PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE REGULATION OF CIVIL LAW RELATIONS IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Annotation:
Modern social networks have become a place for many civil law relations, leading to various problems that require proper regulation. The thesis includes a discussion of confidentiality, cyberbullying and harassment, defamation, the spread of misinformation and fake news, algorithmic bias and discrimination, user agreements and consent, and accountability of social media platforms. Analyzing these issues provides a holistic understanding of the challenges that lawyers, legislators and users face when trying to ensure law and justice in the digital environment.

Keywords: social networks, civil law relations, privacy, cyberbullying, defamation, misinformation, algorithmic bias, user agreements, platform accountability.

The dawn of the digital age, foreshadowed by the Internet and then social networks, has given rise to a huge number of both opportunities and problems in the field of law, especially in the field of regulation of civil law relations. Social media, as a means of communication and interaction, is rapidly developing and continues to transform the socio-cultural, political and economic landscape of society [3]. However, along with the benefits come unique challenges that complicate the regulatory process. These questions, which have arisen as a result of the clash of traditional legal concepts with the new digital realm, require a critical analysis of the existing regulatory framework.

Therefore, in this thesis, the main attention is paid to the consideration of several important issues that arise in the regulation of civil relations in social networks. It will address issues related to privacy, defamation, cyberbullying and harassment, misinformation and fake news, intellectual property rights, cross-jurisdictional issues, algorithmic bias and discrimination, the nature of user agreements and consent, and the accountability of social media platforms.

Each issue will be considered in detail, taking into account its impact on civil law relations in the context of social media. Considering a variety of perspectives and drawing on a range of sources, including relevant case law, statutes, academic commentary, and empirical research, the thesis seeks to highlight the complexities involved in these issues. Moreover, it seeks to identify gaps in the existing legal framework and highlight areas that would benefit from

further study or regulatory reform. The ultimate goal is to gain a deeper understanding of the current challenges in social media regulation, which provides a solid basis for discussing potential solutions in future research.

The presented table is a detailed classification of the key topics and issues identified for research in the context of social media regulation. Each column includes a specific definition and a characteristic that indicates the content and main direction of the analysis intended for this topic.

Issue	Description
Confidentiality	Concerns about the collection, storage, use and transmission of user data on social media platforms are influenced by privacy regulations.
Cyberbullying and social media harassment	An analysis of the laws governing cyberbullying and harassment on social media platforms, their effectiveness, and the responsibility of the platforms.
Defamation (slander) in social networks	An exploration of the complexities of applying defamation laws to social media content, including legal disputes arising from offensive language online.
Spreading disinformation and fake news	Critical analysis of regulatory approaches to combat this problem, legal and ethical aspects and difficulties in managing disinformation.
Algorithmic bias and discrimination	Consideration of biases in artificial intelligence algorithms used in social media, their impact on civil relations and possible legal measures.
User Agreements and Social Media Consent	Discussing the consequences of violating user agreements and the issue of obtaining informed consent from users on social media platforms.
Accountability of social media platforms	An analysis of the responsibility of social media platforms for user-generated content and the approaches adopted by various jurisdictions.

The table above is a summary analysis of the key problems that exist in modern social networks. Seven major problem areas have been identified and discussed in detail. First of all, the privacy issue lies in the concerns associated with the collection, storage, use and transmission of user data on social media platforms. This problem becomes even more urgent in the light of strict data protection and privacy regulations [2]. Cyberbullying and social media harassment is another major challenge. Here, the key focus is on the analysis of legislation governing cyberbullying and harassment on social media platforms, as well as their effectiveness and accountability of the platforms.

The next question concerns defamation (slander) in social networks. The problem lies in the difficulty of applying defamation laws to content posted on social media. This includes legal disputes arising from offensive language on the Internet. The spread of disinformation and

fake news is also a key issue. This area provides a critical analysis of regulatory approaches to combat disinformation, exploring the legal and ethical aspects associated with it, as well as the difficulties in managing this problem. The issue of algorithmic bias and discrimination includes an analysis of bias in artificial intelligence algorithms used in social media, their impact on civil relations and possible legal solutions. The issue of user agreements and social media consent concerns the consequences of violating user agreements and the issue of obtaining the informed consent of users for the use of their data by social media platforms.

Most recently, the accountability of social media platforms includes an analysis of the responsibility of these platforms for user-generated content, as well as approaches to regulating this issue adopted by various jurisdictions.

For example, the issue of legal aspects in the field of social networks goes far beyond the scope of user agreements alone. The issue of obligations of social platforms is the subject of active discussion and is associated with determining the degree of responsibility of platforms for the content posted by users, especially if it violates the law or violates the rights of other people.

Also, the activity of social media providers in the field of collection, use and exchange of personal data causes a lot of concern. As Solove and Schwartz (2014) highlight, such practices often violate users' privacy rights and can lead to data breaches, identity theft, and other types of cybercrime. The authors believe that strong privacy laws and strict rules on data processing are required to address these issues [4].

T. Gillespie points out that despite the fact that social networks function as public platforms for the free exchange of users' thoughts, in practice they are private organizations that have the right to moderate content in accordance with their own rules. This raises important questions about the obligations of these providers and the extent to which they are responsible for user-generated content [1].

Platforms have historically enjoyed liability protections for user-generated content under laws such as Section 230 of the U.S. Communications Decency Act. However, this protection is being re-examined in light of the unique challenges that social media presents. The topic of debate centers around the balance between freedom of expression, innovation, and the potential for harm from uncontrolled content, including incitement to hatred, misinformation, and illegal activities. Different jurisdictions are taking different approaches to this issue, resulting in numerous pieces of legislation around the world. There are ongoing discussions about the most appropriate ways to define and enforce platform accountability while maintaining the benefits of social media. This discussion explores potential regulatory models, self-regulatory issues, and the possibility of introducing a new category for social media platforms that falls somewhere between "publisher" and "platform".

It can be concluded that the regulation of civil law relations in social networks is a complex and multifaceted task that requires the active participation of all interested parties. Given the breadth and depth of the issues identified in the study, there is a need for a collaborative effort on the part of legislators, platform operators and users to ensure the fair, safe and legal use of social media. Understanding the specifics and complexities of each issue will enable the development of more effective regulatory approaches and mechanisms that can adapt to the ever-changing digital landscape.

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