

## CONFERENCE REVIEW

### VI Siberian Legal Forum: Law in the Era of Artificial Intelligence

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**Abstract.** On October 17–19, 2024, the Institute of State and Law, University of Tyumen, organized the VI Siberian Legal Forum on the topic “Law in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Modern Tasks.” Since its inception in 2014, the Forum has evolved into a creative platform, bringing together experts from all fields of Russian law, including practicing lawyers and representatives of state and municipal authorities. The three-day Forum featured a variety of formats, such as a plenary session, panel discussions, round tables, foresight session, legal disputes, presentations, open lectures by leading scientists, book presentations, as well as a cultural program.

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## Introduction

The Siberian Legal Forum was founded by the University of Tyumen in 2014 and takes place every two years. The 6<sup>th</sup> International Siberian Legal Forum was held over the course of three days from October 17 to 19, 2024. The main theme of this forum was “Law in the Era of Artificial Intelligence: Challenges and Modern Tasks.” The Institute of State and Law, University of Tyumen, was the main host. The Forum’s mission is to be a venue for discussion of current challenges and trends in the developments of law, experience exchange, and establishing long-term contacts with researchers and legal practitioners from both Russia and abroad. More than 500 participants from scientific, educational, and governmental organizations attended the event from all over Russia and other countries.

A special feature of the event was its extensive program, which included a conceptual plenary report on the first day of the forum and a concluding plenary session on the second day. The Forum’s proceedings took place over two days, with eighteen sessions dedicated to various branches of law and areas of legal regulation in the context of the application of artificial intelligence technologies.

The program featured keynote panel discussions embracing:

- AI in Civil Turnover: Trends, Risks, Prospects;
- Protection of Labor Rights in the Context of Neural Network Technologies;
- Digitalization and Criminal Law;
- Legal Responsibility within Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Technologies;

- Legal Basis for the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Actions of the Customs and the Authorities;
- Ensuring the Constitutional Rights of Citizens within Digitalization;
- Methodological, Historical, and Legal Aspects of Legal Values Study in Information Society;
- Law as an Intellectual Value at the Crossroads of Technological Singularity and Transhumanism: Problems, Prospects, Opportunities;
- AI Compliance: Legal Regulations for Tech Companies;
- Artificial Intelligence and Robotization of the Human Body: Biotechnological, and Legal Frameworks;
- The Human Body in the Biotechnologicalization of Law and the Application of Artificial Intelligence Technologies;
- AI in Legal Education;
- Mediation and Artificial Intelligence: Human-Centered Decision-Making;
- The Changing World Order: BRICS Legal and Digital Solutions;
- The Financial System of the Modern State: Expanding Digitalization and Application of Artificial Intelligence.

The Forum also included IT solutions for education were also presented at the forum. Several professors from the University of Tyumen shared their experience with the VR simulator “Forensics” in the educational activities of the University.

During open lectures, leading scientists discussed such issues as international law in the era of artificial intelligence (Vladislav Tolstykh from the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences), biosocial causes and conditions in criminological violensology (Alexey Tyumenev from the Academy of Law and Management of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia), and the role of artificial intelligence in corporate social responsibility (Arti Aneja from the Faculty of Law of the University of Delhi in India).

This review aims to provide a summary of some of the key panels that were presented at the VI Siberian Forum. To that end, the article is divided into seven parts that highlight the main topics covered in the reports and presentations.

## **1. Summary of the Plenary Session**

As mentioned earlier, a special feature of the Forum was its extensive program that included a conceptual plenary report on the first day and a concluding plenary session on the second day.

The Forum kicked off with a cordial welcome from Olga Zagvyazinskaya, Vice-Rector of the University of Tyumen and proceeded with a welcome speech by Svetlana Ivanova, Chairman of the Tyumen City Duma, Gennady Chebotarev, Scientific Director of the Institute of State and Law, University of Tyumen and Dr. Arti Aneja, Senior Assistant Professor, Campus Law Center, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi (India).

The plenary report that followed was presented by Aleksey Minbaleev, Head of the Information Law Department at O.E. Kutafin University. He spoke on the topic “Legal Regulation of Artificial Intelligence: From Current Problems to Conceptual Solutions.” The professor analyzed the legal nature of artificial intelligence and mentioned that by its legal nature, from the point of view of information law, artificial intelligence is a complex information object, that is to say, it is a special object of information legal relations, assuming functioning as a set of other information objects. The legal regime of a complex information object involves the simultaneous use of at least two information objects, as well as the use of established legal requirements for the relevant objects. Additionally, artificial intelligence can be considered as a complex object of intellectual property.

The plenary session on the second day was moderated by Sergey Zenin, Director of the Institute of State and Law and Vice-Rector of the University of Tyumen. Topics discussed included such current issues as “AI law and its place in the Russian legal system” (Tatyana Polyakova, Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences) and “advanced fundamental models of artificial intelligence” (Dmitry Kuteinikov, University of Tyumen). Among the distinguished foreign guests were Nitesh Kumar Upadhyay, Associate Professor of the School of Law of Symbiosis International University (India), who presented a report on “artificial intelligence and human rights,” as well as Daniel Brantes Ferreira, founder of the DBFLaw (Brazil), who spoke about “the use of artificial intelligence in arbitration.”

## **2. Summary of the Panel Discussion “Digitalization and Criminal Law”**

One of the sessions on the first day of the Forum was the panel discussion “Digitalization and Criminal Law.” The panel discussion took place within two parallel sessions, one focused on criminal law and criminology, and the other on criminal procedure and forensics.

The moderator of the criminal law and criminological section was Viktor Morozov, PhD, Honored Lawyer of Russia, Professor of the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines of the Institute of State and Law of the University of Tyumen.

The moderator of the criminal procedure and forensic session was Evgeny Smakhtin, JD, Professor of the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines of the Institute of State and Law of the University of Tyumen. The expert at this session was Lyashchev Dmitry Vladimirovich, PhD, Deputy Head of the Investigative Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia for the Tyumen Region.

More than twenty reports were heard during the panel discussion. For example, Andrey Vladimirovich Mayorov, JD, Head of the Prosecutor’s Supervision and Organization of Law Enforcement Activity Department at the Chelyabinsk State University, raised questions about the digital personality in terms of its victimization factors. Continuing on this theme, Dmitry Vadimovich Bakharev, JD, Professor of

the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines at the University of Tyumen, spoke about the problems associated with trajectories of criminological development and preventive science.

Issues of criminal-legal regulation, trends, and prospects for the development of criminal legislation in the Russian Federation in the context of mass digitalization were revealed by Roman Nikolaevich Borovskikh, JD, representing Novosibirsk National Research State University. At the conference, Vasily Vasilyevich Baburin, JD from the Omsk Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, focused on problems that might potentially arise in implementing measures to prevent crimes in the context of mass digitalization.

Elena Georgieva Bykova, an associate professor at the Department of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Criminal Procedure at the Yekaterinburg branch of the Moscow Academy of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation named after A.Ya. Sukharev, analyzed the problems associated with the qualification under such an article of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation as illegal banking activities" particularly in terms of transactions involving digital currencies.

Cybercrimes are another current major problem that can also be committed in complicity. During her presentation, Aliya Makhmutovna Akhatova, a lecturer at the Department of Criminal Law and Criminology at the Institute of Law, Social Management, and Security at the Udmurt State University, presented a number of problematic aspects related to the use of electronic or information and telecommunication networks, including the Internet, when committing such crimes.

At the end of the first section of the panel discussion, Alexander Valerievich Walter, senior lecturer at the Department of Organization for Crime Investigation and Forensics at the Tyumen Institute for Advanced Training of Personnel of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, revealed the possibility of using artificial intelligence in criminal-legal assessments of tax crimes.

The second section discussed, in particular, the following topics: the copying of electronic information (Sergey Vasilyevich Zuev); the use of the results of facial recognition technology for operational research activities (ORD) in modern criminal proceedings (Abdulkarim Fahil Abdulbasit); the legal responsibility of using artificial intelligence in criminal proceedings (Vladimir Borisovich Stukalin); the challenges of implementing procedural principles in the context of the expanded use of digital technology in criminal proceedings (Mubariz Mustafaev); the potential benefits and risks of using artificial intelligence in criminal proceedings (Igor Igorevich Kartashov); evidentiary value of facial recognition technology results (Anna Yuryevna Churikova); electronic criminal cases (Olga Sergeevna Kaigorodova); the use of online sources to obtain personal information in criminal proceedings (Andrey Ivanovich Turshin); the relationship between the categories of "criminal procedural form" and "artificial intelligence" (Anastasia Olegovna Sinekevich); the advantages of digital criminal procedural forms (Yaroslav Vladimirovich Tuchkov); and other such relevant topics.

On the whole, the panelists noted that the digitalization of criminal proceedings is inevitable, as is the emergence of electronic criminal cases and artificial intelligence in criminal proceedings.

### **3. Summary of the Round Table “Artificial Intelligence in Civil Turnover: Trends, Risks, Prospects”**

The round table discussion on “Artificial Intelligence in Civil Turnover: Trends, Risks, Prospects” attracted the attention of a large number of representatives of the legal community.

The moderator was Sergey Solomin, JD, a professor of the Department of Civil Law Disciplines at the University of Tyumen. In his welcome speech, S.K. Solomin posed a number of questions for the participants to answer, in particular: is artificial intelligence a problem of civilistic science from the point of view of the qualification of those “new” life situations in which artificial intelligence manifests itself, or are we talking about artificial intelligence as a new technology, the use of which fits into traditional, established legal structures in civilistic science?

Olga Viktorovna Kolesnichenko from Ryazan gave the first report on the topic “Implantable Cyber-Physical Systems and their Impact on the Legal Capacity of a Participant in Civil Transactions.”

The next highlight was the thematic area of the use of artificial intelligence in economic turnover. It was deliberated in the report “Compulsory Share Buyback via Smart Contract: Innovations in Protecting Minority Shareholders’ Rights” by Tatyana Borisovna Semenukha (Sevastopol) and in the report “The Use of Narcotics among Seafarers: Detections by A.I. and Law Implications” by Antonio Lawand (Brazilia).

A number of issues related to the use of artificial intelligence in the field of intellectual property were demonstrated in the report “Artificial Intelligence as a Form of Protection of Civil Rights when Working with Visual Images” by Alexander Vasilyevich Tyulin (Moscow) and in the report “Features of Legal Regulation of the Results of Intellectual Activity Created by Artificial Intelligence” by Kirill Sergeevich Artamkin (Izhevsk).

Great interest was aroused by such reports as “Prospects for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Notarial Activities” by Olga Igorevna Bosyk (Surgut) and “Collector Robots: Features of Legal Regulation” by Svetlana Viktorovna Zimneva (Tyumen).

During the scientific discussion, the participants of the round table were unanimous in the opinion that artificial intelligence, being the result of intellectual activity, cannot be endowed with legal capacity.

#### **4. Summary of the Panel Discussion “Legal Basis for the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Actions of the Customs and the Authorities”**

Organized by the Customs Department of the Institute of State and Law, the panel discussion “Legal Basis for the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Actions of the Customs and the Authorities” was moderated by Tatyana Viktorovna Luzina, PhD, Associate Professor, Head of the Customs Department, University of Tyumen.

The key speakers were Vladimir Aleksandrovich Zybko, Head of the Tyumen Customs and Major General of the Customs Service and Olga Yuryevna Bakaeva, JD, Professor of the Department of Financial, Banking, and Customs Law named after Professor Nina Ivanovna Khimicheva, Saratov State Law Academy. The speakers discussed theoretical and practical issues of using artificial intelligence in the activities of customs authorities. The report by V.A. Zybko was devoted to the application of modern information technologies and artificial intelligence in the activities of customs authorities. The speaker described a model of an intelligent checkpoint with automatic X-ray and weight and size control.

The report by O.Yu. Bakaeva focused on the prospects for using such technologies as computer vision, natural language processing, and intelligent decision support systems. The speaker also outlined the main problems of using artificial intelligence in the customs sphere.

The panelists noted that priority issues include the expert assessment of artificial intelligence competencies and control by developers and customs officials, as well as the adaptation of legal frameworks.

#### **5. Summary of the Panel Discussion “Protection of Labor Rights in the Context of Neural Network Technologies”**

The panel discussion “Protection of Labor Rights in the Context of Neural Network Technologies” brought together more than thirty scientists, judges, and practitioners from across the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Larisa Zaitseva, JD, Head of the Department of Civil Law Disciplines at the University of Tyumen served as the moderator.

Maria Alexandrovna Drachuk, PhD, Head of the Department of Labor and Social Law at Omsk State University named after F.M. Dostoevsky, presented some comments on the legal mechanisms for adapting the labor market to neural network technologies. One of the key speakers, Sergei Yuryevich Chucha, JD, head of the interdisciplinary Center for Legal Research in the Field of Labor Law and Social Security Law of the Institute of State and Law, Russian Academy of Science, covered the procedural and substantive aspects of using neural network technologies to protect labor and social rights.

The discussion was continued by Irina Viktorovna Alenina (Omsk). She proved the need for transforming the principles of labor law in the context of post-industrial transition. Galina Semenovna Skachkova, JD, a professor of the Department of Civil Law and Procedure at the Law Institute (St. Petersburg) presented a report on "Labor Rights and Modernity," in which she gave examples of the modern regulatory framework for the issues discussed.

The panel concluded with a discussion of the report "Artificial Intelligence in Labor Relations in the Context of Legal Technology" by Oksana Aleksandrovna Kursova, PhD, associate professor of the Department of Civil Law Disciplines, University of Tyumen.

The panelists discussed present-day trending issues of labor law transformation in light of the introduction of new neural network technologies into employment relations, personnel assessment, and control over employees in order to ensure labor discipline and safe work processes.

## **6. Summary of the Round Table "Legal Responsibility within Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Technologies"**

The round table "Legal Responsibility within the Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Technologies" was organized under the support of the Russian Science Foundation, Project No. 24-28-01112, <https://rscf.ru/project/24-28-01112/>.

Liliya Ivanova, PhD, Associate Professor of the Department of Criminal Law Disciplines, University of Tyumen, participated as moderator.

More than forty researchers from such Russian cities as Moscow, St. Petersburg, Yekaterinburg, Volgograd, Omsk, Stavropol, Tyumen, Chelyabinsk, Voronezh, Saratov, Sevastopol, and Khabarovsk took part in the round table discussion. The participants discussed issues such as the problem of legal liability when using unmanned vehicles; criminal liability in the digital age; artificial intelligence and transport law; the use of deepfake technology for criminal purposes; the experience of the European Union in the legal regulation of legal liability for the actions of artificial intelligence; social and legal problems of using AI in smart cities; criminal-legal assessment of the use of artificial intelligence technologies in committing a crime; and others.

Following the round table, a resolution was adopted. The main conclusion was that, at this stage of technological development, there is always a human behind the actions of artificial intelligence. Legal responsibility in the field of robotics can be differentiated based on the degree of autonomy of the robot (fully or partially) and based on whether the robot is acting jointly with humans or independently. Nonetheless, it is necessary to develop clear regulations and establish the permissible and impermissible actions of developers and other entities involved in creating a particular mechanism throughout each stage of the life cycle of artificial intelligence. To effectively regulate the law, it is crucial not only to create clear definitions and classifications but also to have flexible legal frameworks that can adapt to the rapidly evolving technologies.



## **7. Summary of the Round Table “The Financial System of the Modern State: Expanding Digitalization and Application of Artificial Intelligence”**

The round table on “The Financial System of the Modern State: Expanding Digitalization and Application of Artificial Intelligence” was attended by university professors, researchers, and practitioners from Moscow, Kursk, Novosibirsk, Saratov, Sevastopol, Rostov-on-Don, Astrakhan, Khanty-Mansiysk, and Tyumen.

Dmitry Bachurin, leading researcher at the Institute of State and Law University of Tyumen, served as moderator of the discussion, which focused on the monetary system of the state in the context of digitalization.

The following reports generated the greatest interest: “Goals as a Criterion for Sectoral Differentiation of Legal Relations Arising in the Modern Financial System of the Russian Federation” by Sergey Vladimirovich Ochkurenko, Head of the Department of Financial and Banking Law of the Law Institute of Sevastopol State University and “Legal Consequences of Digitalization of Tax Control” by Dmitry Mikhailovich Chelnokov, Managing Partner of Formula Consent Law Firm (Moscow).

The report by Gennady Petrovich Gorbulin, Senior Lecturer at Kursk State University, highlighted the following key issues: special legislation regulating the digital control of tax payments; a consistent approach to the formation of the regulatory framework for national software; consolidation of state responsibility for the correct operation of the electronic system for accounting invoices; and the integration of blockchain technology into the tax control process based on the norms covering electronic tax interaction in Iran.

The participants of the round table were particularly interested in the issue of the information deficit in the balance sheet of a modern Russian organization that was covered in the report by Irina Pavlovna Lozhechnik, Senior Lecturer at the Department of Civil Law and Civil Procedure Law of Novosibirsk State Agrarian University.

During a fruitful scientific discussion, the participants of the round table exchanged views on the issues under discussion and outlined the trajectories of further research.

## **Conclusion**

The impact of artificial intelligence on the economy, society, culture, and other areas of human life raises the inevitable question of how to transform the legal norms that govern these areas. Despite how advanced artificial intelligence technologies have become, there is still a risk of errors that could lead to property damage and harm to lives and health. These technologies can no longer just be considered as sources of increased danger because of their self-learning capabilities.

The concluding summary of the key sessions of the Forum reveals that the participants were trying to understand how artificial intelligence influences the development of law. Their discussions encompassed different aspects of this influence, including criminal, civil, and constitutional law, as well as the transformation of governmental structures.

Moreover, it is important to note that the VI Siberian Legal Forum initiated a series of events dedicated to the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of legal education and science in the Tyumen region and the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Institute of State and Law of the University of Tyumen. The commemorative celebration of this significant milestone includes scientific and practical conferences, the creation of memorable objects, contests, and other events. These celebrations are scheduled to last until June 2025, during which time a scientific and practical forum on the trends and prospects for legal education development in the region and country as a whole will take place.

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