

## Editorial

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The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) opens possibilities for its application across various sectors, including healthcare, finance, education, environmental policy, etc. AI can also profoundly affect the process of creation and application of law. While AI has the potential to transform the practice of law and improve the functioning of legal order, its application in the legal field raises numerous ethical and regulatory dilemmas. Some authors advocate for the potential benefits of widespread use of AI in the field of law, yet many scholars caution that expanding AI's role in legal decision-making could undermine fundamental principles of the rule of law, such as predictability, transparency, equality before the law, and the contestability of legal decisions. Some of these dilemmas are addressed in this issue of the *Journal of Ethics and Legal Technologies* (JELT).

This issue presents seven papers that explore both the opportunities and dilemmas associated with AI applications across various domains, including the legal field and healthcare sector, with case studies from different countries.

The first paper, titled *Reliable Artificial Intelligence: The 18<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Goal*, by Rui Nunes and Sophia B. Nunes, explores the potential benefits and ethical challenges of AI application in various fields. The authors aim to contextualize AI's anticipated evolution within a framework of sustainable development, addressing its economic, social, labor, and environmental implications. The paper assesses how AI influences the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) established by the United Nations (UN) to guide humanity's progress, and highlights the profound ethical issues associated with AI's impact on the aforementioned goals. The Authors propose making "Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence" the 18th SDG, presenting this approach as a possible solution to international regulation of AI.

Second and third papers discuss AI's application in healthcare sector in Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro. The paper titled *The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare and Medicine: Legal Aspects* by Sofija Ni-

kolić Popadić and Marta Sjeničić examines the rapid integration of AI within healthcare and medicine, highlighting both its benefits and the urgent legal and ethical issues it raises. The authors analyze how AI applications improve efficiency in diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient monitoring but emphasize that the use of AI in these areas demands updated and robust legal frameworks to address safety, liability, and patient rights concerns. The paper also analyzes regulatory framework of AI application in healthcare sector in Serbia, mainly consisting of strategies and guidelines adopted by the Government of the Republic of Serbia. The paper *AI in Healthcare: From Fiction to Faction* by Dijana Zrnić and Snežana Pantović presents a comprehensive exploration of AI's role in modern healthcare, addressing both its potential and its risks. The authors argue that AI has the potential to significantly improve healthcare by enhancing diagnostic accuracy, personalizing treatment, and optimizing administrative processes, drawing on successful implementations in countries like the U.S. and China. However, the paper warns of substantial ethical, legal, and socio-economic challenges, particularly in underdeveloped or developing countries, such as Montenegro and BiH. The paper examines AI application in BiH and Montenegro, highlighting how underdeveloped digital infrastructure, limited resources, and inadequate regulatory frameworks hinder the effective implementation of advanced AI solutions in healthcare.

The fourth paper, titled *The Influence of Digital Technologies on Some Traditional Principles of Litigation and Administrative Procedure in Entity Laws of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, by Stojana Petrović and Bojan Vlaški, examines the early stages of digitization/digitalization within the legal and administrative systems of BiH, specifically focusing on the regulatory framework and practical experiences in BiH entities: the Republic of Srpska and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It aims to assess the impact of digitalization on principles like publicity, immediacy, and adversariality in litigation, as well as on principles of efficiency, data protection, and evidence evaluation in administrative procedures.

The fifth paper, *Intelligenza Artificiale e Diritti: La Sfida Etica and Antropologica (Artificial Intelligence and Law: The Ethical and Anthropological Challenge)* by Cristiana Benetazzo, delves into the transformative impact of AI on human society, particularly within legal and ethical contexts. It discusses AI as both a powerful tool and a complex “alien” entity that challenges traditional human-centered frameworks. Author argues that refusing AI would be a mistake, but embracing it uncritically, without safeguarding human dignity as a core value in AI development, would threaten the fundamental freedoms of a person.

The sixth paper, *Biometric Data and Artificial Intelligence: EU Standards and Solutions in Bosnia and Herzegovina* by Brano Hadži Stević, examines the use of biometric data by AI applications, focusing on the regulatory standards established by the European Union (EU) and their implementation challenges in BiH. The author concludes that the legal framework for personal data protection in BiH is outdated, particularly in relation to AI-driven personal data processing.

The seventh paper, titled *AI Regulation in the EU, US, and China: A Comparative Analysis*, by Kristjan Prenga, provides a comprehensive linguistic analysis of AI regulatory frameworks in the EU, the United States, and China. Through a blend of quantitative and qualitative Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques, the study examines official AI regulatory documents, highlighting the differing lexical choices and thematic focuses that reflect each region's strategic priorities in AI governance. The author concludes that, while the EU's regulatory stance is largely protective and risk-averse, focusing on market competitiveness and consumer rights, the US and China prioritize AI's potential for advancing national security and innovation.

The collection of papers in this issue of JELT offers a comprehensive examination of contemporary issues surrounding the application of AI across various sectors of society. The authors address these issues from diverse disciplinary viewpoints, with a primary focus on the legal and ethical dilemmas arising from the widespread use of AI. Some papers advocate for the development of global standards for the responsible application of AI at the international level, positioning trustworthy AI within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Other contributions concentrate on national regulatory frameworks and practical experiences with AI systems in specific countries, examining how AI application can potentially improve legal processes and healthcare service delivery. Highlighting both the benefits and substantial risks associated with AI application across different sectors, the authors provide valuable insights for policymakers at the national and international levels, who must continually evolve regulatory frameworks to address the complex, emerging questions AI development poses. These questions demand deeper legal and ethical reflection, a challenge thoroughly addressed by the contributors to this issue.

