

## **Abstract**

### **Selected legal aspects of Artificial Intelligence**

In recent years, Artificial Intelligence has become a widely discussed topic. The main goal of this thesis is therefore to draw attention to some risks that arise from the use of Artificial Intelligence. This thesis deals mainly with three legal aspects of Artificial Intelligence. These aspects are privacy, personal data protection and discrimination.

Chapter one is conceived as a general introduction which aims to present the term Artificial Intelligence along with various approaches to it. The relation between Artificial Intelligence and copyright law is mentioned in this chapter and a special attention is paid also to machine learning and neural networks.

The second chapter summarizes the relevant legal sources in which the right to protection of personality, privacy and personal data is enshrined. The following chapter focuses on privacy protection. The risks associated with the use of drones are mentioned here. One subchapter describes in more detail the situation in the People's Republic of China, which uses Artificial Intelligence to track its citizens.

Given the fact that Artificial Intelligence processes large amounts of data including personal data, it is necessary to ensure that the data is properly protected and not misused. Chapter four deals with this issue. The relevant legal source in the field of personal data protection is the GDPR. The GDPR regulates profiling (automated processing of personal data consisting of the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person) and in Article 22 also the prohibition of automated individual decision-making. As a result of automated decision-making, inconspicuous discrimination may occur. The reason for a discriminatory decision is for example the fact that the Artificial Intelligence learns from biased data. The fifth chapter focuses mainly on discrimination caused by algorithmic decision making.

The final part is devoted to current issues related to the legal regulation of Artificial Intelligence. The advantages and disadvantages of introducing a special status of "electronic person" are presented, as well as the goals and priorities set by the European Union and the Czech Republic.