

multiple computers, useful for solving complex issues like blockchain. Big data involves large datasets for informed decision-making, while artificial intelligence enables systems to learn and make decisions for automation and data analysis. The Internet of Things connects devices for data exchange, leading to intelligent systems. Digital platforms foster interactions among market participants and innovative business models. Digital twins are virtual models for process optimization. Augmented and virtual reality create interactive applications. Additive manufacturing (3D printing) builds complex objects layer by layer, and robotics focuses on automated devices. Cognitive technologies simulate human thought.

Digital transformation impacts all economic sectors, with industries adopting intelligent sensors and cloud technologies; agriculture using automation; and retail enhancing e-commerce and personalization. The energy sector is moving to smart grids. Digital governments use technology for efficient public service access through unified portals and electronic identification. E-businesses have progressed to AI and blockchain-integrated systems. Electronic commerce covers B2B and B2C models, with key components like electronic data interchange and online marketplaces. Electronic payment systems facilitate transactions using bank cards and digital wallets.

Digital transformation tools create new business models based on data, artificial intelligence and network effects. They improve the customer experience, optimize business processes and open up new markets. However, there are challenges related to cybersecurity, the digital divide, and changes in the labor market. In conclusion, digital transformation is a key trend that requires a balanced approach to the challenges and risks associated with the introduction of new technologies.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Искусственный интеллект в судебной системе

The result of the development and improvement of computing machines is the appearance of foundations for the creation and training of artificial intelligence (AI).

The purpose of the research: to examine the socio-humanitarian aspects of the use of artificial intelligence in the judicial system.

The advantage of AI over humans is high work efficiency. AI does not need a salary, does not need to go on vacation or even have a rest. This is the essence of AI – to work permanently. The fact that AI does not require money allows us to recognize – it will be impossible to bribe it, that exclude corrupt component from judicial activity.

AI has a great memory. It cannot «forget» something unless that information is intentionally deleted. The more data and information AI has, the «smarter» it becomes.

All this advantages of AI allowed humanity to launch the process of introducing it into the judicial system. The first attempts of realization proceeded in China. It is believed that the use of judicial information systems based on artificial intelligence technologies and containing databases of judicial acts contributes to a unified interpretation of legislation by judges and prevents deviation from existing precedents. The importance of using new technologies in the Chinese judicial system lies not only in automating the work of courts, but also in ensuring uniformity of judicial practice.

In 2018, the Shanghai Intelligent Criminal Case Review System (System 206) has been developed and implemented.

The developers of the current version of «System 206» consistently emphasize that, at present, its role is secondary, and the decision in a case is made solely by a judge and not by artificial intelligence [1].

Here, the author also wishes to emphasize the socio-humanitarian aspects of this significant and highly responsible step for the judicial system.

1. The «Soul» of artificial intelligence

AI is simply a collection of algorithms and programs created by humans. Even if AI performs its tasks perfectly, there may still be a mistake in the algorithm or programming code created by a human at the development stage. The responsibility for this error will not lie with AI, but with humans.

2. Artificial Intelligence Consciousness

A person's consciousness is shaped throughout their life, through their interactions with others and the world around them. A person's consciousness determines who they are, how they position themselves in this world, and how they behave in society and the world as a whole. AI will never identify as a judge or understand the character of activity.

3. The legal personality of artificial intelligence

Isaac Asimov established three basic, mandatory rules of behavior for robots, known as the Three Laws of Robotics, to address the potential future application of intelligent machines. One of these rules states that a robot must not harm a human [2].

Establishing clear boundaries for AI's legal personality and developing a legal framework for its judicial use is essential to ensure responsibility for decisions and avoid tragic errors, as human life is invaluable.

So, the practical use of artificial intelligence is still in doubt and has pro et contra. The results of the research led us to ensure that artificial intelligence can be used as a tool for fast and high-quality processing of huge databases, but not as a real judge.

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TRANSITION TO THE DIGITAL ECONOMY: NEW BUSINESS MODELS AND STARTUPS

Переход к цифровой экономике: новые бизнес-модели и стартапы

The purpose of this article is to analyze the impact of the transition to the digital economy on business models and startups, identify key trends and successful examples, and consider the challenges and prospects faced by companies in the context of digital transformation.

In recent decades, the world has been undergoing significant changes caused by the rapid development of digital technologies. The transition to a digital economy has become one of the key factors defining the modern business environment. This process not only transforms traditional business models, but also creates new opportunities for start-ups that are able to adapt to rapidly changing market conditions.

The digital economy is a system of economic relations in which data and information become the main resources. Unlike the traditional economy, which focuses on physical goods and services, the digital economy emphasizes the use of technology to create, distribute and consume information. This allows companies to optimize their processes, improve customer service and offer innovative solutions.

The transition to a digital economy has led to the emergence of many new business models. One of the most notable is the «subscription» model, which allows users to access products and services for a fixed monthly fee. Examples of such companies include Spotify in the music industry and Netflix in the film industry. This model provides a stable stream of income and allows companies to better plan their financial resources. Another important model is the «platform economy», where companies create platforms to connect users and service providers. Examples of such platforms include Uber in the taxi industry and Airbnb in the rental industry. These companies do not own assets, but simply provide