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Proposals for Modernization of Legal Regulation of Artificial Intelligence and Robotics Technologies in Russia with Platform Legal Models

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Abstract: Modern technologies and new management concepts — industrial and product platforms — create breakthrough innovative products and services based on the complex integration of artificial intelligence and other latest digital technolog3ies. Platforms are the physical embodiment of connectivity, digitalizing traditional manufacturing, lowering production costs, and converting goods into services that generate more value. Platform law could become a networking mechanism for artificial intelligence, big data, and the internet of things. It has features and instruments of legal regulation similar to those of integration law, but it is permeated, in accordance with its renewed nature, with scientific, technological and information-digital algorithms of legal relations and interactions. To meet the requirements of the time, legal institutions must change; the dominance of platform business models creates new legal relations and the need to search for new content and new legal forms of institutional regulation of changing social relations. Both traditional and adapted for its specifics methods are used in the article: historical, from the EU law — teleological (interpretation based on goals), comparative jurisprudence (synchronous and diachronous), comparative integration law, comparative law of science and technology, comparative legal regulation of AI and digital law, comparative platform law, comparative experimental law. The legal field of platform entities is in constant search of an effective balance between technological and economic innovations and their legal regulation. At the same time, it can become an effective mechanism for regulating artificial intelligence in the interests of humans.

***Keywords**:* artificial intelligence; legal regulation; platform business models; platform law; digital law; innovative economy; integration law

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I. Introduction

As a result of the processes of economic integration (and disintegration (Bedakova, 2016)) that have swept the modern world, leading to globalization, the forms of organizing business are becoming more complex, new activities of enterprises and market relations have begun to appear. Even the very structure of the economy, which previously reflected a clear delineation of industries, is rapidly transforming into their complex interconnection and intertwining. At the same time, previously secondary directions of economic development often turn into main ones and vice versa. Organizational boundaries between different forms of companies and management models are becoming more complex, hybrid, blurred and dynamic.

Therefore, legal analysis is becoming more and more complex and contradictory. As a result, the law itself, and its forms of expression, as well as its essential content and even the participants in legal relations, their interests, goals and values, become more complicated.

In addition to this, pervasive informatization and digitalization on a global scale and the "disruptive technologies" they generate (Andraško, Mesarčík and Hamuľák, 2021) have radically changed modern reality, the speed and depth of transformations taking place in it, value categories and everyday life of people. This leads to the need for permanent updating and rethinking of legal structures, techniques and methods used for the legal organization of such rapidly and unexpectedly changing living conditions.

Today the emergence of various, previously unknown, "smart" technologies is an integral part of the development of the state and society. The country's tendency to implement large-scale all-Russian social projects designed to change the lives of our citizens for the better backs up the course of economic and political processes.

A striking example is the National Program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation." Its implementation includes the formation of a whole complex built on using artificial intelligence digital platforms. Their activities are aimed at digitalizing the social and economic spheres of public life, which is already seriously transforming the work of various ministries, departments, organizations and creating entire ecosystems that carry out complex innovative interaction between society and the state (Aleynikova and Matveev, 2020, pp. 1483–1486). Therefore, all participants of public relations interested in these processes — scientists, politicians, practitioners — need to work together to find legal mechanisms for regulating artificial intelligence (Cobbe and Singh, 2021). It is they who must give their recommendations on the prospects for researching key qualities and patterns of artificial intelligence (hereinafter AI) (Andraško, Mesarčík and Hamuľák, 2021), develop a future agenda for the practical application of AI (Collins, Dennehy, Conboy and Mikalef, 2021).

The evolution of legal institutions that regulate innovation depends on the speed and trends of technological development, as well as the

scale of the needs of society and the state for the latest technological advances.

Professor V.V. Blazheev stressed that "in the information society, the role of law as a key mechanism for regulating public relations is sharply increasing. However, the information society is developing at such a rapid pace that law lags far behind those social needs that are decisive for its functioning. The legal vacuum significantly complicates the area of activity of subjects of law. Therefore, the state must learn to predict the development of public relations in the digital sphere, including using modern digital technologies, and anticipate their appearance with new regulations. Without a proper rule-making forecast, this process will be endless and always lagging" (Blazheev, Egorova et al., 2020).

II. The Possibility of Using Platform Legal Models for the Legal Regulation of Artificial Intelligence and Related Technologies

What can lawyers offer today to overcome the emerging imbalances between reality and its legal regulation? How can the law reach the advanced development due to it today? The digital environment is rapidly expanding, deepening and acquiring new forms and content, which requires flexible and at the same time sustainable complex legal regulation adequate to our digital age.

It should have legal certainty, stability, and the ability to quickly respond to legal action, precise regulation, as well as effective control in the relevant areas in the public interest. It should be able to foresee the future and contribute to the positive development of society in a civilizational progressive direction, as well as anticipate and eliminate the risks and dangers of the development of modern society.

One of the most striking novels in our life is AI, arousing growing interest around the world (Collins, Dennehy, Conboy and Mikalef, 2021). It can improve almost all aspects of society: production, science, education, health care, culture, law. AI is applied in technical sciences, economics, cybernetics, computer science, mathematics, biology, medicine, philosophy, ethics, linguistics, pedagogy, art history,

musicology, psychology, religious studies, etc. AI largely determines the quality of modern human life: it is also a "smart city," "smart transport," "smart home," "smart agriculture," "smart education," "smart library," etc.

In law, it finds application in criminal, constitutional, civil, administrative, procedural, international law, in almost all areas of legal regulation.

At the same time, in all the spheres mentioned above, AI dangerously invades:

— privacy (personal rights, right to privacy);

— identification existence of a person (information reflecting the personal data of a person, defining the relationship of people in society);

— the possibility of administering justice ("smart court") and ensuring justice and non-discrimination of citizens (Wachter, Mittelstadt and Russell, 2021), as well as assistance in the reasonable resolution of disputes;

— the very physical ability of a person to live and remain human ("smart medicine," multi-purpose chipization, family life and the possibility of physical cyborgization of a person);

— the very right to life, the inalienability of which, as the first natural human right, is proclaimed by the constitutions of all countries of the world, presupposes that the man has a natural intellect derived from nature. Will the physical existence of an individual, controlled to one degree or another by the artificial intelligence built into him, be normal life?

In realizing the ability of artificial intelligence units to self-development and self-organization, they will be able to develop something similar to the instinct of self-preservation of thinking machines. The main threat to the eternity and invincibility of artificial intelligence is its creator is a man with his slower self-developing ability. Only he can stop and terminate the very existence of artificial intelligence units. That is why the control of natural intelligence over the functioning of artificial intelligence is vital, up to the possibility of its immediate shutdown in the event of a danger to the existence of man himself and all humankind.

An analysis of the latest global legal initiatives and solutions shows that in order to protect a person from the negative impact of artificial intelligence, legal control and responsibility should be established. It is needed for creators, manufacturers, owners, users and tenants of artificial intelligence units that damage people and property, as well as and for those individuals and organizations that cause illegal damage to artificial intelligence units.

The legal elements of a multi-level mechanism of responsibility and control over the development of AI are the following interconnected system:

1) technical control;

2) technological control;

3) standardization (sanitary, informational, technical, industry standards, etc.);

4) creation of harmonized or unified technical and technological regulations;

5) organization of a comprehensive "legal platform compliance" AI in the form of a multilevel "regulator of responsibility and control."

Good and possible evil emanating from artificial intelligence units must be under clear and strict legal control of a person, their actions must be combined with responsibility, accountability, and, in appropriate situations, immediate termination.

Therefore, humankind moving forward should adequately imagine the possible paths, rates and consequences of this movement and be able to stop in time.

Depersonalization of the personality takes place: we begin to understand the phone and the computer "embedded" in us better than the person sitting next to us. The time has come to save the economy, science, and the person himself from the AI danger.

In this, we can rely on the law that regulates the digital economy and is able to curb the riot of artificial intelligence generated by science and digital technologies. At the same time, it should not passively follow the latest technologies with a lag, but should predetermine and scientifically stimulate the achievements of science that are useful to a person and can protect him from possible dangers.

Hence, there is a need for synergistic integration interaction of three constituent elements of modern life: science, economics and law. This is possible through the formation of integrated information technology platforms armed with AI that ensure civilization balancing the development of human society. In particular, it, inevitably, must gradually provide broad international cross-border, regional and even global scientific, economic and, at the same time, legal regulation in the name of the survival of Mankind. In this, in particular, the United Nations can help by regulating AI in the implementation of its mission — through the implementation of the international idea of "good artificial intelligence," which would ensure international trust in artificial intelligence (Fournier-Tombs, 2021). It seems that the new platform law should be somewhat similar to integration law, which is built based on combining the mutual interests of the participants, enshrined in an international treaty, and then respected with the same degree of compulsion as the national law of the state (Kashkin, 2018).

Platform law is designed to adapt and harmoniously combine law with digital technologies of the present and future into a single consistent scientific and legal multidisciplinary complex and check its effectiveness in the economy. It should, by converting science and technology into law, timely modify old and find new legal principles of interaction between man, scientific technology and society and be able to adequately regulate all the variety of interrelated spheres of modern innovative technological areas: artificial intelligence and robotics, digital and information technologies, the Internet of things, etc.

Like the communitarian Monnet-Schumann method of the EU, platform law must:

1) determine the broadest possible socially defined goal of the legal "platform," areas of application and its functionality;

2) find the inalienable vital interests of states and peoples (consisting of individual citizens) enjoying the social benefits of "platforms", the goals of which they all share;

3) determine clearly enough stages of movement in the direction of the chosen goal so that at each stage of movement towards it, the states

and their citizens clearly see the positive socially significant results of this movement;

4) create an appropriate institutional and organizational system (institutions and bodies), to which the states would be ready to transfer their previously sovereign powers to manage public relations in strictly defined civilizational progressive spheres of life, taking into account, however, the latest trends in the world development of Mankind in the interests of Man.

At the same time, such a system of platform law institutions should consist of a single set of elements of separation, balance and interaction of the authorities and, at the same time, be provided with reliable democratic and authoritative control bodies capable of restraining both the excess of centripetal and centrifugal tendencies that are inevitable in the development of such relations.

Broad and effective legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technological complexes is very difficult to ensure within the narrow framework of one country. This kind of legislation, in order to become sufficiently effective, since it regulates phenomena of a practically regional or global scale with worldwide consequences, must acquire an extraterritorial character, go out to the international, regional, intercontinental and even global levels (Fournier-Tombs, 2021). As such legislation accumulates, the number and quality of acts grows, and their necessity is fundamentally recognized and implemented in practice, their codification may also gradually take place.

For different spheres of legal regulation of public relations, various legal platform models can be formed that have their own characteristics. Gradually, more complex multidimensional complex platform models are being formed that combine platform business models, platform environmental models, platform technological models, etc., simultaneously combined with the corresponding platform legal models (tensors). Such super-platforms practically grow into ecosystems that have many common features and characteristics inherent in platforms. They are today the main and most promising area of development of the modern economy.

III. Search for Legal Mechanisms for Regulating Artificial Intelligence and Related Technologies

In what direction can the search for specific legal mechanisms for regulating artificial intelligence and related technologies go against the background of such dramatic changes in the economy and lifestyle of people?

First, it is necessary to develop moral and ethical criteria for the renewed law of our time. Initially, in human society, law arose largely based on morality and ethics, passed through the ideology of religions, politics, was honed by economics and relations between classes and groups of people. In the 21st century, digital and genetic technologies, integral to the pervasive artificial intelligence, began to intrude into this process with unprecedented activity. Now, in the context of a new social and digital revolution, which, more than any previous industrial, technological or scientific revolution, has its main object not only and not so much as production but as the essence of the person himself, the sovereignty and inviolability of the person given to him by nature, possessing ethical and moral characteristics.

Under the circumstances of this revolution, the renewal and formation of a new law, adequate to modern conditions of life, must again be carried out primarily based on morality and ethics,[1] which place a person and his personality as the main value that must be protected by law. These values represent the true social and human content of the individual and the corresponding humane element of the modern social and digital revolution. It is the integrity of the individual that should be protected by law in dramatically changing social relations. In this situation, people must ensure with the help of law that the digital sphere that the person invented serves the person, and not the person who serves digital sphere invented by him.

[1] Attention is drawn to this in clause 57 of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 490 "On the development of artificial intelligence in the Russian Federation" dated 10.10.2019 (together with the National strategy for the development of artificial intelligence for the period up to 2030). Journal of Representative Power (2019), 5–6(172–173), p. 18 (In Russ.).

At the same time, it is the platform organization and artificial intelligence that make it possible to comprehensively and systematically connect political, economic and ethical issues for the effective development and maintenance of relations between the individual and the state, as well as between states (Gorwa, Binns and Katzenbach, 2020). It includes resolving crises (Reis, Santo and Melão, 2020) and ensure global security (Gorwa, Binns and Katzenbach, 2020).

The first natural and indisputable human right, i.e. the right to life, presupposes both the natural and indisputable right and privilege of a person to possess the natural intelligence of a person. No previous economic, industrial, political and technical revolutions have tried to invade this holy-of-holy sphere — the intellect that belongs to man by his nature — the intellect of man, a sovereign and free individual. The current social-digital revolution sees the creation of artificial intelligence as its main ultimate goal, which is ready to invade natural intelligence, into the sovereign and unique personality of an individual. Therefore, such a revolution can have the most unpredictable effect for the fate of Mankind.

This main value should run like a red thread through all stages of legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies in the current era of the modern social and digital revolution. In the likely chain of steps towards legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies in the modern era, the following logical development scheme is possible: from self-regulation (through the logic of its convenience for participants in legal relations without violating their sovereign rights and vital interests) to soft law, when we observe a very logically visible movement from general words in the form of "protocols of intentions" to "road maps", as if giving a general strategic vision of development in different areas of legal regulation (in specific areas of social life) in the desired direction. Then, movement towards a clearer "Program of Action", concretizing main specific strategic directions (drawing particular mechanisms, resources and sub-goals). Soft law is the result of understanding the need for some concessions to the formerly sovereign rights of participants of relations and through strengthening the logic of accepting the benefits of such concessions, both by the participants in these relations and by the interested states

and their integration associations. An important condition in this case is the support of these actions by the workers of participating enterprises and population.

In modern conditions, a special role is acquired by the fact that the real meaning of "soft law" is the greater, the more logical and reasoned as it expresses the inalienable interests of the parties involved in integration relations. Again, we can see the communitarian principle of Monnet-Schumann in action. Possessing a high degree of persuasiveness, recognized and customary, "soft law" is sometimes accepted and in real life, acts almost like "hard," obligatory law. It has prospects in the future to grow into a full-fledged binding law.

An intermediate position may be occupied by a new concept of "hoft law" = hard and soft law together that recently appeared in the European Union. It allows for some issues to assume certain general obligations ("opt in"), and on others — to refuse them ("opt out"), as, for example, the UK within the EU during the period of membership in the Union. This is possible in relation to AI, rather, as a temporary measure necessary for the formation of a relatively homogeneous legal space and in search of consensus on more important and complex issues.

After that, it is logical to move to a serious, mutually satisfying complex and systemic interconnected harmonization of legal relations in the field of regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies. This is very similar to the processes of harmonization and unification of law used in the European Union and other integration organizations.

Therefore, from "hoft" law, it becomes completely justified to turn to the standard compulsory legal regulation at the supranational level (with the application of directives and regulations known to European Union law). With the strengthening of trust and growth of understanding of the inalienable mutual interests of countries and the satisfaction of the population with the progress of improving the legal regulation of artificial intelligence technologies, further movement is possible: from harmonization to a wider application of the method of unification of legislation in some particular areas and the territorial expansion of its application. In this regard, artificial intelligence systems will acquire their full-fledged role in law enforcement practice (Gorwa, Binns and Katzenbach, 2020).

In the legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies, mechanisms of responsibility and legal control over its development, including over the activities of the creators of artificial intelligence units, are of great importance. Technical and technological control, standardization and the creation of harmonized or unified technical regulations play in this process an important role. These seemingly purely technical elements of legal regulation in a digital society are acquiring more specific legal character and significance.

Analyzing the legal regulation of artificial intelligence technologies, it is possible for the legislator to turn to the model, memorable from our Soviet legal past, namely the Fundamentals of Legislation (in the field of artificial intelligence) — a familiar and rather effective form of model lawmaking. This form makes it possible to provide some freedom of compliance with the general rule when taking into account, usually less fundamental for its implementation, the national characteristics of the subjects of the federation, regions and states. This is very close to the practice of applying directives in European Union law.

The more creative and decisive application of the classic American concept of "implied powers" and revolutionary "judicial activism," which are often used by the judicial authorities of integration organizations, in particular, the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union.

These methods are closely related to the methods of reception, transformation and standardization, which are widely used in the integration process, and which are similar in their legal consequences.

In legal regulation, standards are of great importance. Thus, it is necessary to form special platform standards for the legal regulation of artificial intelligence, which, logically, should begin with the definition of the appropriate ethical and moral standards. Beyond moral and ethical standards in the digital age, technical and technological platform standards need to be considered. Standards can also be sanitary, informational, industry-specific, etc. They can form peculiar complexes of platform standards of various levels.

Within the framework of the national legal systems of individual states, sovereign (national) legal platform standards arise, and on the scale of integration organizations, already supranational legal platform

standards of integration organizations are being formed. This is a kind of "legal platform compliance." Since artificial intelligence is international in nature, it must inevitably be set by international legal platform standards related to AI. Such platform legal standards for regulating artificial intelligence may eventually become global.

A multilevel "regulator of responsibility and control" from top to bottom should be built into the internal mechanism of the legal platform model, which ultimately ensures the life of Mankind. (The idea is similar to the concept of the nuclear "Dead Hand".)

Let us consider, as a conditional comparison, five states of matter and five forms of law:

1) Gas-Air-Steam — custom as proto-law;

2) Liquid-Water — soft law;

3) Frozen gruel — water before turning into ice — "hoft" law = hard and soft law;

4) Solid, ice — hard — customary law;

5) Plasma — under special conditions of temperature and pressure, exhibiting almost all of the above-mentioned diverse characteristics.

It is plasma that conditionally resembles platform (multi-integration) law. This is the flexibility, variability and variety of forms and characteristics that are required of modern law in the context of the all-encompassing advance of digital technologies and AI. In the legal sense, "integration" is the creation of optimal mechanisms and algorithms for the legal regulation of social relations aimed at achieving improvement and self-development of society in its striving for a more holistic positive civilizational development (Kashkin, 2014).

EU law is based on the concept of "good governance" (Pokrovskiy, 2021, p. 22), and citizens of the Union, based on the Lisbon Treaty, have the right to good governance. It is viewed as one of the cornerstone mechanisms designed to improve the interaction of the authorities at the supranational level, represented by the system of institutions, bodies and agencies of the European Union among themselves, optimally building relationships with citizens, as well as successfully representing the Union in the international arena.

There is no consensus among foreign researchers about the essence of the concept of good governance. They in fact broadly complement

each other. Therefore, good governance is also seen as an example of sound Union policies, the stabilization and unification process, the European Neighborhood and Sustainable Development Policy (Börzel et al., 2008, pp. 11, 15–45); and as a factor of integrity and cohesion, including administrative, legal and ethical aspects (Addink, 2015, pp. 44–45); and even as "one of the three cornerstones of any modern state" (along with the rule of law and democracy).

This concept is developing regionally and internationally (Cuculoska, 2014, pp. 2–3), acquiring additional nuances and sometimes very different meanings. These are "good governance," "good administration", "new public administration," "smart government," which are gaining not only popularity, but also originality in different countries. It is very reminiscent of the principle of effectiveness recognized by some researchers of EU law.

Consequently, the concept of good governance today not only expresses the ideas of human rights, democratization and democracy, the rule of law, civil society, decentralized power sharing and prudent public administration but also contributes to ensuring the effectiveness and legitimacy of the EU's domestic and foreign policy implementation.

Good governance is an effective general ideologically colored concept that does not yet have a clear legal definition. However, the principles of good governance are fairly well developed in the doctrine and jurisprudence of the Union. The general concept of good governance is in practice shared by all EU member states and popular abroad. Good governance principles include transparency, adequacy, participation, efficiency, accountability and human rights (Addink, 2015, pp. 14–15).

There is no doubt that, being democratic, efficient and so popular, the concept of good governance should be used to legalize artificial intelligence and related technologies. It corresponds to the principles of humanism and human morality. Being flexible enough, it can successfully ensure the rule of law, justice, the ideals of a rule-of-law democratic state and human rights, adapting to the changing conditions of social relations in our digitalizing world.

The right to good governance has real potential to gradually turn into one of the principles recognized not only in different states, but also become a recognized principle of international law. Regarding whether

to consider the right to good governance as a principle of international law (such as, for example, the principle of respect for human rights and freedoms), a polemic is currently under way at the doctrinal level between European researchers (Addink, 2015, p. 288).

In the Russian Federation, for the accelerated introduction of artificial intelligence technologies, it is planned to use the so-called "regulatory sandboxes" as an experimental legal mechanism for regulating artificial intelligence and related technologies. These are special legal regimes for business, the creation of which is provided for by the draft law "On Experimental Legal Regimes in the Sphere of Digital Innovations"[2] prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development.

This mechanism provides for the testing of innovative products and services in the field of digital technologies. Within the framework of the "regulatory sandboxes" it is planned, there should be special legal regulation that excludes the application of a number of requirements to certain types of business. Such experimental sites will provide an opportunity to accelerate the introduction of innovations, including in the field of artificial intelligence.

To accelerate the implementation of technological reforms in the Russian Federation, it is also proposed to use the "regulatory guillotine" method, which was developed by Jacobs, Cordova and Partners. It is based on the successful experience of such integration associations and countries as the OECD, Sweden and South Korea. To date, more than 100 countries have already applied this legal instrument in their practice. Among them are Croatia, Great Britain, Mexico, Vietnam, Egypt, South Korea and others. The most successful implementation of the "regulatory guillotine" took place in Kazakhstan. By the way, it is curious to note, but Kazakhstan sometimes introduces certain legal novelties and tests them domestically, and then they are applied in the Russian Federation.

It is a method of implementing reforms to simplify the regulation of business processes. It is based on the revision of regulations, which have become too numerous and the supervision of which will be extremely

[2] Federal Law No 258-FZ dated July 31, 2020, "On Experimental Legal Regimes for Digital Innovation in the Russian Federation." Collection of Legislation of the Russian Federation (In Russ.).

time-consuming. Its essence is to simplify the norms that are justified by law, but hinder the accelerated development of one or another business that is useful for the country. We observe how economics and law obey the logic of progress and the models of business platforms and legal platforms, as well as ecosystems. They follow very similar rules, mutually borrowing features and legal practice from each other.

With the outbreak of the pandemic, the importance, effectiveness and indispensability of information technology in general, and artificial intelligence in particular, has increased throughout the world. This is a huge challenge for the development of the latest technologies, which, we hope, will lead not only to a great development of opportunities in this area, but will also contribute to the fight against the spread of this newest viral threat. The ideas of a wider application of various forms of "experimental law" aimed at accelerating the creation of artificial intelligence are gaining more and more popularity in the course of the implementation of the law "On conducting an experiment to establish special regulation in order to create the necessary conditions for the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in a constituent entity of the Russian Federation — the city of federal significance Moscow and amendments to Articles 6 and 10 of the Federal Law "On personal data"[3] which entered into force on July 1, 2020. However, the current epidemiological situation in the country and in the world poses new challenges, both in identifying new opportunities for the use of technologies, and in the formation of legal regulation of their implementation.

With the outbreak of the pandemic, the importance, effectiveness and indispensability of information technology in general, and artificial intelligence in particular, has increased throughout the world. This is a huge challenge for the development of the latest technologies, which, we hope, will lead not only to a great development of opportunities in

[3] Federal Law No 123-FZ dated April 24, 2020, "On conducting an experiment to establish special regulation in order to create the necessary conditions for the development and implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in the constituent entity of the Russian Federation — the city of federal significance Moscow and amending Articles 6 and 10 of the Federal Law 'On Personal Data'" (In Russ.).

this area, but will also contribute to the fight against the spread of this newest viral threat.

Another instrument of legal regulation of AI can be a "smart contract" built on digital technologies. This is a contract that is executed independently and is a special program written to the blockchain. It provides for the implementation of strictly defined algorithms of actions, the implementation of which is impossible to intrude. Therefore, this form of legal regulation of the latest technologies, including AI and R, can provide greater confidentiality of personal data, control of digital assets, automatic update of legal information, quality control of goods, facilitation of financial activities, etc.

The weak side of a smart contract is the uncertainty of its legal status, since it is closely related to the cryptocurrency, which has not yet been finally recognized as an official financial instrument, as well as the problems of its creation to regulate complex processes. Therefore, improving the legal regulation of smart contracts is another effective and promising modern mechanism for regulating AI and R.

IV. Conclusion

A wide range of measures of legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies follows from the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 490 dated October 10, 2019, "On the development of artificial intelligence in the Russian Federation" (together with the "National strategy for the development of artificial intelligence for the period up to 2030") and the National Program "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation."[4]

Legal regulation of artificial intelligence and related technologies through complex platform legal models, as well as in the long term and through ecosystems, can begin and be implemented within the legal systems of different or several states. However, in order to become

[4] The national program was adopted in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No 204 dated May 7, 2018, "On national goals and strategic objectives of the development of the Russian Federation for the period up to 2024" and approved on December 24, 2018 at a meeting of the Presidium of the Council under the President of Russia for Strategic Development and National projects.

as effective and large-scale as possible, it must receive international recognition and application. Accordingly, its development, distribution and action is possible through international law and most of all, as we see it, through the use of tools of integration law (the law of integration organizations), as well as through the most large-scale integration mechanism — the integration of integrations mechanism, which ultimately has a global focus. This is in line with the very nature of platform law and ecosystem law, which our country is striving to successfully apply in the very near future. Perhaps, the integration mechanisms can be launched first not in the widest possible areas of activity, but on the most important issues related to the prospects for the survival of man and Humanity in the competition with artificial intelligence in our digital era.

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