

The impact of artificial intelligence on the corporate sphere of the United States

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At the moment, artificial intelligence receives great attention in many areas of human activity. Changes in society caused by the development of AI pose a threat to key doctrines of private law in the United States and create questions in copyright, liability and debt rights. Many issues related to AI are regulated by local state laws, not federal laws, but the United States supports a policy of non-interference in the field of AI, in particular Executive Order 14179 signed by the President of the United States in January 2025 "Removing Barriers to American leadership in Artificial Intelligence. This article will consider the main vectors of the impact of artificial intelligence on some key aspects and principles of law, as well as the impact on the work of American law firms dealing with issues related to corporate law.

Contract management: Platforms spend seconds analysing credit agreements, which used to require many hours of lawyers' work. AI analyses risks, reduces the number of gaps and inconsistencies in the contract, it increases the reliability of transactions and analyses critical information, independently improves through machine learning, helps business solve routine legal issues.

Improving the level of service quality: AI tools increase access to resources. The service becomes available 24/7, personalization in interactions with the client improves, timely and accurate forecasts are given in a very short period of time. AI greatly changes the format of communication with customers

Research possibilities. Automated systems based on artificial intelligence help to speed up the search for information, guide in research, identify various legal acts.

Antitrust law: The use of some pricing algorithms raises concerns among regulators. With the help of artificial intelligence and algorithms, enterprises can now adjust prices in real time depending on market conditions and user data, including who you are, where you are, what you are viewing and which companies you think you are willing to pay. This often happens without the knowledge or consent of consumers. Some retail apps even change their prices depending on whether you are inside or outside the store. Many businesses have already implemented these algorithms, in particular in the field of healthcare, travel and air tickets. Artificial intelligence gives them the opportunity to respond quickly to price changes in the market to increase the company's final turnover, which partially contradicts healthy competition.

Cost of implementation: High cost of implementation can be a problem for small firms. Unsuccessful AI implementations spend significant resources - medium-sized firms often spend more than \$50,000 on failed projects, which can hit the budget of many small companies, often AI tools cost more than \$500 per month for each employee. More importantly, firms that cannot effectively implement AI are at risk of losing clients, who are increasingly demanding cost reduction based on artificial intelligence and improving the efficiency of legal services. The state needs to support the introduction of AI intelligence technologies for small businesses.

Intellectual property: The U.S. Courts and Copyright Office confirm that content created without human participation is not subject to copyright protection. Defending content made

by AI creates problems for the existing intellectual property legislation. However, it is doubtful that the objectives of patent law will serve as granting patents for inventions created by artificial intelligence. In addition, artificial intelligence systems cannot make creative choices to bring their results to copyright Defence. However, with conclusions using artificial intelligence, there may still be enough creative choice on the part of the programmer or user to bring the conclusion to the field of intellectual property protection. AI fundamentally challenges the anthropocentric copyright regime. Artificial intelligence technologies will require us to rethink fundamental concepts within the framework of IP legislation, including, for example, the standard of evidence used in patent law.

In the end we can say that AI transforms law of the United States, boosts efficiency but challenges IP and antitrust laws. The high cost of AI may create inequality. The legal system must adapt its own doctrines to this new reality

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