

Evolution of Legal Systems in the Digital Era: An Analysis of Artificial Intelligence in E-Business

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Abstract: The paper examines the changes in the legal field brought about by digital technology, especially artificial intelligence. Focusing on how these changes have impacted the online business environment. The study wants to analyze how tools such as contract analysis algorithms, virtual legal assistance systems, and other solutions based on artificial intelligence bring new challenges to this field. At the same time, the article highlights the opportunities and challenges brought by these technological developments. Among the most important issues are data security, privacy, legal liability, and how traditional legal systems adapt to new digital requirements. It also examines how legal professionals are prepared to adapt to the changes brought about by the growth of e-commerce. The analysis shows how well artificial intelligence can ease legal processes specific to e-commerce. Access to justice and the costs and time needed to resolve disputes can be significantly reduced with the help of new technologies. The article helps to understand how changes in legal systems are directly influenced by the digitization of the online commerce environment.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, E-Business, Digital Legal Systems, Digital Jurisprudence, Cyber Laws

Introduction

Socio-economic paradigms, including the legal system, have been completely redefined by the rapid developments of technology in the modern world. Given the context of digitization, legal systems are changing rapidly. This has created a number of unique issues and opportunities that have a significant impact on the business environment. This transformation involves a significant integration of artificial intelligence in the legal field, especially in the field of e-business.

E-business is a new sector of the economy that emerged and grew as a result of the transformation of a significant number of business processes in the

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virtual environment³. E-business is a form of business that uses the Internet to modify a company's internal and external relationships in order to generate revenue⁴. In many economies around the world, e-business is continuously expanding.

Researchers claim that information and communication technology, machine learning, digitization, robotics, and artificial intelligence (AI) will lead to the fourth industrial revolution⁵. Computers will influence business marketing practices and society; they will be used for decision-making⁶. Compared to the industrial and digital revolutions, the artificial revolution will have a much more significant impact in the next twenty years⁷. The latest studies have shown that the development of smart products and services is not just a marketing business, as they have seen significant growth and improvement, and according to studies, they have the ability to transform the world⁸.

Before discussing artificial intelligence, it is important to understand the concept of "intelligence". It represents a person's ability to learn, think abstractly, cope with new situations, and use information to control the environment⁹. Intelligence is the ability to understand, reason, facts, opinions, judgment, skills, calculations, information, and language to memorize, apply, and generalize knowledge, experience, understanding, planning, abstract thinking, problem solving, rapid learning, overcoming difficulties, and adapting to change¹⁰.

The extent to which machines can partially or completely replace humans in performing specific tasks is what led to the idea of AI¹¹. So, marketing research uses the term "human intelligence" to describe artificial intelligence. For example, researchers consider artificial intelligence to imitate intelligent human behavior, to

³ L. Chen, C.W. Holsapple, *E-business adoption research: state of the art*, *Journal of Electronic Commerce Research*, 14(3), 2013, p. 261.

⁴ M. Ileana, M.I. Oproiu, C.V. Marian, *E-commerce solutions using distributed web systems with microservices-based architecture for high-performance online stores*, 2024 47th MIPRO ICT and Electronics Convention (MIPRO), IEEE, May 2024, pp. 994-999.

⁵ M. Xu, J.M. David, S.H. Kim, *The fourth industrial revolution: Opportunities and challenges*. *International Journal of Financial Research*, 9(2), 2018, pp. 90-95.

⁶ Y.K. Dwivedi, L. Hughes, E. Ismagilova, G. Aarts, C. Coombs, T. Crick, M.D. Williams, *Artificial Intelligence (AI): Multidisciplinary perspectives on emerging challenges, opportunities, and agenda for research, practice and policy*. *International Journal of Information Management*, 57, 2021, p. 101.

⁷ S. Makridakis, *The forthcoming Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution: Its impact on society and firms*. *Futures*, 90, 2017, pp. 46-60.

⁸ N. Soni, E.K. Sharma, N. Singh, A. Kapoor, *Artificial intelligence in business: from research and innovation to market deployment*. *Procedia Computer Science*, 167, 2020, pp. 2200-2210.

⁹ N. Brody, *What is intelligence?*, *International Review of Psychiatry*, 11(1), 1999, pp. 19-25.

¹⁰ *Idem*, pp. 19-25.

¹¹ F.D. Weber, R. Schütte, *State-of-the-art and adoption of artificial intelligence in retailing*. *Digital Policy, Regulation and Governance*, 21(3), 2019, pp. 264-279.

imitate human intelligence, or to imitate non-biological intelligence¹². In the same way, McCarthy¹³ defines artificial intelligence as "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs". Using computers to understand human intelligence is a similar task for AI; however, AI is not limited to only observable biological methods. Such definitions make human intelligence essential to artificial intelligence¹⁴.

AI can identify trends, intents, and patterns beyond human intelligence with the help of big data and deep learning. Machines have the capacity to interpret billions of pieces of data, but the human brain can only do a small part of that¹⁵. The "four processes of intelligence"—that is, from analytical to emotional thinking—have been used by artificial intelligence to develop complex capabilities such as planning, conceptual learning, creativity, common sense, cross-domain thinking, reasoning, and even self-awareness itself. Companies involved in e-commerce perform a variety of business processes, such as marketing, buying, selling, and servicing of products and services. These businesses rely entirely on e-commerce applications and Internet-based technologies to do marketing, research, processing, transactions, and providing customer and product services¹⁶.

Finally, this article aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the changes in legal systems in the digital age, with increased attention to the impact of artificial intelligence in the e-business environment. A thorough analysis of these elements provides a complex picture of the changes taking place, but it will also lay the foundations for evaluating how new technologies directly influence the legal environment and business.

Normative framework

In this section we will analyze the main elements of the national and European normative framework in the matter of e-business, highlighting the implications of artificial intelligence in the business field, the way in which the legislator facilitates the development of trade through the various tools created around AI.

¹² M.H. Huang, R.T. Rust, *Artificial intelligence in service. Journal of service research*, 21(2), 2018, pp. 155-172.

¹³ J. McCarthy, From here to human-level AI. *Artificial Intelligence*, 171(18), 2007, pp. 1174-1182.

¹⁴ M. Rusoiaie, E-business models in Romania, dissertation work, Polytechnic University of Timișoara, Faculty of Management in Production and Transport, Timișoara, 2008, p. 8, available online at: https://www.academia.edu/23738388/Modele_e_business_%C3%AEn_Rom%C3%A2nia, accessed on December 17, 2023.

¹⁵ K.B. Forrest, *Being "Human" in the Age of Artificial Intelligence. Ct. Rev.*, 59, 2023, p. 4.

¹⁶ D.E. Bock, J.S. Wolter, O.C. Ferrell, *Artificial intelligence: disrupting what we know about services. Journal of Services Marketing*, 34(3), 2020, pp. 317-334.

We start with the internal regulation, bringing into discussion Law no. 365/2002 on electronic commerce,¹⁷ we will note that this is the main normative act that regulates the way of organizing business in a manner simplified by the digital factor. Thus, according to this law, there is a derogation from certain provisions of common law regarding the negotiation of distance contracts, namely art. 1.193 Civil Code, the offer made to an absent person, followed by negotiation, acceptance and conclusion of the contract, as art. 9 provides that the conclusion is made by accepting the offer, without referring to the negotiation, and art. 7 para. (1) stipulates that the agreement of the parties on the use of electronic means is not necessary, an aspect likely to accelerate the conclusion of these electronic contracts and preventing the recipient from invoking in court the failure to express prior agreement regarding, for example, the platform agreed by the trader.

At the same time, art. 8 of the same law requires the merchant to comply with an information obligation with a broader content than a simple contractual provision, the legislator's will be being to guarantee both parties of the legal act a certain degree of certainty and predictability on the operations that will be carried out. The minimum required by the legislator in terms of information refers to the technical steps that must be followed to conclude the contract, whether the contract, once concluded, is stored or not by the service provider and whether it is accessible or not, the technical means that the service provider provides the addressee with the language in which the contract can be concluded, the relevant codes of conduct to which the service provider subscribes, as well as information on how these codes can be consulted by electronic means, for the identification and correction of errors occurring during data entry.

Closely related to this normative act and the commercial operations regulated by them is Law no. 455/2011 regarding the electronic signature,¹⁸ as the probation of these commercial documents will be carried out in compliance with the provisions of this regulation. According to this normative act, the electronic signature designates data in electronic form, which is attached or logically associated with other data in electronic form and which serves as a method of identification. This definition, quite general, is completed by the one regarding the extended electronic signature, a type of signature, alongside simple and advanced ones. Of these last mentioned, the one that offers the highest degree of certainty on the identity of the contractor, being thus requested by the majority of contractual partners, is the extended electronic signature, defined as the signature that, cumulatively, meets the following conditions: it is uniquely linked of the signatory, ensures the identity of the signatory, is created by means exclusively controlled by the signatory and is linked to the data in electronic form, to which it is related in such a way that any subsequent modification is identifiable.

Therefore, we find a legislative requirement both in the matter of the legal regime of electronic commerce and in regard to the electronic signature, being

¹⁷ M. Of. no. 959/29.11.2006.

¹⁸ M. Of. no. 429/31.07.2001.

ensured, in this way, the premises for carrying out operations of a commercial nature at a distance.

At the European level, there is a variety of normative acts, some regulations, others directives, the choice of the European legislator in adopting a certain legal instrument and not another arises precisely from his desire to ensure either uniformity, when there is a risk of an impossibility of the member states to achieve a uniform framework regarding the means by which a certain result would be reached, or, on the contrary, the achievement of the result is desired more, not placing so much emphasis on the means, the latter being harmonization [8].

The first relevant normative act in the e-business issue is the Directive on electronic commerce,¹⁹ whose principles are: the exclusion of prior authorization, according to which the member states have the obligation to ensure that these information companies carry out their activity without a prior formality, an aspect that would make it difficult significantly the running of these operations, the principle of informing the supplier of some minimum aspects, such as the way of communication, the identity of the parties, the promotional offers. At the same time, an essential principle is the one provided for in art. 9, which concerns the treatment of contracts, an aspect that refers to the relationship between the state and the trader. According to this provision, the member states ensure in particular that the legal regime applicable to the contractual process does not create obstacles to the use of electronic contracts and does not lead to the lack of effect and legal validity of contracts due to their conclusion by electronic means. We observe, therefore, the genesis of the e-commerce law and all the legislative changes that facilitated, to a certain extent, the development of these commercial acts, the source of the state's obligation are of European origin.

Regarding the way in which the recognition of traders will be achieved, we bring to the discussion the Regulation on electronic identification,²⁰ which defines electronic identification in the following way: the process of using the identification data of individuals in electronic format, uniquely representing either a natural or legal person, or a natural person who represents a legal entity, and the means of identification are represented by a material and/or immaterial unit that contains personal identification data and that is used for the purpose of authenticating an online service. Specifically, one method of identification is the electronic signature, regulated in art. 26 of the Regulation, which imposes exactly the same conditions as those of the Electronic Signature Law. At the same time, identification can also be achieved through advanced electronic seals, electronic temporary marks or qualified registered electronic distribution services.

¹⁹ Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, on the internal market, J.O. no. L 178/1.

²⁰ Regulation (EU) no. 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions on the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, J.O. no. L 257/73.

Other relevant European normative acts in the field of e-business are the Regulation on cross-border parcel delivery services,²¹ the Regulation on the single market for digital services,²² the GDPR Regulation.²³

Forms of AI involvement in business law

AI has transformed the field of business law, transforming many outdated methods and processes. These are just some of the ways in which artificial intelligence is involved in business law²⁴:

- **Contract Analysis and Interpretation:** Automating the contract review process by using dedicated machine learning algorithms and training them to be capable of contract analysis and interpretation. This speeds up the review process and helps identify potential issues or critical provisions.
- **Online legal assistance:** Chatbots with legal capabilities, ready to provide basic legal assistance to customers and employees on a variety of business-related issues.
- **Compliance and rule monitoring:** Automated monitoring of legislative changes. AI helps companies keep up with legislative and regulatory changes that are relevant to business, ensuring a climate in compliance with the latest legal requirements.
- **Conflict Management:** Analyzing data for legal processes, using predictive analytics based on artificial intelligence to help make strategic decisions in legal processes.
- **Hazard management:** Risk analysis from a legal point of view. Implementing AI-based solutions to assess and manage legal risks associated with business decisions, including identifying potential legal issues and creating methods to significantly reduce them.
- **Automation of legal processes involving a high degree of routine.** Using process automation to handle repetitive legal tasks, such as filling out legal forms or sending documents.

The use of artificial intelligence in business law is an example of the legal sector's continuous adaptation to technological advances, with the aim of improving processes, reducing risks, and providing faster, more accurate, and more efficient legal solutions for the increasingly complex and competitive²⁵.

²¹ Regulation (EU) 2018/644 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on cross-border parcel delivery services, J.O. no. L 112/19.

²² Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a single market for digital services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC, J.O. no. L 277/1.

²³ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and repealing Directive 95/46/CE, J.O. no. L 119/1.

²⁴ B. Attard-Frost, A. De los Ríos, D.R. Walters, *The ethics of AI business practices: a review of 47 AI ethics guidelines*. *AI and Ethics*, 3(2), 2023, pp. 389-406.

²⁵ *Ibidem*.

Jurisprudence

In order to understand the vast concept of e-business, which is not, *per se*, an online or digital business, but a way of organizing business using information and communication technology tools,[8] in this section we will present some decisions of domestic courts, which analyze the facets of this way of business operation.

In this sense, we are starting with a facility offered by e-business, namely electronic invoicing, which allows the acceleration of debt payment procedures and the reduction of costs related to stationery elements. The problems that arise in relation to the electronic invoice reside in the meaning given by the domestic courts to this notion and the defenses raised by the debtor, in the sense that they would not include all the necessary elements or that they would not present the guarantees of accessibility, if digital programs are used that require certain applications or additional costs for receiving and opening the invoice, or simple technical incompatibility between the device used and the program that distributes the invoice. In this sense, in a case, the court resolved the aspect of defining the notion of electronic invoice, referring to the national provisions, namely the Fiscal Code, although the parts of the disputed civil report were private.

The electronic invoice is, therefore, an invoice that contains the information requested in this article and that was issued and received in electronic format, the information being: date of issue; the identification of the taxable person who delivered the goods or rendered the services, the identification of the type of goods or services provided, the amount of tax collected or the information necessary for its calculation. In the case of documents or messages treated as such, specific and clear reference to the original invoice and the specific details that change. Signing and stamping invoices are not mandatory elements that the invoice must contain.²⁶

Specifically, the content that the electronic invoice can have does not differ in a significant way from the classic one, the distinction being the format, which can be a word, pdf or another electronic format, which is at the choice of the taxable person. At the same time, if the document is drawn up in paper format and then scanned and sent electronically, it will still be considered an electronic invoice, the relevance of the qualification referring to how the recipient receives the invoice, and not how it is drafted. Last but not least, if the recipient lists the invoice, in order to archive it in physical format, it will be considered an original copy.²⁷

After issuing the invoice, the moment of payment follows, which in the e-business universe is carried out through digital payment systems, such as

²⁶ Iași Court, Civil Section, sentence no. 10963/2019 of 14.10.2019, available at the online address: <http://www.rolii.ro/hotarari/5da91975e49009900a000046>, accessed on 17.12.2023.

²⁷ Bucharest District Court 3, Civil Section, sentence no. 1571/2015 of 10.02.2015. The decision can be read at the online address: <http://www.rolii.ro/hotarari/5ba73e04e49009a426000c68>, accessed on 17.12.2023.

electronic banking transactions through e-banking. Thanks to the facilities offered by these online payment systems, payments are made through electronic applications not only in business. The main disadvantages relate to securing the services against cyber-attacks and the difficulties regarding the proof, when the amount is high, namely the visa of the paying bank, following that the moment of crediting the account is considered the moment of making the payment.²⁸

Another useful tool brought by e-business refers to electronic auctions, which, in the sense of Law no. 98/2016 on public procurement²⁹ can only be organized in the following situations: as a final stage of the open tender, restricted tender or competitive negotiation procedure, upon the resumption of competition between the economic operators' party to a framework agreement, upon the submission of offers for the award of a public procurement contract within a dynamic procurement system. Judicial practice has revealed the fact that these electronic auctions are increasingly used, being a suitable tool to prevent expenses related to the logistics of classic auctions, while ensuring, at the same time, more extensive publicity. The main problem that could arise with regard to the electronic auction refers to the ease with which the bidding company modifies the information, the recipient having no real control over it, for reasons related to the encryption of the information by the one who modifies essential aspects, such as the price. Thus, we see ourselves in the hypothesis where technology offers us both benefits and serious disadvantages, leading to litigations in which the court does not appreciate, most of the time, that there was an injury to the legitimate interests of the exercise of a right by the offeror, namely to modify its commercial proposal.³⁰

The judicial practice of the Court of Justice of the European Union is much more varied from the perspective of e-business sides, since the role of this court is, in most cases, to interpret EU law and the compatibility of some internal provisions with certain normative acts of primary or secondary law, in the light of the astonishing evolution of some legal institutions, such as this one of the ways of organizing business in electronic parameters, with the help of technology.

In this sense, the CJEU was notified regarding the interpretation of art. 41 paragraph (1) and with article 4 point 25 of the Directive on payment services within the internal market, stating that the information sent by a payment service provider to the customer's e-mail box related to the internet-banking service constitutes information on a «durable medium», provided that the said email box allows the user of the payment services to store information that is addressed to him personally, so that it is accessible for later consultation for a period appropriate to the purposes of the said information. In addition, the said email box must allow

²⁸ Bucharest Court of Appeal, Civil Section VI, decision no. 2291/2018 of 16.11.2018, at the electronic address: <http://www.rolii.ro/hotarari/5c3ff1dfe49009101100026e>, accessed on 17.12.2023.

²⁹ M. Of. no. 390/23.05.2016.

³⁰ Bucharest Court of Appeal, Section VIII administrative and fiscal litigation, decision no. 1973 of 27.09.2010, at the online address: <http://www.rolii.ro/hotarari/58ab48ade49009c43e001982>, accessed on 17.12.2023.

identical reproduction of the stored information, thus preventing the payment service provider from accessing, modifying or deleting said information.

The conclusion was that an email box of the internet banking service can also constitute an appropriate channel for the transmission of information in the form of electronic documents, if the documents in question comply with the requirement of being a « durable medium' and if such a system encourages the user to store by electronic means and/or print those documents with the help of an easily accessible function.³¹ This aspect is of particular relevance regarding the way in which the provider must fulfill its obligation to inform, representing an important means of communication with the contractual partner.

Next, remaining within the scope of the obligation to communicate and the ways to fulfill this obligation, the CJEU ruled in another decision, establishing that art. 6(1)(c) of the Consumer Rights Directive must be interpreted as meaning that, on the one hand, it precludes a national regulation such as that at issue in the main proceedings, which requires the trader, before concluding a contract with a consumer a distance or off-premises contract to provide his telephone number under any circumstances. On the other hand, the said provision does not imply an obligation on the trader to set up a telephone or fax line or to create a new electronic mail address to allow consumers to contact him and does not require that this number or the fax or email address, unless this trader already has the respective means of communication with consumers. Consequently, other ways of providing this information may be used.³²

Comparative Law

In the digital age, the progress of the legal system is strongly influenced by the technological process, with particular emphasis on the impact brought by artificial intelligence in e-commerce. The transformations brought to the business world had a strong advance thanks to digital technologies, and legal authorities were obliged to adapt their legislative framework³³. Personal data protection and privacy rules are an essential part of this change, given the significant increase in personal data and its variety in the online environment. As data privacy standards become increasingly essential and complex to be able to maintain consumer trust

³¹ CJEU, Case C-375/15 BAWAG PSK Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft und Österreichische Postsparkasse AG v. Verein für Konsumenteninformation, ECLI:EU:C:2016:695, online at: <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=e-banking&docid=183345&pageIndex=0&doclang=RO&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=6741376#ctx1>, accessed on 19.12.2023.

³² CJEU, C-649/17, Bundesverband der Verbraucherzentralen und Verbraucherverbände – Verbraucherzentrale Bundesverband eV v Amazon EU Sàrl, ECLI:EU:C:2019:576, online at: <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=mesagerie%2Belectronic%25C4%2583&docid=216039&pageIndex=0&doclang=RO&mode=req&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=6742162#ctx1>, accessed on 19.12.2023.

³³ H. Taherdoost, *Legal, Regulatory, and Ethical Considerations in E-Business, E-Business Essentials: Building a Successful Online Enterprise*, 2023, pp. 379-402.

in the digital environment, an analysis of how different jurisdictions approach this issue is essential³⁴.

The increasing use of smart contracts and blockchain technology in general raises significant questions in the field of comparative law, in addition to privacy regulations³⁵. There is a need to examine how different jurisdictions identify and control smart contracts, as well as identify their potential security issues. It underlines the importance of the rapid adaptation of legal systems to new technological realities³⁶. This fosters the creation of a sustainable environment for e-commerce innovation and development.

In this sense, as we will see, the business mechanism is increasingly present in most legislations around the world, favoring the development of the entrepreneurial environment through the use of technology. In this vein, leveraging the comparative method, we propose the analysis of some contemporary legal systems in order to formulate proposals for *ferenda law*.

For example, the USA is more and more familiar with e-business, an aspect that is easy to observe by the fact that many businesses, regardless of the object of activity, prefer a self-service system³⁷, in other words a kind of business in which the customer ends up interacting with the electronic platform, and not with an employee, a method by which he requests a certain product or service, then the platform transmits the order to an employee, which can substantially influence the perspective of resources human resources in a business, which can, on the other hand, lead to a high level of unemployment.

In the UK, the pace of e-business development seems to be just as fast, as there are also plenty of strategies and techniques that directly or indirectly appeal to such a system, such as those based on substitution theory of the products, which presupposes, more precisely, that an attempt is made, as far as possible, to replace some products offered by some businesses that require the involvement of the human factor with ones that can be made by AI, in such a way that the consumer does not perceive an essential reconfiguration of the idea behind the business, thus operating a digitization of the result of the production process. This aspect may initially cause a change in the price of the product, since the quality will not be the same, but in time, the idea will be very profitable, since everything will run much easier, and some costs will no longer exist³⁸.

At the same time, there was the EDI system, Electronic Data Interchange, an e-marketplace between supply chain partners, which, due to the excessive costs

³⁴ *Ibidem*.

³⁵ *Idem*.

³⁶ *Idem*.

³⁷ W. Currie, *Value creation from e-business models*, Elsevier, Oxford, 2004, p. 175.

³⁸ T. Jelassi, A. Enders, F. J. Martínez-López, *Strategies for e-Business. Creating value through electronic and mobile commerce*, Pearson, Edinburgh, 2014, p. 59.

for implementation in most businesses, was abolished, with other systems taking its place, but using the same algorithms³⁹.

Artificial intelligence has become increasingly popular in modern society, being used successfully in a multitude of fields from health to transport, while raising concerns about the protection of personal data, as AI algorithms can easily collect and process large amounts of personal data⁴⁰.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the changes in legal systems in the digital age, which focus on the integration of artificial intelligence in the field of e-business, present both challenges and opportunities. The use of algorithms and legal assistance systems based on artificial intelligence improves the efficiency of processes, facilitates access to information, and reduces the costs associated with legal activities on the Internet. However, this transformation presents major challenges, such as ensuring data protection and privacy and adapting traditional law to digital changes.

As technology continues to develop, it is essential to develop appropriate legal frameworks to address these issues and create a fair and secure online business environment. To create innovative solutions and adapt legislation to technological developments, legislators, policymakers, and legal professionals must work together.

Finally, an essential step towards modernizing and streamlining procedures is the integration of artificial intelligence in the legal field of e-business. However, a balanced approach is needed to ensure that the fundamental principles of justice and the protection of individual rights are respected in this new digital age of business.

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³⁹ C. Combe, *Introduction to e-business. Management and strategy*, Elsevier, Oxford, 2006, p. 35.

⁴⁰ E. Sârghi, M. Ileana, *Protection of personal data within platforms developed in the context of artificial intelligence from the perspective of national and European law*, *The Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati. Legal Sciences. Fascicle XXVI, 2024*; 7(1).

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