

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AS HUMAN SUPPORT– LEGAL ASPECT

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ABSTRACT: *Artificial Intelligence is the issue that we have been speaking about a lot lately, especially in the circle of lawyers. With the undeniable benefits that artificial intelligence can bring in various fields, the first question for lawyers is how to prevent abuses, because there will undoubtedly be some. The role of precise legal regulation of all segments from the creation to the final use of artificial intelligence is of priceless importance for today's world in which we all want to live.*

Artificial intelligence technology is universal - it can be used in various fields and it is difficult to predict what kind of impact it will have on a certain field. The impact of artificial intelligence will happen at different speeds in different fields. Some areas will hit faster and more thoroughly, some less quickly and the consequences will be less visible.

On September 11, 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Belgrade between the Cabinet of the Minister in charge of Innovation and Technological Development in the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic on cooperation in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics. In January 2025, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period from 2025 to 2030, created as a result of a wide range of consultations with the professional community, with the expert opinion of the Government Council for Artificial Intelligence.

However, the real consequences of using artificial intelligence cannot be seen now. Laws, it seems, will not be enough to regulate this area. Having in mind the benefits of artificial intelligence, however, a robot will never be able to replace a lawyer. Those questions that humans do not have an answer to - neither does artificial intelligence. The possibilities of artificial intelligence are incredible, but the final solution is still "polished" by humans.

KEYWORDS: *Artificial Intelligence; law; lawyers; development.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence is the issue that we have been speaking about a lot lately, especially in circle of lawyers. With the undeniable benefits that artificial intelligence can bring in various fields, the first question for lawyers is how to prevent abuses, because

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there will undoubtedly be some. The role of precise legal regulation of all segments from the creation to the final use of artificial intelligence is of priceless importance for today's world in which we all want to live.

2. LAWYERS ONCE AND TODAY

The modern legal profession was established in Serbia by the Law on Lawyers adopted at the proposal of the Government of Ilija Garašanin on February 28, 1862, during the reign of Prince Mihailo Obrenović. With the passing of that law, legal aid is entrusted only to trained lawyers who have passed the bar exam "from the existing civil and criminal laws" and who are enrolled in this profession by the Ministry of Justice.

The modern chamber system was introduced in Serbia by the Law on Advocacy in 1929, which defined the profession of attorney as a "profession of the public order".

The year 1925 is considered the beginning of television, in 1927 Lindbergh flew over the Atlantic Ocean /from America to Europe/ and a sound film was found, and only by the Law of 1929 women were allowed to practice law, an independent and self-regulating profession. Katarina Lengold Martinković was the first woman registered in the list of lawyers in Vojvodina in 1932, when she passed the bar exam, after the Law from 1929 allowed women to practice law.

By the Law on Advocacy published in the "Official Gazette of the FRY" No. 24/1998 of May 15, 1998. Advocacy is defined as an independent professional activity of providing legal assistance in the realization and protection of constitutionally established freedoms and rights and other legally established rights and interests of domestic and foreign persons.

We are entering a completely new world of law comparing to the current one. /*Days of the Bar of Serbia*/ The International Union of Lawyers has in its membership two hundred bar associations from 110 countries around the world, with thousands of lawyers as individual members. In February 2025, World leaders gathered in Paris for the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Action Summit, where the focus turned to balancing national interests with global cooperation. Representatives from nearly 100 countries, including the US, China, and India, aimed to find common ground on sustainable AI development, discussed impact of artificial intelligence, also on the work in the legal profession.

Advocacy is an independent and self-regulating profession. Those questions that humans do not have an answer to - neither does artificial intelligence. And anyone who makes something in the field of artificial intelligence will necessarily make something - imperfect stated Slobodan Marković, advisor for digital technologies at the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Serbia. Creating an idea out of nothing still remains a place where man is still irreplaceable.

3. PILLARS OF DEFENSE AGAINST AUTOMATION

We live in a time when the advancement of technology is rushing. In modern times, success is measured by the ability to collect more than what you need. Robots have largely driven humans out of the production process today. However, the human genius represented danger for the machine.

People have always - from fire and the wheel, through electricity to artificial intelligence - innovated to solve some of their problems. According to Slobodan Marković, artificial intelligence is a product of people. "Artificial intelligence was created as our response to an environment in which we are overwhelmed with information, and we have to cope with it, and without artificial intelligence we would have a hard time succeeding in it". "A major role in the field of how artificial intelligence is applied in an autonomous vehicle will be played by existing institutions such as the Traffic Safety Agency. The Agency for Medicines will have a big role in how artificial intelligence is used in medicine, because that institution already has some experience with the application of previous technologies in this area and knows the risks much better". It is similar, he believes, with the Directorate for Civil Aviation of Serbia, which, for example, will be able to deal with regulation in the field of artificial intelligence in connection with flying drones. So, we will have a number of those sector regulators who will be much more invited to analyze how artificial intelligence will affect different sectors and to propose some regulation.

With everything that we have already been facing - from political problems, erosion of trust in institutions, disinformation, global conflicts and climate change we will now have to deal also with artificial intelligence.

Artificial intelligence technology is universal - it can be used in various fields and it is difficult to predict what kind of impact it will have on a certain field. We expect that the impact of artificial intelligence will happen at different speeds in different fields. Some areas will hit faster and more thoroughly, some less quickly and the consequences will be less visible.

Artificial intelligence was also the topic of the panel held on March 12 in last year's Internet Domain Day of Serbia, entitled "The Future is Now". Among other things, they talked about the application of artificial intelligence in the creative industry.

A few years ago, we didn't think that the application of artificial intelligence would hit the creative industry first and now it is used in different ways - to, for example, revive some design, some idea. We expected that it would be some manual jobs, or that artificial intelligence would first replace robotic production, etc. However, it happened that today we have something that we couldn't even think about 10 years ago - to generate an image based on a textual description, for example. Or to generate some music based on the basis of textual description. At the panel, we saw that the use of artificial intelligence enables a start of work - it serves to give a sketch, then give birth or vary an idea. However, from that moment until the appearance of the final 'product' on the market, it is further shaped and polished by man.

The so-called deep fake makes it possible to use artificial intelligence tools to create, for example, events that did not even happen, people that do not exist, as was shown at this year's Internet Domain Day of Serbia, when Dr. Emily Roberts, a (non-existent) expert in the field of marketing and digital media, which was completely created in a very short time, using artificial intelligence tools, addressed the audience via video link.

Will we face more and more misinformation? "Until now we have had disinformation, but here it is becoming much easier to create disinformation. That tool is put in the hands of much more people and the 'quality' of that disinformation becomes much higher. We sincerely hope that journalists and the media will have a greater role in checking what is and what is not fake.

We believe that the price and importance of verified sources and verified sources of information will increase in the future.

4. PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE AREA IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Aware of the importance and great potential for the development and deepening of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics to ensure the economic and social development of the two countries, and with the aim of contributing to the implementation of joint programs and projects of the Republic of Serbia and the Czech Republic in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics, on September 11, 2019, a Memorandum of Understanding¹ was signed in Belgrade between the Cabinet of the Minister in charge of Innovation and Technological Development in the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic on cooperation in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics.

Based on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the two countries, the Participants expressed their willingness to develop cooperation in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics, as well as to contribute to the establishment of contacts between interested organizations and companies of the two countries.

General areas of bilateral cooperation in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics may include, among others:

- a) exchange of information, experiences and knowledge related to the development of innovation, artificial intelligence, robotics and entrepreneurship based on technological innovation;
- b) creating a functional environment for planning and supporting the implementation of joint projects aimed at the market valorization of technological innovations:
 - Digitization of production processes through the application of industrial robots, artificial intelligence and intelligent technological systems, industrial IoT technology;
 - Digitization of the agricultural sector and the food production industry, through innovation processes in the field of development and application of specialized robotic technologies, artificial intelligence, intelligent sensor systems and satellite technologies for monitoring and managing primary production (Satellite Farming);
 - Digitization of urban areas with a wide range of potential innovations in the general context of "smart city" and "sustainable city".
- c) encouraging mobility and support in the organization of business and study visits between interested companies and representatives of the academic community of the two countries;
- d) support for companies and investors who want to invest in innovative projects in the field of robotics and artificial intelligence implemented by the organization of the two

¹ The memorandum was published in the "Official Gazette of the RS - International Contracts", no. 12/2019 from 4 November 2019.

countries, with the aim of modernizing and raising the competitive performance of factories, especially small and medium-sized enterprises;

e) organization of joint events (conferences, seminars, symposiums, meetings of experts) and encouraging the participation of organizations of the two countries in them;

f) mutual promotion of the potential of the two countries in the field of innovation, artificial intelligence and robotics, as well as in other ways of interest for interested organizations and companies of the two countries.

With the aim of ensuring and coordinating cooperation within the framework of this memorandum of understanding, the Participants intend to establish a Joint Working Group as a platform for the above-mentioned activities, composed of representatives of the relevant organizations of the Participants, and in order to deal with all issues related to the implementation of this memorandum, meetings will be held alternately in the Republic of Serbia and the Czech Republic, and the participants can appoint project coordinators responsible for the execution of cooperation within the framework of this memorandum.

The participants express their understanding that each project implemented in accordance with this memorandum is the subject of a separate contract, and projects implemented within the framework of this memorandum may be proposed by a joint early group. All activities that will be implemented within the framework of this memorandum will be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Serbia and the Czech Republic.

With the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period from 2025 to 2030 adopted in January 2025, Serbia, as the first in the Southeast European region, has made a breakthrough in managing the development of artificial intelligence and positioned itself as a leader in the region, which has been recognized through its chairmanship of the Global Partnership for Artificial Intelligence. As a continuation of the previous one, the new strategy includes further developments in the areas of the legislative framework, investments in education, innovation and infrastructure, as well as increased implementation in the public sector.

5. CONCLUSION

The real consequences of using artificial intelligence cannot be seen now. Laws, it seems, will not be enough to regulate this area. Not even one law will be enough. For example, the EU framework on artificial intelligence is just a general framework that is based on risk, so that the things most risky for society, which can leave the most severe consequences, can be looked at and regulated in more detail, and examined in more detail.

However, a robot will never be able to replace a lawyer. The possibilities of artificial intelligence are incredible, but the final solution is still "polished" by humans. In January 2025, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period from 2025 to 2030. We hope that this strategy will continue the accelerated development of artificial intelligence in Serbia, as a continuation of the strategy adopted in 2019.

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