# A COURSE SYLLABUS – DOCTORAL SCHOOL

## REGARDING THE QUALIFICATION CYCLE FROM 2022 TO 2026

| GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT COURSE | |
|---|---|
| Course title | **Artificial Intelligence and its Legal Aspects** |
| Name of the unit running the course | **Doctoral School at the University of Rzeszów** |
| Type of course *(obligatory, optional)* | optional |
| Year and semester of studies | III/semester V |
| Discipline | law |
| Language of Course | english |
| Name of Course coordinator | Prof. Dr. Mehmet Alpertunga Avci |
| Name of Course lecturer | Prof. Dr. Mehmet Alpertunga Avci |
| Prerequisites | ——————————— |

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF COURSE**

**(100-200 words)**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a complex subject with both technical and social aspects. The technical side deals with creating and developing AI, while the social aspect concerns its impact on people's lives. Although AI has benefits, it also poses potential risks and threats that should not be ignored. As AI continues to learn and imitate human nature and actions, there are questions about its legal responsibility. These include "who is responsible for AI - the developer, the user, or itself," and "whether AI can have a legal personality." While the answers to these questions are not yet clear, it is generally agreed that those who develop or use AI will be held responsible for any legal violations. This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of AI's underlying infrastructure and working principles with its legal aspects. Students will learn about the main concepts that power AI, from algorithms to automated reasoning, and how they interact with the legal framework. Students can approach this evolving field with knowledge by understanding how AI works and its impact on the legal system.

**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES AND METHODS OF EVALUATING LEARNING OUTCOMES**

| Learning outcome | The description of the learning outcome defined for the course | Relation to the degree programme outcomes (symbol) | Learning Format (Lectures, classes,...) | Method of assessment of learning outcomes (e.g. test, oral exam, written exam, project,...) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Knowledge (no.)** | **(Knows and understands)** | | | |
| 1 | Is familiar with the general issues relating to artificial intelligence and related legal aspects | P8S_WG1 | classes | Written work |
| 2 | Is familiar with general concepts relating to the subject of artificial intelligence | P8S_WG2 | classes | Written work |
| 3 | Is familiar with scientific research methodology | P8S_WG3 | classes | Written work |
| 4 | Is familiar with the global dilemmas of artificial intelligence | P8S_WK1 | classes | Written work |
| **Skills (no.)** | **(Able to)** | | | |
| 1 | Able to define the purpose of the research, formulate hypotheses and make inferences from the research | P8S_UW1 | classes | Written work |
| 2 | Able to use scientific literature to solve a research problem | P8S_UW2 | classes | Written work |
| 3 | Able to use critically analyse and evaluate research results | P8S_UW3 | classes | Written work |
| 4 | Able to use a modern language to the extent necessary to participate in scientific research | P8S_UK6 | classes | Written work |
| **Social competence** | (Ready to) | | | |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(no.)** | | | | |
| **1** | Is ready to recognise public ownership of the results of scientific activities | P8S_KK1 | classes | Written work |

**LEARNING FORMAT – NUMBER OF HOURS**

| Semester (no.) | Lectures | Seminars | Lab classes/workshop | Internships | others | ECTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| V | —— | —— | 15 | —— | —— | 2 |

**METHODS OF INSTRUCTION**

workshop, classes, discussion, presentations

**COURSE CONTENT**

- A host of technologies that are associated with AI
- Related questions on the interaction between AI and legality
- AI and law-making
- Legal Personhood of AI
- AI and responsibility
- AI democracy and human rights
- Regulations for AI with some country practices.
- Regulating AI within the rule of law: emerging challenges and opportunities.
- AI and the future of the legal professions

**COURSE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA**

5.0=detailed responses of at least 1 page, three or more examples of concepts;
4.5=all of the above, less than three examples;
4.0=detailed responses of half to one page, one example per concept;
3.5=responses of half to one page with one or fewer examples of concepts;
3.0=responses of half to one page with no examples or development of concepts;
2.0=responses with no discussion of key concepts and no examples from the course content.

**TOTAL PhD STUDENT WORKLOAD REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOMES – NUMBER OF HOURS AND ECTS CREDITS**

| Activity | Number of hours |
|---|---|
| Scheduled course contact hours | 15 |
| Other contact hours involving the teacher (consultation hours, examinations) | 0 |

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|---|---|
| Non-contact hours – student`s own work (preparation for classes or examinations, project, etc.) | 20 |
| **Total number of hours** | **35** |
| **Total number of ECTS credits** | 2 |

**INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS**

Compulsory literature:


Boer, A. (2009). *Legal Theory, Sources of Law and the Semantic Web*. Amsterdam: IOS Press.

Chesterman, S. (2020). "Artificial Intelligence and the Limits of Legal Personality". *International & Comparative Law Quarterly - ICLQ*. Vol. 69. pp. 819-844.

Drahmann, A & Meuwese, A. (2022). AI and Lawmaking: An Overview. In. *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (Eds. Custers, B. & Fosch-Villaronga, E.). Springer. pp. 433-450.

Fincan, M. (2023). *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Issues: A Review of AI-based Legal Impasses in Terms of Criminal Law*. Berlin: Duncker & Humbolt GMBH.

Häuselmann, A. (2022). "Disciplines of AI: An Overview of Approaches and Techniques". In. *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (Eds. Custers, B. & Fosch-Villaronga, E.). Springer. pp. 43-72.

Hildebrandt, M. (). "The Artificial Intelligence of European Union Law". *German Law Journal*. Vol. 21. pp. 74-79.

Legg, M. & Bell, M. (2020). *Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession*. Oxford: Hart Pub.

Mahler, T. (2022). Regulating Artificial General Intelligence (2022). In. *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (Eds. Custers, B. & Fosch-Villaronga, E.). Springer. pp. 521-540.

Nikolinakos, N.T. (2023). *EU Policy and Lega Framework for Artificial Intelligence, Robotics and Related Technologies-The AI Act*. Springer.

Rissland, E.L. (1988). "Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning A Discussion of the Field & Gardner's Book". *AI Magazine*. Vol. 9/3. pp. 45-55.

Rissland, E.L. (1990). "Artificial Intelligence and Law: Steping Stones to a Model of Legal Reasoning". *Yale Law Journal*. Vol. 99. No. 8. pp. 1957-1981.

Rissland, E.L, Ashley, K.D. & Loui, R.P. (2003). "AI and Law: A Fruitful Synergy". *Artificial Intelligence Journal*. Vol. 150. Issue 1-2. pp. 1-15.

Sartor, G. (2020). "Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights: Between Law and Ethics". *Maastricht Journal of European and Comparative Law.* Vol. 27/6. pp. 705-719.

Siles, E.Z. (2021). "AI, on the Law of the Elephant: Toward Understanding Artificial Intelligence". *Buffalo Law Review*. Vol. 69/5. Pp. 1389-1469.

Surden, H. (2019). "Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview". *Georgia State University Law Review*. Vol. 35, Issue: 4. pp. 1305-1337.

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| | Verheij, B. (2022). The Study of Artificial Intelligence as Law. In. *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (Eds. Custers, B. & Fosch-Villaronga, E.). Springer. pp. 477-502.<br><br>Zekos, G.I. (2022). *Political, Economic and Legal Effects of Artificial Intelligence: Governance, Digital Economy and Society*. Cham: Springer. |
| Complementary literature: | ———————— |