Problems of Legal Regulation of the Use of Artificial Intelligence Technologies by the National Police of Ukraine

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■ **Abstract**. The introduction of modern information technologies, such as artificial intelligence, in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine simultaneously caused a number of legal problems regarding compliance with the rule of law during the use of such technologies, in particular, intelligent video surveillance systems, collection and analysis of information about personal life, etc. This necessitates the investigation of the current state of legal regulation of the use of artificial intelligence in police activities to identify and further eliminate gaps in legislation. The purpose of the study is: 1) to analyse laws and regulations on the establishment of information resources by the National Police of Ukraine, and information and analytical support for the activities of its divisions and territorial bodies; 2) to identify legal norms that are subject to additional regulation in connection with the use of AI technologies in police activities; 3) to develop proposals for laws and regulations to eliminate identified gaps in legislation. The methodological basis of the study is the following methods: comparative legal, legal modelling, system analysis, logical and legal, system and structural methods. Based on the findings, the main areas of using AI technologies in law enforcement activities of foreign countries and in Ukrainian practice were established, which later allowed determining and analysing the norms of current legislation for the regulation of the use of such technologies by the police. The authors of this study proposed appropriate changes to the current legislation, which should resolve the identified shortcomings, in particular, in terms of simplifying police access to video surveillance cameras and conducting information-retrieval work on the Internet

■ **Keywords**: law enforcement; security; offences; crime prevention; legislation; information technology

Introduction

Achievements in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) have attracted a lot of attention of researchers and opened up a wide range of useful opportunities for its use in various spheres of public relations. The introduction of AI technology is becoming an integral part of the development of socio-economic, technical, defence, legal, law enforcement, and other types of activities of national significance. In recent years, due to the development of human progress, many new information technologies have appeared in law enforcement activities, which function independently thanks to the use of AI. AI is becoming an area of strategic importance and a key driver of national development, as it can help implement a significant number of social issues, in particular in the law enforcement sphere [1]. The need for the use of AI technologies by the police is associated with the process of urbanisation, the concentration of crime in large cities, and its acquisition of more and more organised and professional forms.

Analysis of foreign and Ukrainian experience by law enforcement agencies revealed the effectiveness of the use of AI technologies in countering various forms of offences, in particular: in the field of road safety [2]; for the prevention, detection, and recording of committed offences [3; 4]; during the analysis of the criminal situation and forecasting the crime rate in a certain area [5] or in relation to a certain category of persons [6]; during the investigation of criminal proceedings, identification of persons, and the search for persons who have committed offences, hiding from pre-trial investigation bodies, the court of serving sentences, and missing persons [7; 8]; during expert examinations and expertise [9], and in other areas [10-12].

Thus, the use of PredPol AI software by the Los Angeles Police Department (USA) allowed preventing

twice as many crimes, which is more effective than the existing modern skills used by practical units. Detection of crimes after the use of this technology increases from 10% to 50%. As for certain types of offences, the use of predictive police activity reduces the level of robberies to 50%, and thefts combined with penetration into housing – to 70% [3]. The use of PredPol forecasting technologies and the Geolitica system in Kent (Great Britain) reduced street violence by 6% in just four months [3].

In the city of Vinnytsia, the situation centre of the Headquarters of the National Police in the Vinnytsia region and units of the Vinnytsia police are being introduced into the "Vezha" security project, which is based on the use of neural networks and AI for video stream analytics from more than 600 video surveillance cameras that work both on the streets and inside public institutions: in particular, in schools and "Transparent offices". At the same time, the system contains 15 video analytics modules that automatically recognise faces, license plates, and type of vehicle to track people by various parameters. About "13,000 offences were detected during the year, and the situation centre provided more than 400 videos at the request of the courts. As a result, out of about a UAH 1 million of losses that the situation centre found, 750 thousand have already been reimbursed to the budget. For the second year in a row, the patrol police department ranks first in Ukraine in identifying cars and drivers who fled the scene of an accident. The percentage of road accident participants found is 94%" [13].

Thus, agreeing with H.M. Shorokhova [14, p. 300] the study notes that based on the tasks and functions of the National Police of Ukraine, which are aimed at ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, countering crime, maintaining public security and order, this law enforcement agency, like no other, needs the constant introduction of modern information technologies, in particular, related to AI, to ensure high efficiency of its divisions and territorial bodies to prevent the commission of criminal and administrative offences, identify persons who commit such offences, and ensure their effective investigation.

Various problems of regulatory and legal support for the formation of information resources by the police, and issues of information and analytical support for the activities of divisions and territorial bodies of the National Police of Ukraine were covered by V.O. Bayov [15], K.L. Bugaychuk [16], S.M. Knyazev, S.S. Chernyavsky, M.L. Gribov [17], Ya.L.Kovalchuk [18], D.K. Kozar [19], O.V. Kostenko [20]. At the same time despite the fact that the above studies revealed the problems of the activities of the police of Ukraine in the information and analytical sphere and contained solutions to a number of problems of regulating the processes of informatisation of the activities of police bodies and their practical implementation, the issues

of regulatory support for the use of AI technologies by the police have been rather neglected.

As noted by O.V. Kostenko [20], the development of a competitive information environment using AI technologies is impossible without proper regulation, which requires the analysis of the regulatory framework for the use of AI technologies, in particular in law enforcement, primarily by units and territorial bodies of the National Police, which emphasises the relevance of this study.

The purpose of the study is to define problems of legal regulation of the use of AI technologies by the National Police of Ukraine. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to perform the following tasks: 1) analyse the legal norms regulating the development of information resources by the National Police of Ukraine, including information and analytical support for the activities of its territorial divisions to determine their ability to regulate the use of AI technologies by the police; 2) develop proposals for improving laws and regulations on the use of AI technologies by the police.

■ Materials and Methods

The methodological basis of the study was the specific methods of scientific knowledge, the key of which is comparative legal. The study also used the method of legal modelling and the logical method, system analysis, the content and purpose of which are disclosed in the paper.

The system analysis determined the main areas of application of AI technologies by law enforcement agencies of foreign countries and the police of Ukraine, which allowed formulating the content of norms that are subject to further analysis and regulation. The comparative legal method summarised the legal acts [21-32] regulating the development of information resources of the National Police of Ukraine, and the information and analytical support of the activities of its subdivisions and territorial bodies, and identified direct regulations that can ensure the use of AI technologies by the police. In addition, based on the tasks formulated above, the study applied legal modelling, which established the shortcomings of current legislation based on the correlation between the practice of using AI technologies by the police and the analysis of existing norms [22-24], and used the logical and legal method to formulate proposals to eliminate the identified contradictions. The use of the system and structural method helped define laws and regulations [20-31], which were necessary for a comprehensive investigation.

The normative basis of the study is the Constitution of Ukraine [21], laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" [23], "On Operative Investigation Activity" [23], the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine (hereinafter – CPC) [24] and other laws and regulations [25-32], on the use of information resources by

the National Police of Ukraine, as well as information and analytical support for its activities.

The empirical basis of the study consists of the developments of a number of Ukrainian [9; 12; 14-20; 33-34] and foreign legal experts[1; 4; 6; 7; 10; 35], materials of the practice of law enforcement agencies of foreign states and the police of Ukraine on the use of AI technologies to prevent the commission of criminal and administrative offences, identify the perpetrators of such offences, and effectively investigate them, and the problems encountered during such activities.

■ Results and Discussion

Content of the legal mechanism for police use of AI technologies
First, it is necessary to note that the fundamental legislative act that establishes the principles of the National Police of Ukraine is the Basic Law of the state – the Constitution of Ukraine [21]. M.V. Kovalev, S.S. Yesimov and Yu.R. Lozynsky [33, p. 169], specify that the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine are norms of direct action, respectively, any law, bylaw, or regulation must comply with the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine and not contradict them. The study agrees with B. Verheij and [1] and S. Greenstein [35], who noted that the preservation of the rule of law in the era of the spread of AI, is the main criterion of the rule of law, where only the basic principles of information legislation are consolidated, and any branch or institution of law, on which all other laws, decrees, resolutions, and other regulations are based, defining the basis for regulating a certain sphere of public relations, including the use of AI by the National Police of Ukraine. Part 2 of Article 19 [21] states that "state and local self-government bodies, their officials are obliged to act only on the basis, within the limits of their powers and in the manner provided for by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine".

The regulatory basis for the use of IT by the National Police of Ukraine, which, in particular, include AI technologies, for the purpose of preventing and countering offences, is a system of legislative acts that determine the permissibility, procedure, and conditions for using these technologies in law enforcement activities. This system can be divided into two categories:

– the first one contains legislative and other regulatory acts that establish general requirements for IT systems, which include, in particular, AI technologies, and regulate the circulation of information, in particular, in the National Police of Ukraine [25-31];

– the second one defines the grounds and areas of information support for the National Police of Ukraine, the establishment and use of information resources of various types, the use of information technologies, that is, AI technologies, in countering offences [22-24].

Regarding the first category of legislative acts, on

December 2, 2021, the Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1556-R approved the concept of development of artificial intelligence in Ukraine [31], due to which the definition of the concept of "artificial intelligence" at the legislative level will open access to the latest technologies in new areas, including in law enforcement. This concept defines the term "artificial intelligence" as "an organised set of information technologies, with the use of which it is possible to perform complex tasks by using a system of scientific research methods and algorithms for processing information obtained or independently created during work, as well as create and use own knowledge bases, decision-making models, algorithms for working with information, and determine ways to achieve the tasks set". However, the content of the above concept [31] does not define legal recommendations for the use of AI in the activities of the National Police of Ukraine. Therefore, the study suggests that it si necessary to focus on the analysis of legislative acts of the second category regarding their ability to regulate the use of AI technologies by the police at the present stage.

Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [22] provides police officers with a number of powers, some of them allow AI technologies to be used, in particular: "carries out preventive activities aimed at preventing the commission of offences (paragraph 1); identifies the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of criminal and administrative offences, takes measures within its competence to eliminate them (paragraph 2); takes measures to identify criminal and administrative offences; stops identified criminal and administrative offences (paragraph 3); takes measures aimed at eliminating threats to the life and health of individuals and public safety that have arisen as a result of committing a criminal or administrative offence (paragraph 4); searches for persons hiding from pre-trial investigation bodies, investigating judges, courts, evading the execution of criminal sentences, missing persons, and other persons in cases defined by law (paragraph 7); takes measures to ensure public safety and order in streets, squares, parks, squares, stadiums, train stations, airports, sea and river ports, and other public places (paragraph 10); regulates road traffic and monitors compliance with traffic rules by its participants and the legality of operation of vehicles on the road network (paragraph 11); protects objects of state property rights in cases and in accordance with the procedure established by law and other regulations, and also participates in the implementation of state protection (paragraph 19); performs contractual protection of individuals and objects of private and communal property rights (paragraph 20); identifies personal vehicles temporarily imported into the customs territory of Ukraine by citizens for more than 30 days and not registered in Ukraine within the time limits established by law (paragraph 29); takes measures to

detect illegal driving of vehicles in respect of which the restrictions established by the Customs Code of Ukraine [36] are violated, namely: the terms of their temporary import and/or movement in the customs transit regime are violated; vehicles are used for business purposes and/or income generation in Ukraine; vehicles are transferred to the possession, use, or disposal of persons who did not import them into the customs territory of Ukraine or did not place them in the customs transit regime, as well as measures to detect illegal disassembly of such vehicles (paragraph 30)". Thus, the above list indicates that there are sufficient grounds and areas of law enforcement activity in which AI technologies can be used by the National Police.

The next element to be analysed is the legally regulated ability to collect and process information using AI technologies and its tools. Thus, according to Part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [22], the police within the framework of information and analytical activities: forms databases (banks of data) included in the unified information system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine; uses databases (banks of data) of the Ministry of internal affairs of Ukraine and other state authorities; carries out information-search and information-analytical activities; carries out information interaction with other state authorities of Ukraine, law enforcement agencies of foreign states, and international organisations".

In addition, Article 27 of the above Law [22] provides for the possibility for the police to have "direct operational access to information and information resources of other state authorities with strict compliance with the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Personal Data" [30]. Information about access to the database (bank of data) should be recorded and stored in an automated data processing system, including information about the police officer who received access and the amount of data that was accessed. Each action of a police officer to obtain information from information resources provided for in Articles 26 and 27 of this Law is recorded in a special electronic archive, the maintenance of which is entrusted to the information technology service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. The electronic archive records the surnames, first name, patronymic, and the number of the special police badge, the type of information received, the register from which the information was obtained, the time of receiving the information, and other data necessary to identify the police officer who received information from the registers" [30].

Use of AI technologies in crime prevention

Analysis of the provisions of Articles 25 and 27 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [22] indicates

that they do not fully provide an opportunity to use AI tools for collecting and further processing information. In particular, these norms do not provide for the possibility of obtaining data from video cameras belonging to local self-government bodies, enterprises, organisations, institutions of non-state ownership, and from individuals with their consent.

Article 27 of this Law [22] does not specify or provide an interpretation of the term "operational access" to information and information resources of other state authorities, namely, how it is carried out.

Article 25 does not provide for the procedure for obtaining information from other legal entities that do not belong to the authorities, and from individuals. For example, the concept of "Safe City" [37] provides for the use of a set of software and hardware and organisational measures to ensure video protection and technical security, as well as to manage housing and communal services and other distributed objects in a single information space, using a single video surveillance system with decentralised user access control.

To ensure the performance of the functions of ensuring public safety and order, road safety, property protection, etc., the National Police of Ukraine provides for the use of hardware complexes of video surveillance systems that record what is happening in public places: stadiums, inside and outside public and/or private premises, transport highways, airports, train stations, etc.

However, in Ukraine, many hardware complexes of video surveillance systems are on the balance sheet of municipal bodies, associations of owners of residential and non-residential premises, municipal enterprises, etc. It is well known that local self-government bodies, as an organisationally independent element of the local self-government system and municipal enterprises do not belong to state authorities. As a result, access is complicated and the efficiency of analysis by law enforcement agencies of the information video stream that comes from the above-mentioned video surveillance cameras in real-time is lost, and this, in turn, negatively impacts the effectiveness of preventing and countering offences.

Nowadays, there are various algorithms for exchanging and accessing police information servers and video surveillance systems that do not belong to state authorities, as a rule, these are memoranda, various forms of agreements and contracts. In some cases, the procedure for police officers' access to video data is established by acts of local self-government bodies, while in others it is not regulated at all [34]. Therefore, legally defined access to video surveillance devices and information processing in the work of the National Police of Ukraine is of great importance in preventing and solving offences, as well as identifying the persons who committed them, etc.

Another area of legal regulation of the use of

AI technologies by the National Police is countering cyber threats. The fight against cybercrime requires high-tech tools, and it is AI that is ideally suited for solving such an extremely complex problem, since it is able to effectively detect, recognise threats, and respond effectively to them than conventional software approaches. At the same time, the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [22] practically does not contain provisions regulating the use of various software products, in particular AI technologies, to search for illegal information on the Internet.

Thus, paragraph 3) of Part 2 of Article 25 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [22] is proposed to be set out in the following wording:

"3) The police in the framework of information and analytical activities forms information databases, carries out information-retrieval and analytical activities, in particular on the Internet, and through online access to video surveillance cameras, information resources belonging to state authorities, and legal entities, regardless of their ownership forms, individuals, local self-government bodies (communities). Access to video surveillance cameras, information resources of legal entities that do not belong to state authorities, individuals, local self-government bodies (communities) is carried out only with their consent or in accordance with the procedure provided for by criminal procedure legislation".

Regulation of the use of AI technologies in countering criminal offences

Analysis of the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On Operative Investigation Activity" [23] reveals that it establishes the fundamental legal norms regulating the permissibility of conducting operative investigation activities, respect for human rights and freedoms, interaction with government bodies and the population, and the legislative regulation of all operative investigation activities, as a result of which the materials obtained in the process of its implementation have the value of data obtained in accordance with the procedure provided for by law.

Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine "On Operative Investigation Activity" [23] defines the grounds for conducting operative investigation activities, while Article 7 of this Law states that "units that carry out operative investigation activities are obliged, within the limits of their powers, in accordance with the laws that form the legal basis of operative investigation activities, to take the necessary operational search measures for the prevention, timely detection, and suppression of criminal offences and exposing the causes and conditions that contribute to the commission of criminal offences, to carry out prevention of offences. In the case of the identification of signs of a criminal offence, the operational unit that carries out investigation activities is obliged to immediately send the collected materials, which record the actual data on the

illegal acts of individuals and groups, to the appropriate pre-trial investigation body to start and carry out a pre-trial investigation in accordance with the procedure provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine" [23]. Thus, these norms can serve as grounds for the use of AI technologies by units of the National Police of Ukraine engaged in operative investigation activities.

In Article 8 of the above-mentioned Law [23], to obtain information, the legislator grants units engaged in operative investigation activities exclusive rights, which, in particular, in accordance with PP. 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 15, 18, 21 it is possible to use AI technologies, namely the right to: "collect information about the illegal activities of persons in respect of whom verification is being carried out; secretly identify and record traces of a serious or especially serious criminal offense; carry out audio, video monitoring of a person, removing information from electronic communication networks, electronic information networks in accordance with the provisions of articles 260, 263-265 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [24]; monitor a person, thing or place, as well as audio, video monitoring of a place in accordance with the provisions of articles 269, 270 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [24]; establish the location of a radio-electronic vehicle in accordance with the provisions of Article 268 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [24]; receive information from legal entities or individuals free of charge or for remuneration about criminal offenses that are being prepared or committed, and about a threat to the security of society and the state; create and apply automated information systems; directly conduct or initiate criminal analysis" [14, p. 302; 23].

At the same time, the use of AI technologies by the police allows circumventing the Law of Ukraine "On Operative Investigation Activity" [23] and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [24]. This phenomenon can be demonstrated in the following example: an AI programme, by analysing information, independently determines the places where a criminal offence is likely to be committed and begins to record such places in real-time. If certain actions are performed, the AI programme independently recognises by certain algorithms that the actions of certain persons contain signs of a criminal offence, and investigation using AI tools based on video surveillance. In the future, the AI programme begins monitoring the further actions of persons who leave the place of committing a criminal offence. At the same time, the AI takes measures to identify persons who may be involved in such an illegal act.

Thus, the process of detecting a criminal offence, collecting information about illegal activities of persons, recording traces of a serious or especially serious criminal offence, and monitoring a person, item,

or place using AI technologies can be carried out without practical intervention by employees of operational units and an investigator, which already contradicts the current legislation. Considering the use of AI technologies for countering criminal offences in their structure go beyond the current Law of Ukraine "On Operative Investigation Activity" [23] and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [24], it is proposed to regulate such activities of the National Police of Ukraine by a separate regulation.

As for the bylaws regulating the use of information technologies in the National Police of Ukraine, today the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated August 03, 2017 No. 676 approved the "regulation on the information and telecommunications system "information portal of the National Police of Ukraine", which defines the main tasks, purpose, subjects, and structure of the information and telecommunications system "information portal of the National Police of Ukraine", and the conditions of its operation" [32]. Analysis of this provision shows that it does not contain norms that would fully regulate the use of AI technologies by the National Police of Ukraine, in particular: general standards or rules for the use of AI technologies, ways to implement decisions made using AI technologies, preventing violations of fundamental human rights related to the use of AI technologies in the work of law enforcement agencies. Along with this, it is necessary to develop new or make changes to existing regulations [32] on the use of AI technologies in the process of:

– introduction of geoinformation systems for spatial placement of objects using maps or plans, the possibility of using information and telecommunications systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine for the purpose of analytics and criminal analysis of offences;

– creation of specialised information intelligence systems for operational search purposes to ensure the conduct of operative investigation activities and secret investigative (search) actions in public telecommunications networks;

– implementation of intelligent video surveillance systems for the purpose of recognising and classifying video surveillance objects and tracking their path of movement;

– use of certain types of vehicles, including those moving on or under the surface of the water, unmanned aircraft, etc.;

– protection of objects of various forms of ownership;

– establishment of the location of persons hiding from pre-trial investigation bodies, investigating judges, courts, evading the execution of criminal sentences, missing persons, and other persons in cases defined by law;

– determination of the legal status of AI technologies in the criminal procedure legislation of Ukraine, including during forensic examinations and research, in particular, during the investigation of criminal offences committed using AI technologies.

In addition, it requires the adoption of departmental regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and the National Police of Ukraine, which would:

– define general standards (rules and restrictions) for the use of AI technologies in the National Police of Ukraine;

– the procedure for using tools for obtaining information by divisions and territorial bodies of the National Police when using AI technologies, primarily during the use of video cameras capable of recognising faces that do not belong to state authorities;

– methods of implementation by a police officer or other authorised person of a division or territorial body of the National Police of Ukraine of decisions taken by AI systems;

– neutralise risks of violation of fundamental human rights associated with the use of AI technologies in the work of the National Police of Ukraine.

■ Conclusions

Analysis of usage practice materials of AI technologies by law enforcement agencies of foreign countries and in Ukrainian practice provided an opportunity to formulate areas of possible application of AI technologies in Ukraine, in particular: road safety; prevention, detection, and recording of committed offences; during the analysis of the criminal situation and forecasting the level of crime in a certain area or in relation to a certain category of persons; during the investigation of criminal proceedings, identification of persons, and the search for persons who have committed offences, are hiding from the pre-trial investigation bodies, the court of serving sentences and missing persons; during expert research and examinations, and in other areas.

Having analysed the current state of legal regulation of the development of information resources by the National Police of Ukraine, including information and analytical support for the activities of its divisions and territorial units, it is concluded that the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" do not exhaustively provide for the possibility of effectively regulating the use of AI technologies by the police, in particular, there are no provisions on the use of various software products, in particular AI technologies, to search for illegal information on the Internet.

In addition, the analysis of the norms of the law of Ukraine "On Operative Investigation Activity" and the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine in terms of the possibilities of using AI technologies by the police showed that the process of detecting a criminal offence, collecting information about illegal activities of persons, recording traces of a serious or especially

serious criminal offence, monitoring a person, item, or place using AI technologies can be carried out without practical intervention by employees of operational units and an investigator, which already contradicts the current legislation. This requires the development of common standards and rules for the use of AI technologies by the police, and ways to implement solutions that are made thanks to such technologies, to prevent violations of fundamental human rights in the work of law enforcement agencies.

Areas of legal regulation of the use of AI by the National Police of Ukraine are proposed, in particular, by adopting separate regulations.

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Проблеми нормативно-правового регулювання використання технологій штучного інтелекту Національною поліцією України

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■ **Анотація**. Упровадження сучасних інформаційних технологій, таких як штучний інтелект, у діяльність Національної поліції України зумовило виникнення низки правових проблем щодо дотримання законності під час використання таких технологій (інтелектуальні системи відеоспостереження, збір та аналіз відомостей про особисте життя особи тощо). Вказане обумовлює необхідність проведення наукових досліджень сучасного стану нормативно-правового регулювання використання штучного інтелекту в діяльності поліції з метою виявлення та подальшого усунення прогалин у законодавстві. Метою статті є: 1) здійснення аналізу нормативно-правових актів, які регламентують формування інформаційних ресурсів Національною поліцією України, а також інформаційно-аналітичне забезпечення діяльності її підрозділів і територіальних органів; 2) виявлення правових норм, які підлягають додатковому врегулюванню у зв'язку з використанням технологій штучного інтелекту в діяльності поліції; 3) вироблення пропозицій до нормативно-правових актів для усунення виявлених прогалин у законодавстві. Методологічною основою дослідження стали такі методи: порівняльно-правовий, правового моделювання, системного аналізу, логіко-юридичний і системно-структурний. За результатами дослідження встановлено основні напрями використання технологій штучного інтелекту в правоохоронній діяльності іноземних країн та в українській практиці, що дало змогу визначити і проаналізувати норми чинного законодавства стосовно врегулювання використання вказаних технологій поліцією. Запропоновано відповідні зміни та доповнення до чинного законодавства, що мають усунути виявлені недоліки, зокрема в частині спрощення доступу поліції до камер відеоспостереження та проведення інформаційно-пошукової роботи в мережі Інтернет

■ **Ключові слова**: правоохоронна діяльність; безпека; правопорушення; запобігання злочинності; законодавство; ІТ-технології