goes beyond his powers.

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A ROBOT ARTIST? TRENDS IN THE COPYRIGHT PROTECTION FOR AI-GENERATED WORKS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

With the advancement of technology, AI no longer serves solely as an assistant to human activity. It is also capable of doing what was previously considered exclusively human prerogative – to write music, paintings, poetry, and even create computer games. For example, AI wrote a play for a theatre in the Czech Republic [1], created a painting in the style of Rembrandt as part of «The Next Rembrandt» project in the Netherlands [2], and recently even 'participated' in the first Eurovision for songs written by artificial intelligence [3]. Themselves, these creations may well fall under the modern interpretation of the criteria for copyright-protected works. However, the question then arises whether AI could be granted the same rights as a human when it comes to the EU copyrights framework.

First of all, it is worth clarifying what artificial intelligence means. Unfortunately, there is no single definition for this term. This paper is using the definition enshrined in 2018 Communication «Artificial Intelligence for Europe», where AI means «systems that display intelligent behaviour by analysing their environment and taking actions – with some degree of autonomy – to achieve specific goals.» [4]. Using the approach of Kalin Hristov [5], this study defines two main categories of the works produced using artificial intelligence: AI-assisted and AI-generated works. The first category includes works that were developed under the close attention of the creator of the machine, and here AI played only a supporting role, being a tool for completing the task. This research focuses on the second category of work autonomously created by AI, with the least possible human intervention, as, for example, the creations described in the previous paragraph.

So, what is the situation with copyright protection for non-human creations in the EU today? What happens to the works generated by machines? The problem already starts with applying the concept of authorship and originality requirements to the AI.

It should be noted that at the EU level, a single document has not yet been developed that would regulate relations in the field of AI and intellectual property rights, not to mention even the settlement of general matters regarding

the AI-operation aspects. In this case, it is worth seeking an answer in the legislation of the EU MSs and the case-law of the European courts. However, here we mostly see a human-centric approach to copyright. For example, German and Spanish copyright laws provide a strong connection with personhood for the works to be protected by the copyright [6]. Besides, the existing EU law (Infosoc directive) [7] and case-law (Infopaq [8], Painer [9] etc.) also define originality criteria as «author's own intellectual creation» [8], which could be understood that the work is supposed to have a clear (proximate) human action imprint – the «human creativity». So, considering the current realities in the EU, the answer is simple: in most cases, the AI-generated works fall into the public domain.

However, what is the future opportunities for AI-generated works legal protection settlement? One way to deal with the situation at the EU level could be using the UK and Ireland approach, where the rights to AI-generated work are given to the AI creator [10]. Hopes are also placed on the European Commission, especially on the settlement of basic AI terms and AI use in the upcoming legislation draft on AI in 2021 [11]. The doctrine also implies using the concept of neighbouring rights or the introduction of the terms «employee» / «employer» in relation to AI-generated works [10].

Besides, changes for the EU policies are possible in connection with the development of a dialogue on AI at the global level. Since 2019, WIPO launched a series of Conversations on AI and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), aiming to discuss the interplay between the two subjects by bringing together the MSs and various stakeholders [12]. The White Paper on this issue is expected to be published in 2021 [11].

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LEGAL REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION

Legal regulation of adoption as one of the forms of realizing the child's right to live and be raised in a family is an essential component in the system of measures to ensure the protection of the rights and interests of children. There is a need to address many legal and organizational issues related to identifying and accounting for children left without parental care, preventing the negative consequences of untimely adoption of these measures, and improving the quality of life of the child.

Today in Ukraine there are the following ways of raising children who have been deprived of parental and orphan care: guardianship or custody, adoption, family-type orphanages, foster and adopted families. However, adoption is a priority state policy in Ukraine.

Adoption as a legal category is a process of adoption of a child from the family as a daughter or son, which is carried out by a court decision, except when the child, who is a citizen of Ukraine, lives outside Ukraine [1, p. 91].

The adoption procedure in Ukraine is regulated by the Ukrainian Family Code. In Ukrainian legislation, there is a division of the adoption procedure into national and interstate. However, the very concept of adoption is the same for