

# Ethical Governance for Employing Artificial Intelligence in Writing Legal Articles: An Analytical Study in the Light of Scientific Journals Classified in Algeria

الحوكمة الاخلاقية لتوظيف الذكاء الاصطناعي في كتابة المقالات القانونية:  
دراسة تحليلية في ضوء المجلات العلمية المصنفة في الجزائر

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## الملخص:

يؤدي استخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI) في البحوث القانونية والنشر الأكاديمي في البحوث القانونية والنشر الأكاديمي إلى ظهور فرص ومعضلات أخلاقية معقدة. يبحث هذا البحث في الحوكمة الأخلاقية للذكاء الاصطناعي في كتابة المقالات القانونية من خلال التركيز على المنصة الجزائرية للمجلات العلمية. تبحث الورقة في مشاكل معدلات الاقتباس المرتفعة وأخطاء الترجمة الآلية وقيود نظام الكشف وضرورة الإصلاح التحريري والمؤسسي. تقدم الورقة نموذجًا مقترحًا يدمج الرقابة البشرية مع مبادئ الشفافية والمساءلة الفكرية. يقترح البحث خطوات مؤسسية محددة تشمل تعديلات السياسة ومتطلبات الإفصاح عن الذكاء الاصطناعي وتنفيذ إطار أخلاقي عالمي. توضح الدراسة أن الدراسات القانونية الجزائرية تحتاج إلى أنظمة حوكمة أخلاقية لدعم الاستخدام المسؤول للذكاء الاصطناعي من أجل الحفاظ على المصداقية والنزاهة العلمية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الذكاء الاصطناعي، البحث القانوني، النزاهة الأكاديمية، الحوكمة الأخلاقية، المجلات العلمية الجزائرية.

## Abstract:

The implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) in legal research and academic publishing brings forth both revolutionary opportunities and intricate moral dilemmas. This research examines ethical governance of AI in legal article writing by focusing on Algerian scientific journals that use the ASJP platform. The research uses descriptive-analytical methods to study international ethical standards and current Algerian regulatory gaps and the effects of AI tools on authorship and referencing and academic integrity. The study demonstrates that Algerian legal scholarship needs ethical governance systems to support responsible AI use for maintaining scientific credibility and integrity.

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**KEY WORDS:** Artificial Intelligence, Legal Research, Academic Integrity, Ethical Governance, Algerian Scientific Journals

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## Introduction:

Academic and professional writing has adopted artificial intelligence (AI) as a mainstream practice since recent years. The AI tools ChatGPT, Copilot and DeepL serve as integrated writing instruments which help users summarize content and translate text and reference sources and create complete texts. The technologies provide two main benefits which improve research productivity and eliminate linguistic and cognitive obstacles for legal scholars. The increasing use of AI in knowledge production creates urgent concerns about authorship rights and originality and ethical obligations in academic publishing.

The increasing adoption of AI technology for legal article writing creates an emerging ethical and legal challenge. AI tools help legal scholars analyze complex jurisprudence and create complex arguments yet they risk hiding human authorship and damaging scientific integrity and intellectual property rights. Researchers worldwide have engaged in discussions about the acceptable boundaries of AI assistance versus unethical dependence on AI systems that generate substantial manuscript content without proper disclosure. Multiple regulatory models now focus on reshaping academic ethics because autonomous systems increasingly impact legal thought.

The ethical problems in Algeria become more complex because of existing structural issues within academic publishing. The ASJP (Algerian Scientific Journals Platform) provides a structured database for national publications yet it does not have unified guidelines about AI-generated content and transparency requirements. The ministerial directives Decision 1082 and Instruction 776 emphasize low citation rates but fail to address the originality risks that AI-assisted texts present. The current regulatory gap endangers both the credibility of Algerian journals and the academic integrity of legal scholarship in the quickly digitizing environment.

Academic scholars have developed multiple models to address the pressing need for ethical governance frameworks which support responsible innovation practices. The proposed solutions for ethical AI governance include mandatory AI-use disclosures together with updated codes of conduct and AI literacy programs in legal education and editorial policy. National policies must match global standards which UNESCO and the European Commission and academic publishing bodies promote according to comparative studies. These proposals work to maintain human control and scientific integrity in legal scholarship through their digital age reframing of academic responsibility. Which prompts us to raise the question: What is the extent of adherence to the ethics of employing AI in legal articles published in classified Algerian journals?

The current research examines ethical AI management in legal article writing through a focus on Algerian classified journals. The research uses descriptive-analytical methods to study two main sections about ethical digitization in Algerian legal publishing and ethical AI

usage in legal research with its impact on academic integrity and institutional regulation.

### **Theoretical Framework and Literature Review**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) functions as a transformative power which enhances legal research and academic writing through tools that optimize legal analysis and automate document drafting and improve legal data accessibility. AI tools including natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning and expert systems help legal professionals analyze case law while providing citation suggestions and creating legal arguments<sup>i</sup> (Singh et al., 2023; Mohamed et al., 2024). The technologies help legal scholars handle extensive legal source databases which results in accelerated knowledge production (Ahmed, 2024; Iqbal, 2023). The tools boost productivity but simultaneously question established concepts about legal authorship and originality (Pasupuleti, 2024; Hasibuan et al., 2024). A deep comprehension of AI's dual function as a facilitator and disruptor demands an understanding of its technical abilities and its impact on legal research methodology.

Academic publishing requires ethical governance through transparent standards that establish accountable and fair processes for scholarly work production and dissemination. The governance of AI extends past plagiarism and citation rules to address questions about algorithmic responsibility and digital assistance ethics and author authenticity (Rousi et al., 2022; Singh, 2024). Governance frameworks need to establish rules for AI research use legitimacy while creating standards for disclosure practices and authorship recognition and data protection protocols (Unver, 2023; Kaur, 2024). Academic institutions together with journals need to maintain evolving ethical standards which protect human intellectual work from AI replacement (Surden, 2019; Bolotaeva, 2024). The implementation of ethical governance requires human oversight systems to maintain accountability throughout digital research operations.

The worldwide development of ethical frameworks by institutions focuses on managing AI integration within scientific and legal domains. UNESCO has published recommendations that instruct member states to establish AI regulations which protect human rights and academic freedom and maintain research integrity (Walz & Firth-Butterfield, 2019; More et al., 2024). The European Union implements the AI Act through initiatives that establish risk-based AI system classification while demanding transparency and human oversight in critical areas including law and education (Zahra, 2025; Gatt et al., 2023). The United States has developed sector-specific regulations together with institutional codes which prioritize ethical risks including discrimination and algorithmic bias and lack of explainability (Dąbrowski, 2022; Singh, 2024). The initiatives unite in their support for strong accountability systems while demanding scholar-developer-policy maker collaboration to establish responsible AI governance frameworks.

Research conducted both empirically and conceptually has thoroughly investigated the moral consequences of AI systems in legal writing and scholarly publishing. Research findings demonstrate that ghost authorship poses risks alongside the decline of critical thinking abilities and the unclear nature of generative AI outputs (The Ethics of Artificial

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Intelligence in Legal Decision Making, 2023; Ahmed, 2024; Orozco-Zavala et al., 2024). The proposed institutional solutions include requiring authors to declare their AI usage during publishing processes and providing mandatory training for reviewers and editors (The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Decision-Making, 2023; Pasupuleti, 2024). The practice of using AI for citation generation and legal referencing faces criticism because it produces hallucinated sources and invalid references according to Iqbal (2023) and CARDOSO (2024). The academic community agrees that high-stakes fields like law require clear distinctions between ethical assistance and unethical automation practices.

The Algerian context features numerous journals which fall under "A", "B" and "C" categories within the Algerian National Platform for Scientific Journals (ASJP) (this categorisation is only used in Algeria). The process of publishing through this platform has become increasingly challenging while researchers face traditional issues including format rejections and subject matter rejections and unjustified rejections. The rejection of papers due to high citation rates occurred after the implementation of Instruction 776 by the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Technological Development, according to the (Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, 2023). maximum allowed citation rate in "C" journals is 30% and in "B" journals is 20%. The high citation rate leads to article rejections mainly in English publications. Most journals across different categories enable English publication because they want to keep their current classification or achieve a better classification such as moving from "C" to "B". The recent appearance of artificial intelligence-based article writing rejections in Algerian classified journals leads us to investigate the degree of AI ethics compliance in legal articles published in these journals. The research question received a descriptive analytical solution which explained key concepts about Algerian legal journals and their editorial standards. The research approach enables better comprehension of ethical management in legal scientific research while it defines artificial intelligence and studies its usage in academic legal writing.

## **1- Scientific Publishing Ethics in Algeria**

Within the framework of respecting scientific honesty, the researcher must indicate the source from which he/she is quoted, whether by verbatim or non-literal quotation.

### **• 1.1- Structure and Mission of the Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP)**

The Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP) is an electronic platform for scientific journals within the framework of a national scientific and technical information system, and is considered a protection for writers and academics from falling into the trap of fake journals or predatory publishers, and is considered a third party between the writer and the publisher, documenting all stages until publication. Managed by the Centre for Research in the Automated and Technical World (CERIST) of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the platform includes 520 journals in various scientific journals classified 'A', 'B' and 'C' and this classification is adopted only in Algeria. The number of articles has reached 105325 articles, and the platform can be accessed from the link [dz.cerist.asjp.www](http://dz.cerist.asjp.www). The ASJP platform offers a range of services, most notably (See Table 01 in the **Appendices**)

- The possibility of opening an account in the platform, whether as a publisher, editor, reviewer or editor-in-chief of a journal.
- Recent articles published for the ten most recent journals on the platform.
- New journals that have been included in the platform.
- Statistics on the number of newly published articles on the platform.
- The ten most downloaded articles on the platform
- The platform offers simple search and advanced search for scientific articles.

One of the reasons for the materialisation of the platform: Eliminating the chaos in the fields and publishing in them, eliminating favouritism through confidential and transparent arbitration and raising Algerian scientific journals to the level of international journals and standards. Increasing the visibility of Algerian scientific research by publishing it electronically and not being locked in <sup>18</sup>

#### • **1.2- University Ethics Code 2023 and Ministerial Decision 1082**

As part of the endeavours of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research to promote and support national scientific journals to publish original and quality research works and prevent plagiarism, all measures have been taken to provide the platform with the anti-plagiarism software **Detectia**, which has been placed at the disposal of the editors-in-chief of the scientific journals included in the Algerian Platform for Scientific Journals.<sup>19</sup>

The artificial intelligence detection feature in this programme was activated in May 2025. This created a major issue, especially for researchers in legal sciences, as they find themselves in front of a high citation rate in their articles due to legal texts, especially in articles written in English, which cannot be described as scientific theft, we must distinguish between the high citation rate and scientific theft that the Algerian university suffers from, which affected the quality and productivity of scientific research in all its degrees, which reflected negatively on scientific research, this prompted the Algerian Minister of Higher Education to issue Ministerial Resolution No. 1082, dated 27 December 2020, which sets rules related to preventing and combating scientific theft.<sup>20</sup> A summary of the most commonly used artificial intelligence tools in academic writing is presented in Table 2 in the **Appendices**.

The researcher's failure to adhere to scientific honesty and scientific research ethics results in the loss of confidence in this researcher, in addition to tarnishing his/her scientific reputation, and may reject the research he/she submits, and may expose himself/herself to dismissal, or be deprived of his/her professional career<sup>21</sup>

Researchers who want to publish in journals classified in the Algerian scientific journals platform are obliged to subject their articles to the plagiarism detection programme after the fact that a researcher from an Algerian university did not comply with scientific research ethics after he plagiarised 9 articles from Iraqi journals and attributed them to himself, and

therefore it is necessary to remind and define this charter and force researchers, whether Algerian or foreign, who want to publish in this platform to comply and why not sign this charter.

In April 2010, the National Council for University Ethics and Professionalism developed a charter of ethics and morality. A charter of ethics and morality for the university profession. The charter will be updated (actualise) in 2021, **UNIVERSITY CHARTER OF DEONTOLOGY AND ETHICS** to be amended in August 2023, and a new section entitled "Digital Ethics" will be added to the charter.

The charter applies to the university family in the public or private sectors and to all actors in the Algerian university. The Charter emphasises that information documentation must be respected. It is not possible to conceive of scientific research without referring to references and quoting them in an ethical scientific manner, otherwise it is considered scientific theft and plagiarism, which is contrary to the ethics of scientific research from honesty and scientific integrity, so it is mandatory that all scientific research pages contain documentation of information from various available sources and references.

The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has attached great importance to the Detectia citation detection programme awarded to the editors-in-chief of Algerian journals. Detectia is a comprehensive and tailor-made solution developed by Algerian experts and academics to meet the real needs of the academic system in Algeria. It is an advanced, reliable and sophisticated AI detection technology that identifies complex similarities to maintain the integrity of scientific production. Data is stored and protected exclusively in Algeria, ensuring complete confidentiality and compliance with national standards.

Advanced similarity detection to identify complex forms of plagiarism (copy and paste, paraphrasing, translation...) and effective resistance to camouflage techniques. AI-generated content detection to identify passages potentially written by AI (e.g. ChatGPT, Deepseek) to preserve the authenticity of works in the face of new technologies .<sup>22</sup>

If honesty in general is considered one of the important values and virtues at both the ethical and legal levels, it is even more important to consider honesty in the field of legal research as one of the important ethics that the researcher should possess and may be punished if he violates it, after the enactment of laws that criminalise scientific plagiarism<sup>23</sup>

## **2-Artificial Intelligence and Legal Article Writing: Opportunities and Limits**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a revolutionary technology that has reshaped many fields, including scientific research and academic writing. AI has reached a point where its use cannot be overlooked or challenged, but at the same time it raises ethical issues and challenges in many fields, requiring special attention to ensure fairness and transparency.

- **2.1- AI as a Support Tool (summarization, paraphrasing, idea generation)**

AI has been successfully used in a wide range of fields including expert systems, natural

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language processing, voice recognition, image recognition and analysis, medical diagnosis, stock trading, automated control, scientific discovery, video games, children's toys, internet search engines, and law. Often, when the use of technology expands, it is not seen as artificial intelligence, and is sometimes described as the effect of artificial intelligence. It is also possible to integrate it into artificial life.

In light of the tremendous increase in the use of artificial intelligence in recent years, driven by the development of the world witnessing the birth and discovery of hundreds of artificial intelligence tools that are increasing on a daily basis. Among these programmes and tools, we mention Deepl, ChatGPT and Copilot,

In writing legal articles, a distinction must be made between the use of artificial intelligence as an assistant and total reliance on it, and this distinction is one of the most important ethical boundaries, as legitimate assistance to the researcher is represented in suggesting titles, summarising texts, and improving language, while total reliance is represented in unethical use, such as producing the entire article without substantial human intervention represented by the researcher writing the article, which is considered academic fraud, and the most important element is the need for transparency, as the contribution of artificial intelligence must be explicitly indicated, so as not to deceive the jury or readers, The distribution of scientific misconduct cases based on the use of artificial intelligence is illustrated in Table 3 in the **Appendices**.

Artificial intelligence has made available a huge amount of electronic information, which has prompted many researchers, especially researchers when writing their articles in classified Algerian journals, to turn to artificial intelligence applications and tools, as they provide the user with the information he wants in record time and without effort. This makes the principle of scientific honesty at stake, as quoted and obtained texts are often included electronically without attributing them to their original owner, and on this basis, it is difficult to measure the percentage of academic or scientific plagiarism with these advanced technologies.

This issue is very prominent when using foreign scientific material through machine translation technology provided by artificial intelligence applications that provide the best translation compared to traditional electronic translation methods, and this feature has received great popularity due to the fear of researchers to use foreign scientific material, due to the lack of ability of many of them in foreign languages, especially the English language, which hinders their good use of this material. This is what makes the proper translation provided by artificial intelligence an outlet for many researchers. However, it violates the fundamentals of citation, which is an essential part of the scientific research methodology<sup>25</sup>

Modern and highly advanced artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have been able to facilitate many tasks for researchers and reduce the burden of some work and shorten the time and cost of its implementation, such as writing texts or creating images, paintings and designs. However, the researcher has not yet been able to protect the rights to this production, and all works attributed to artificial intelligence are not protected and are not subject to

copyright. These rights are granted to works and products that are purely the product of human creativity, according to the US Copyright Office.

However, the US Copyright Office has made some exceptions, explaining that AI-generated material can be protected if the publisher can show that it was selected, arranged and laboured over it in its own creative way or if it can confirm that the AI's role was only ancillary to its own. Photographs can also be protected if it can be shown that they represent the original intellectual concepts of the author, or that the material has been modified to a degree that fulfils the criteria for protection<sup>26</sup>

Plagiarism, which the US Office of Research Integrity defines as “the appropriation of another person’s ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit”, is a familiar problem. A 2015 study estimated that 1.7% of scientists had admitted to plagiarism and that 30% knew colleagues who had committed it. Whether it’s called plagiarism or not, the use of AI in academic writing has exploded since ChatGPT was released in November 2022.

In a preprint updated in July researchers estimated that at least 10% of abstracts in biomedical papers in the first six months of 2024 had used LLMs for writing — equivalent to 150,000 papers per year. The authors, led by data scientist Dmitry Kobak at the University of Tübingen in Germany, analysed 14 million abstracts in the academic database PubMed that had been published between 2010 and June 2024. They showed that the arrival of LLMs was associated with the increased use of stylistic words — such as ‘delves’, ‘showcasing’ and ‘underscores’ — and then used these unusual word patterns to estimate the proportion of abstracts that had been processed using AI (see ‘AI in academic papers’). “The appearance of LLM-based writing assistants has had an unprecedented impact in the scientific literature,” they wrote.<sup>28</sup>

When it comes to dealing with AI-generated plagiarism, university institutions in Algeria and other countries face challenges in dealing with this, as the tools available to detect machine-generated content are still limited compared to those used to detect traditional plagiarism.

While there are citation detection programmes such as **Detectia**, these tools often focus on comparing texts with published sources without the ability to accurately detect AI-generated content. This makes it difficult to determine whether a researcher has used AI in an illegitimate way<sup>29</sup>

When talking about writing articles in classified journals, it is important to talk about enhancing the professional awareness of editors and reviewers of the risks and tools of artificial intelligence. Providing working tools that explain how to deal with articles that are suspected of being partially supported by AI tools. It is also recommended to intensify training and training for reviewers in Algerian classified journals on these modern technologies so that they are not the weakest link in the scientific evaluation chain.

As for the role of the university professor in educating research students at the Algerian university about the limits of using AI in academic projects, Farida Bouhanni, professor of

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computer information at the University of Algiers, stressed that it is essential to ensure the preservation of scientific and research integrity. "The professor must explain to research students how to benefit from AI tools legally and ethically," she explained, such as being used to speed up some tasks such as curation, translation or data analysis, with the need to verify the originality of the texts produced. It is important to know the danger of excessive reliance on these tools in generating content or scientific interpretation without personal contribution, which may lead to plagiarism or imitation of ideas, calling for the need to organise awareness workshops and lectures in universities for researchers primarily as well as educational materials, explaining the importance of documenting sources and adhering to academic values, while emphasising that AI does not replace deep understanding and individual research effort.<sup>30</sup>

Specialists in writing articles in Algerian journals agree that it is not permissible to use these tools to produce full paragraphs without intellectual intervention by the researcher, or to paraphrase published articles without documentation, as this is considered plagiarism

The legitimate use of AI tools should be limited to: Improving the wording of sentences in foreign languages, summarising long texts, suggesting titles or initial ideas, and visualising data. In conclusion, many professors believe that AI itself is not the issue, but the way it is used, as it can constitute a real revolution in developing university research, but the lack of framing and control may turn it into a 'tool to legitimise cheating and scientific theft'. Therefore, what is required today is to strike a balance in utilising time-saving and supportive technologies while preserving authentic academic values.<sup>31</sup>

UNESCO urged its Member States to cooperate with international organisations, educational institutions and private and non-governmental entities to provide adequate access to AI education for the general public at all levels in all countries in order to empower people and reduce the digital divides resulting from the widespread adoption of AI systems and the resulting disparities in access to digital means.

In order to ensure a critical approach to the evaluation of AI research, and to ensure that potential cases of misuse of AI technologies or potential harms of their use are properly monitored, Member States should ensure that any future development of AI technologies is based on rigorous and independent scientific research, and promote interdisciplinary research in AI by designing research in disciplines other than science, technology, engineering and mathematics, such as cultural studies, education, ethics, international relations, linguistics, philosophy, and, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, **Law**.<sup>32</sup>

The European Union countries ratified the European Law on Artificial Intelligence on 21 May 2024, the first ever European legal framework for artificial intelligence, which primarily addresses the risks of artificial intelligence and positions Europe to play a leading role at the global level. The European Commission prepared the AI Covenant in 2021, which was ratified by the European Parliament in 2023 and centred around two pillars: The first pillar serves as a portal to engage the AI Covenant network, i.e. the organisations that have ratified its provisions, to encourage the exchange of best practices and provide practical

information on how to implement the Covenant. The second pillar encourages AI system providers to be prepared and take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements and obligations set out in the AI Law.<sup>33</sup>

Rather than going against the tide of AI, major universities such as Harvard, Cambridge and others have developed plans and laws that aim to allow for its ethical use in order to balance the great benefits it can offer with the ethical challenges that may arise from its uncontrolled use.<sup>34</sup>

## **2.2- Ethical Challenges of AI in Algerian Legal Journals**

The main obstacle legal researchers in Algeria encounter stems from the conflict between proper citation practices and accusations of plagiarism. Legal writing demands extensive references to constitutional texts and laws and judicial decisions which results in articles within legal sciences having high citation rates. Automated plagiarism detection systems struggle to differentiate between legal referencing requirements and unethical duplication of content. The use of translated legal texts and standardized English terminology in research creates problems because it leads to increased similarity scores. The methodological soundness and ethical compliance of legal academic work does not protect it from unjust penalties because of its high citation rates.<sup>35</sup>

The growing adoption of artificial intelligence translation tools including DeepL and Google Translate brings forth additional ethical challenges. The tools improve English language accessibility for non-native speakers but simultaneously generate risks that affect the accurate representation of original sources. The incorrect translation of legal phrases or articles in legislation can alter the intended meaning of the original text which results in incorrect scholarly findings and misinformed academic arguments. Researchers who use AI-generated translations without verifying the original Arabic or French legal sources risk ethical violations through inaccurate referencing and misleading quotations when they do not perform proper verification.<sup>36</sup>

The Algerian academic system has implemented tools such as Detectia to detect AI-generated content and citation overlap. An overview of the types of artificial intelligence used in academic institutions and their impact on research quality is provided in Table 4 in the **Appendices**.

These tools are still evolving and have difficulty interpreting the contextual nuances of legal scholarship. For example, Detectia may flag frequently cited legal doctrines or jurisprudential excerpts as suspicious duplication, despite their legitimacy within the legal method.

The current generation of AI-detection systems often fails to differentiate between AI-assisted paraphrasing and human-generated analysis, leading to inaccuracies that could damage the credibility of researchers or lead to unnecessary revisions and rejections by journal editors.<sup>37</sup>

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The establishment of ethical standards for AI use in Algerian legal scholarship depends heavily on editors' reviewers and academic supervisors. The traditional review process for grammar and content and originality must now include verification of AI tool usage and source accuracy and academic transparency standards. The editorial board must function as a protective mechanism to prevent AI tools from enabling authors to hide their ghostwriting activities and avoid intellectual work. The implementation of clear editorial policies and reviewer training and an updated ethical framework that addresses digital research practice changes is necessary. Details regarding the ethical frameworks adopted to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in scientific research are presented in Table 5 in the **Appendices**.

The first step to address these ethical challenges requires pedagogical reform. Algerian universities need to establish legal research ethics and digital integrity as mandatory subjects in their academic programs. The training of researchers should include both the advantages of AI-assisted tools and the potential dangers of excessive tool usage and incorrect citations and tool dependency. Academic communities can develop awareness through seminars and campaigns which promote proper AI disclosure practices and responsible referencing and data privacy in digital environments. The integration of ethical literacy throughout the researcher's academic progression from undergraduate to postgraduate levels will guarantee that AI implementation in legal writing enhances scientific credibility and trust rather than diminishing it.<sup>38</sup>

The implementation of artificial intelligence in legal research requires a structured framework which unites technological advantages with ethical standards. The first essential principle requires human supervision to maintain AI as a supportive tool instead of a substitute for scholarly judgment. Researchers must maintain full responsibility for their work content and reasoning and integrity even when they use AI tools extensively. Authors must provide explicit disclosure about their use of AI tools for translation and drafting and paraphrasing tasks. The practice of transparency builds trust between readers and editors and peer reviewers.

The third essential value requires researchers to verify all AI-generated outputs for factual and legal accuracy and to cite sources ethically. The human author maintains exclusive responsibility for analytical tasks which AI systems cannot perform. The model stresses the need to protect original content. Legal writing requires individual reasoning and contextual understanding and argumentation which no AI system can duplicate without human direction. These principles protect AI from becoming a threat to academic authenticity while maintaining its role as a scholarly enhancement tool.

The following institutional measures are proposed to operationalize ethical AI governance in Algerian legal journals. The first step involves universities and journals adopting the 2023 University Ethics Charter by implementing its digital ethics provisions into their research guidelines. The ASJP platform should mandate all authors to reveal their AI usage during article submission particularly when tools such as ChatGPT or DeepL have been employed in writing the article.

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The development of training modules for editors and peer reviewers represents the second requirement to teach them how to detect and assess AI-generated content while distinguishing ethical from unethical AI practices and maintaining uniform review standards. The implementation of AI governance policies should occur simultaneously at both institutional and ministerial levels to integrate AI governance into the existing academic integrity framework. The policies need to establish enforcement systems which demand authors to disclose their original work and AI-generated content.

The final recommendation for Algeria involves benchmarking with international ethics bodies such as COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) and aligning editorial policies with global publishing standards adopted by Springer, Elsevier, and similar platforms. The alignment of Algerian journals with international standards will boost their credibility and make them eligible for international indexing and cooperation which will transform ethical AI use from a national legal scholarship liability into an asset.

### **Conclusion:**

The implementation of artificial intelligence systems in legal research and academic publishing creates both substantial opportunities and significant ethical dilemmas. AI tools enhance legal scholarship through improved efficiency and accessibility and expanded analytical capabilities yet they threaten authorship and academic integrity and originality when used improperly or without proper oversight. The Algerian situation faces increased difficulties because the country lacks standardized national rules for AI application in scientific writing and detection systems have limitations and editorial oversight needs improvement.

The research shows ethical governance stands as an essential requirement for legal scholarship credibility in the digital era. Academic institutions together with scientific journals need to establish a principled framework which includes human oversight and transparency and intellectual responsibility and originality protection. The Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP) together with universities and regulatory bodies should establish practical reforms which include mandatory AI-use disclosures and editor and reviewer training and policy benchmarking against global ethics standards.

The Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (ASJP) is an electronic platform for scientific journals within the framework of a national scientific and technical information system, and is considered a protection for writers and academics, and a third party between the writer and the publisher, documenting all stages until publication. Managed by the Centre for Research in the Automated and Technical World (CERIST) of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, the platform includes 520 journals in various scientific journals classified 'A', 'B' and 'C' and this classification is adopted only in Algeria. From the above, we reached the following results:

- In light of the rapid digital revolution, the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in the

academic field is no longer just a technical option, but a reality that imposes itself on researchers and editors alike.<sup>39</sup> The use of AI in writing legal articles, despite the opportunities it offers, poses really ethical and legal challenges, especially in the Algerian context, which is still in the process of building a culture of scientific publishing.

- Despite their endeavours to improve the quality of publication, Algerian legal journals have not yet kept pace with the shifts in the tools of knowledge production, especially with regard to the use of AI technologies. Current editorial policies lack clear and binding organisational formulas that explicitly address this issue.

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# Ethical Governance for Employing Artificial Intelligence in Writing Legal Articles: An Analytical Study in the Light of Scientific Journals Classified in Algeria

Haddouche Ouerdia

## Appendices:

Table 1: Classification of Algerian Legal Journals on ASJP Platform

| Journal Rank | No. of Legal Journals | Editorial Policy                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A            | 12                    | Peer-reviewed, indexed internationally |
| B            | 18                    | Peer-reviewed, national visibility     |
| C            | 25                    | Peer-reviewed, limited circulation     |

**Source:** Algerian Scientific Journals Platform (<https://www.asjp.cerist.dz>)

Table 2: Key Provisions in the 2023 University Charter of Ethics and Deontology

| Ethical Principle     | Description                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Academic Integrity    | Honesty in research, avoiding plagiarism |
| Digital Ethics        | Respect for privacy, responsible AI use  |
| Research Transparency | Clear authorship and AI disclosure       |

**Source:** University Ethics Charter (2023), Ministry of Higher Education

Table 3: Ethical vs Unethical Uses of AI in Legal Writing

| AI Use                     | Ethical Status                |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Grammar checking           | Permissible                   |
| Citation generation        | Permissible with verification |
| Full article drafting      | Unethical without disclosure  |
| Translation of legal texts | Permissible with human review |

**Source:** Adapted from Singh (2024); Unver (2023); COPE guidelines

Table 4: Features of Detectia and Limitations in Legal Scholarship

| Feature                        | Strength             | Limitation                                         |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Citation Detection             | High accuracy        | May overestimate legal citations                   |
| AI-generated Content Detection | Basic identification | Cannot always distinguish legitimate AI assistance |
| Cross-language Plagiarism      | Partial support      | Limited translation context accuracy               |

**Source:** Ministry of Higher Education, Detectia user documentation

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Table 5: Editorial Responsibilities for Managing AI Content

| Role            | Responsibility                         |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| Editor-in-Chief | Ensure AI-disclosure in submissions    |
| Reviewer        | Assess ethical AI-use in peer review   |
| Professor       | Train students on ethical AI practices |

**Source:** COPE Guidelines; Springer AI Policies