarish, iqtisodiyot, xizmat ko'rsatish sohasi va huquq ijodkorligi jarayonlariga faol joriy etilmoqda, bu esa ularni qo'llashning huquqiy asoslarini shakllantirish va takomillashtirish zaruratini yuzaga keltirmoqda. Mazkur maqolada sun'iy intellektdan fuqarolik va mehnat huquqi sohalarida foydalanishning huquqiy jihatlari tahlil qilinadi.

Shuningdek, sun'iy intellektning huquqiy subyektligi masalasi, uning faoliyati natijasida yetkazilgan zarar uchun yuridik javobgarlikni belgilash, hamda sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan foydalangan holda yaratilgan intellektual faoliyat natijalarini huquqiy muhofaza qilish bilan bog'liq muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tadqiqot jarayonida sun'iy intellekt tizimlarini ishlab chiquvchilar, ulardan foydalanuvchilar hamda ushbu tizimlar egalari o'rtasida javobgarlikni taqsimlash masalalari alohida tahlil qilinadi.

Bundan tashqari, ishlab chiqarish jarayonlarining avtomatlashtirilishi va robototexnika texnologiyalarining keng joriy etilishi sharoitida mehnat munosabatlari tizimida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan o'zgarishlar ham o'rganiladi. Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalaridan turli huquq sohalarida foydalanishni samarali tartibga solish uchun amaldagi qonunchilikni takomillashtirish hamda kompleks huquqiy mexanizmlarni ishlab chiqish zarurligi to'g'risida xulosa qilinadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: sunʼiy intellekt, huquqiy subyektlik, fuqarolik huquqi, mehnat huquqi, robototexnika, intellektual mulk, mehnatni avtomatlashtirish, huquqiy tartibga solish.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47390/SPR1342V6SI3Y2026N24>

Introduction

Civil law. Currently, the spread of systems of fake mind in production and in everyday life continues. For example, intelligent computer applications and vacuum robots are purchased by consumers, industrial robots are integrated into the manufacturing sector, so artificial intelligence systems are involved in civil circulation, being objects of civil law. The more complex an independent system, the more you think about its state, but some of these systems can improve themselves, going beyond the intent of the developer, and create fresh objects, never before invented.

Consequently, among the issues discussed by civil experts are questions regarding liability for harm caused by non-natural reason, about the possible status of the order of non-natural reason as a subject of human rights capable of bearing legal responsibility for their actions, about intellectual property rights to works constructed with the involvement of non-natural mind. The unnatural mind is not currently recognized by law; however, the question of its legal personality is now being discussed by scientists and politicians.

For example, on February 16, 2017, the European Parliament adopted the Civil Law Resolution on Robotics, which proposes to recognize the special legal status of an electronic person (Electronic Personhood) for complex robots that make independent decisions. The resolution was a response to a report compiled on the basis of a study of European human rights in the field of robotics by the Division for People's Rights and Constitutional Affairs of the Committee on Legal Affairs of the European Parliament. The report pointed directly to the risk of dehumanization associated with the spread of "intelligent" robots. The authors of the speech opposed the recognition of the status of a lawyer for robots in order to prevent the equalization of unconstrained and unnatural reason (man and machine). The question of recognizing non-natural reason as a type of authority was initially raised in connection with the problem of responsibility for harm caused by non-natural reason. However, in practice there are already situations of causing damage to a person, for example, by a robot.

The abundance of such environments will increase with the spread of non-natural mind systems. As in criminal and administrative law, the question also arises in civil law: who should be responsible: the inventor, the programmer, the manufacturer, the owner/user, the construction of the non-natural mind itself?

It is essential to strike a judicious balance between new technologies and systems of classical law, leaving room for changes in the future. With the complication of non-natural mind technologies, it always becomes more difficult for a person to determine control over the results of his activity, even if a person controls the order of non-natural mind, he is given the opportunity to have close control over the probable order of influence and reaction, the creators are also not always ready to predict the action of self-learning systems - this requires representation the whole scenario to finding the probable legal personality and legal responsibility of an unnatural mind. The case of the objective existence of non-natural mind systems that have the possibility of a certain kind of influence on the surrounding financial world is obvious [1]. In this regard, various modifications of the civil law regulation of AI are assumed, for example:

- I. It can be analyzed as a special kind of property, just like animals, which, according to the law, being property, can also behave autonomously, then the owner is forced to bear responsibility for the unnatural mind. However, the existing rules are intended primarily for pets, which cannot cause damage under typical circumstances;
- II. Can be considered as an electronic entity allowing status as a legal entity. The problem will remain that the actions of advocates are constantly traced back to the actions of an individual or a group of people, and the effects of systems of non-natural reason will not necessarily directly ascend to the efforts of a person. However, by acquiring the legal status of an electronic person in its own right, the unnatural mind may be endowed with the obligation to independently protest for the damage caused.

According to some jurists, for example, Anton Ivanov, it is more elementary to solve the issue of legal regulation of views with the participation of unnatural reason without recognizing it as a subject of human rights, it is enough to accept it as property of a specialized kind, having thoroughly regulated the legal order of this property, and in any case, it is impossible to hold the responsibility of the owner or the owner of the robot [2].

Semyon Somenkov also agrees with A. Ivanov, who believes that it is premature to raise the issue of recognizing "smart" robots as individuals [3]. Another researcher of the topic, Vasily Laptev, is not so categorical and suggests that "in the medium term" complex AI systems will acquire legal personality and appear as participants in legal relations bearing legal responsibility for their actions, and the responsibility of the creators of this system will become more subordinate. His position is partly shared by Vladislav Arkhipov and Viktor Naumov, who note that the question of the legal personality of robots, although not so relevant in practice, is interesting for the development of the theory "ahead of time" [4].

Improvement of AI continues, both individuals and AI, which has the ability for self-development, are working in this direction. It is impossible to stop the process, since modern civilization has already accepted AI as an integral part of itself: people will not give up smartphones (at least until something even more "advanced" appears in this area), assistant programs, however, technological products capable of not only helping a person, but, replacing him, act independently, which is most clearly represented by unmanned vehicles that are starting to appear on the roads. All this suggests that the discussion on the issue of legal personality may eventually move towards recognizing the status of a subject of law for a fake mind [5].

In the meantime, most researchers critically assess this possibility, but remember that "the practical necessity that will push the process of civil law legitimization of the recognition of legal personality in highly developed robotics is related to the need to solve the problem of legal liability", and "the flexibility and elasticity of the concepts of civil law allow us to conclude that the choice of a specific model of legal personality and distribution of responsibilities will depend on the needs of practice" [6].

Foreign experts are also among the supporters of recognizing artificial intelligence as a subject of civil law. For example, Horst Eidenmüller, professor of commercial law at the University of Oxford, believes that next-generation intelligent robots should be endowed with legal personality, including the right to acquire and own property and the right to enter into contracts [7]. If the formulation of the problem of recognizing robots as subjects of civil law is considered by many researchers to be premature, then the relevance of legislative regulation

of the protection of intellectual rights to works created by artificial intelligence is not denied even by supporters of a conservative approach to the question of the legal personality of artificial intelligence[8]. The severity of this problem is due to the fact that developers and owners of artificial intelligence systems are interested in commercializing the results of their use. A significant acceleration in technological development, resulting in the manifestation of the ability of artificial intelligence to perform activities previously reserved for humans, as well as the ability to learn from experience, has led to the fact that artificial intelligence is now able to create "works that were traditionally protected as" creative " or requiring human invention" [9]. This position is already reflected in the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the document, artificial intelligence is understood as a set of technological solutions that allow simulating human cognitive functions and obtaining results that are at least comparable to the results of human intellectual activity when performing specific tasks. Until now, intellectual property law is aimed at protecting the results of human intellectual activity, but it should be borne in mind that modern methods of data analysis and machine learning allow you to create programs that, in the process of self-knowledge, become independent of their creator.

Thus, objects created by artificial intelligence can already act and be perceived by a person as works, the protection of which is provided for by the rules of law contained in the Civil Code. The difference between works created by artificial intelligence and a person "is determined solely by the law, which unambiguously names the person as the copyright holder. Otherwise, the results of human and robot activities in solving the same tasks will meet the same criteria [10]. We are not talking about those situations where objects are created on the instructions of the user, but AI acts as a tool, and not about those works in the creation of which a person and artificial intelligence make a joint contribution, but about those cases when works are created exclusively by artificial intelligence [11].

The questions that arise in this case cannot be left without the attention of lawyers:

- Who will be considered the author if the work is created by the AI system?
- Who will own the rights to the results of the program?
- Who will own the rights to the part of the program code written by the program itself as part of the self-learning process? [12]

Suggested answers to questions:

1. Results created by artificial intelligence independently, without human intervention, are recognized as unprotected.
2. The following can be recognized as copyright holders: the author-developer, the artificial intelligence system itself, the user [13].
3. The joint authorship of the developer of the program and its user is recognized.
4. There is a hybrid grant of intellectual property rights to both artificial intelligence and humans, etc. Each of the possible solutions has a "side effect".

For example, it would be possible to regulate the problem of authorship of works created by artificial intelligence by approving the concept of "disappearing" (zero) authorship, which formulates the possibility of the absence of an author from such a work, which essentially means the transition from works to the public domain, but in this case another the problem is

the slowdown in the development of innovations, since investor companies do not receive any economic benefits, and sometimes they lose interest. Recognizing the author of the program developer is contrary to the laws of logic, since AI produced results that were not covered by the developer's intention.

The same can be said about the co-authorship of the program developer and its user, adding the difficulty of fully applying the concept of co-authorship due to the user's disinterest, as well as the programmer, in co-authorship, as well as the user's interest in denying the role of the program in the creative process [14].

Another solution to the problem would be to consider the AI system itself as the author with all the ensuing legal ramifications, but this goes back to the problem of recognizing AI as a civil legal entity. As another solution to the problem, the concept of service labor is proposed, in which the artificial intelligence system is compared with an employee who, at the request of the employer and within the framework of labor relations, creates the results of intellectual activity [15].

In any case, we are talking about an artificial intelligence system here, as the author writes. According to British researcher Ryan Abbott, this approach will protect the moral rights of traditional inventors, since if people are allowed to appropriate the authorship of other people's innovations, the value of their inventive step will be undermined and the merits of a person who simply changed the solution of a problem to artificial intelligence will be equated to the merits of an inventor who really invented something new [16].

Labor law. The rapid development of technology and the introduction of the results of this development into production increase the level of its automation. Entrepreneurs are increasingly using industrial robots, including collaborative robots designed to work directly next to people. New technologies are changing production, displacing part of the workers from their jobs: robots are taking on more and more functions, complex computer programs are being intensively used by entrepreneurs, which exacerbates the problems of retraining and employment of people who have lost their former job.

The scale of ongoing processes is increasing, according to the results of consulting firms, more than 1/3 of employees may lose their jobs in the next two decades and entire groups of professions will disappear [17]. The AI-driven workplace is no longer a futuristic concept – it is a reality that is shaping promising job markets. Digitalization makes it possible to integrate unnatural intelligence and robotics into production, activating the denial of the share of mental labor and an impressive share of human bodily labor. This entails a modification of the significance of workers who activate to act in direct contact with robotics, which requires new skills from workers, modifies the meaning of their work, building situations that push the employer to continue the movement of replacing people with artificial ones. In fact, people are being forced out of production and cyber-physical and virtual systems are being “embedded” into their working places. The farther, the more non-natural mind systems, primarily robots.

If the fourth industrial revolution means turning to fully automated production, controlled by the orders of the non-natural mind, going beyond the boundaries of one enterprise, with the possibility of integration into the global industrial line of goods and services, then this passage will radically reduce the dependence of industry on human labor. Progressive mental automation and robotization of manufacturing requires labor law solutions, including through:

- Restrictions on the work that robots can perform (formation of a list of work performed exclusively by people);
- Creation of principles of cooperation between humans and robots in work, in which their work will be combined;
- Setting quotas for positions occupied by people, etc.

In an industrial society, a law has been created that regulates working conditions; a number of new threats and situational problems associated with the development of technology are not taken into account. Such legislation does not effectively protect workers when artificial intelligence systems are introduced into production and professional services. The current labor legislation gives the employer the right to make decisions regarding the hiring and firing of employees. Since it is important for an entrepreneur to make a profit by increasing production efficiency and reducing costs, as soon as robots can contribute to this task better than workers, a large number of “unnecessary” human workers will be released.

On the other hand, the resources currently available on the labor market do not meet the needs of business, it is becoming increasingly difficult for employers to find representatives of working specialties, the shortage concerns not only low-skilled labor, which is not prestigious. for young people, but also qualified due to insufficient qualifications of candidates for work. If companies are currently willing to pay high wages to skilled workers, solving the problem will lead to investment in robotics and, ultimately, the layoff of employees whose work will cost more. A start has already been made: robotic vehicles, automated conveyor belts, etc. are being introduced.

The process of forming a workspace, where interaction with artificial intelligence is part of the workflow, occurs quite quickly. Kai-Fu Lee, former CEO of Microsoft and Google and one of the key investors in Chinese AI-industrial startups, is confident that AI could "replace 50% of human jobs" in the next 10 years [18]. Changes will occur due to the peculiarities of the work, including the need for an employee to rest and the possibility of replacing him for this period with a robot, or due to the employee's fatigue from the routine activities that a computer program or robotics can work today.

The subsequent formation of technology will reduce the cost of creating robots, contributing to the continuation of the movement of robotization of production, which will be influenced by the following factors:

- 1) the ability of robots to perform some of the work performed by people more productively (programming and mechanical education allow you to quickly increase the society of working places that are generally accessible to robots);
- 2) the need for a rapid update of skills in production, the speed of "retraining" of robots significantly exceeds the ability to study people;
- 3) facilitate the integration of robots and their auto-programming through ready-to-use applications that are becoming good for entrepreneurs;
- 4) the harmfulness and danger of separate work options for people, the replacement of workers by robotics in these industries is a boon for all mankind;
- 5) a progressive shortage of labor resources for functional specialties due to the inaccessibility of those who want to perform difficult and low-paid work;

6) an increase in the number of vacant positions in trained jobs due to the unsatisfactory number of highly qualified personnel, the demand for which increases with the complexity of production processes;

7) the development of a range of freshly baked industries, appearing on the scale of the digitalization of the economy and immediately “sharpened” for the use of robotics and other scientific and technological achievements.

The level of development of robotics allows us to conclude that in 2025-2030 the robots of the next generation will be used by employers in many workplaces where people operate today. Since the speed of machine learning is not comparable to human improvement, robotics will continue to supplant it. Therefore, measures of social support for the population, in particular the introduction of an unconditional basic income, are being actively discussed.

The recognition of artificial intelligence by the subjects of labor law, if it is recognized as a subject of civil law, is only a matter of time. A possible impetus for a new wave of discussion on this topic in the coming years may be the success of neuroprostheses that allow a person to connect with an artificial intelligence system (a neuroimplant in the form of a limb apparatus, organ, chip, etc.). in general, we are talking about the status of workers with neuroimplants (neuroprostheses). Neuroimplants can eliminate some of the problems of people with disabilities, other people who do not have medical indications will simply want “better”, for example, by implanting a chip that increases memory capacity and reaction speed. With the development of the situation, it is necessary to create new labor safety standards with the participation of workers - people wearing neuroprostheses,

These workers will have a number of abilities not found in others, such as the ability to touch high-temperature objects with bionic hands or observe infrared waves with ocular neuroimplants. The unexplored possibilities of AI increase the risks of joint work with them for employees of neighboring workplaces, among the risks are: the threat of hacker attacks, "hacking" the artificial intelligence system of a neuroprosthesis (for example, using "hacking the brain" malicious manipulations with brain implants can be carried out); the problem of protecting confidential information, which can be automatically detected by the sensors of such systems, etc. The need to formulate a special legal status of hybrid systems (cyborgs) has already been pointed out by a number of researchers [19].

In addition to cyber-physical systems with artificial intelligence, virtual systems are also changing the world of work. Employers are increasingly using data mining to create a digital profile of each employee, a set of secret data generated from questionnaires that analyze human behavior. This makes it possible to model the behavior of the employee in the future and reduces the risk of potential problems for the employer.

Intelligent automation of production processes and intelligent analysis of data on employees allow the employer to optimize business activities, reduce costs and increase the results of this activity, but fundamentally change the balance of power in the employer-employee system, which has developed according to labor law, acting in favor of the employer. The employer has additional opportunities to control the employee, predict his behavior, and labor legislation does not yet establish legal restrictions on the use of data mining. True, claims about possible discrimination of applicants as a result of intellectual analysis of information by a robot recruiter are already being considered by US courts [20].

In the coming years, it is very likely that changes will be made to various institutions of labor law. For example, in institutions of working time and rest time, labor protection. In connection with the introduction of artificial intelligence into production, it is necessary to protect workers from overloads: robotics does not need breaks for sleep, rest and meals, and the employee, whose duties include controlling the automated production process, will be obliged to monitor the situation even without being physically present at the workplace.

Conclusion

As for the institute of labor protection, it is necessary to introduce labor safety standards for the joint work of people and robots. New risks arise for workers, such as robot failure, unpredictable robot behavior after machine learning (physical risks), the need for a person to work at the pace of the robot, the stress of contact with the robot (psychosocial risks). The widespread use by employers of means of monitoring the performance of labor functions by employees and artificial intelligence systems that analyze data that can deanonymize employee data by comparing data with information from external sources - databases on the Internet, social networks, will require the development of standards for the protection of personal data of employees or, what most likely, the implementation of the relevant norms created within the framework of other branches of law.

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№ 5/3 (6) – 2026

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