Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Law

الذكاء الاصطناعي في مجال القانون

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Received: 06/02 /2026 *Accepted: 01/05 /2026* *Published: 31/05 /2026*

Abstract:

The contemporary world is witnessing a radical transformation driven by a technological revolution resulting from applications of artificial intelligence, which contribute to reshaping various aspects of life. Recently, artificial intelligence has come to represent one of the challenges facing humanity, and it is certain that the legal field is not immune to the changes confronting many domains due to artificial intelligence programs. We observe that numerous international and private legal institutions have adopted artificial intelligence programs in their work. With the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies, their applications in the legal field are evolving noticeably. As a result of the unlimited potential of artificial intelligence for development and output, and the high expectations placed upon it, this brings with it many unforeseen threats in the field of law that may affect an individual's fundamental rights, the principle of judicial impartiality, as well as the right of access to justice and the right to appeal. Consequently, there is a necessity to strike a balance between the need to use artificial intelligence in the legal field and the obligation to preserve the ethics of legal professions.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence; Law; Legal Practice; Judiciary; Risks; Fundamental Rights.

Introduction:

The contemporary world is witnessing a radical transformation driven by a technological revolution resulting from applications of artificial intelligence, which contribute to reshaping various aspects of life. Recently, artificial intelligence has become one of the challenges facing humanity, and it is certain that the legal field is not immune to the changes affecting many areas due to artificial intelligence programs. We observe that many international and private legal institutions have adopted artificial intelligence programs in their work. With the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies, their applications in the legal field are evolving noticeably, which is followed by fundamental changes in the nature of legal professionals' work. The focus is shifting toward strategic and creative skills, while routine tasks are left to artificial intelligence. This advanced technology has the capacity to bring about a radical transformation in how lawyers, notaries, bailiffs, consultants, and other legal professionals interact with the law and the justice system, and more importantly, with their clients. The automatic redaction of sensitive data in open court decisions, legal research, and judicial analytics tools are only a few examples used daily by legal and judicial professionals.

As a result of the unlimited nature of artificial intelligence in terms of development and output, and the high expectations placed upon it, this carries with it many unforeseen threats in the field of law that may affect an individual's fundamental rights, the principle of judicial impartiality, as well as the right of access to justice and the right to appeal. This calls for caution so that artificial intelligence does not turn from a benefit into a detriment. These concerns led to the adoption of new legally binding provisions at the European level in 2024 to comprehensively

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regulate the use of artificial intelligence systems, through the European Artificial Intelligence Regulation 2024/1689[1], which includes different levels of risks associated with the use of artificial intelligence systems, including high-risk intelligent programs that encompass the legal field. Accordingly, the use of artificial intelligence in this sector is subject to specific and strict procedures in order to manage risk.

Accordingly, we raise the following issue:

How can we balance the necessity of using artificial intelligence in the legal field with the necessity of preserving the ethics of legal professions and fundamental rights?

To answer this issue, we adopted the descriptive and analytical method, and divided the study into two sections: the first addresses the definition of artificial intelligence, while the second deals with the manifestations of the use of artificial intelligence in the legal field.

1- Defining Artificial Intelligence

Artificial intelligence emerged as a result of the development undertaken by humans in the field of computer systems. Therefore, we will define artificial intelligence and clarify its advantages and risks in the legal field.

1.1- Definition of Artificial Intelligence

The definitions addressed by legal scholarship have been numerous in an attempt to reach a definition that reflects the substance of artificial intelligence. These definitions have focused on defining it as a research field, as advanced autonomous systems, through comparison with human intelligence, or by describing artificial intelligence technologies and applications.

The American scientist John McCarthy defined it as: the science and engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs, and he believes that it is related to the task of using computers to understand human intelligence[2].

Dr. Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim considers artificial intelligence to be: a branch of computer science through which intelligent software or machines can be created and manufactured that can behave like humans, think like humans, and have the ability to make decisions for the purpose of achieving a specific goal [3].

Minsky Lee Marvin defined it as: the construction of computer programs that engage in tasks performed by humans satisfactorily, because they require high-level mental processes such as sensory perception, learning, memory organization, and critical thinking [4].

It can also be defined as: a means of preparing a computer or robot to be controlled by a program that thinks intelligently in the same way that intelligent humans think [5].

As for generative artificial intelligence, it is a type of artificial intelligence that creates new content by modeling the characteristics of data derived from large datasets that feed the model. While traditional artificial intelligence systems are able to recognize patterns or classify existing content, generative artificial intelligence is capable of creating new content in various forms, such as texts, images, audio files, or program codes [6].

Large Language Models (LLMs)[7] are a category of generative artificial intelligence that has witnessed remarkable development in recent years. For example, in content creation, a set of parameters is integrated into the large language model through a query or prompt, making content generation easier for users, as generative artificial intelligence tools interact with them in a conversational mode using prompts. Since the beginning of 2022, many large language models (such as ChatGPT by OpenAI and LaMDA by Google) and the services that use them (such as Bard by Google and Bing by Microsoft) have received wide global attention.

Generative artificial intelligence has the ability to provide the creativity and innovation necessary to improve services and activities, such as:

- **Healthcare**, where it helps with faster diagnosis, enables the customization of treatment plans, and can be used to achieve therapeutic goals and discover potential new drugs.

- **Businesses**, where it creates personalized communication with current and potential customers and generates predictive sales models aimed at forecasting customer behavior.
- **Education**, where it enables teachers to develop personalized learning plans for students based on their performance, needs, and interests, which may help faculty members provide better support to students.
- **Software development**, by facilitating debugging and enabling software developers to generate code and produce parts of it.
- It facilitates the improvement of cybersecurity defense tools against ransomware[8] and other attacks, and helps security specialists analyze large datasets more easily to identify threats and reduce false alarms by filtering out harmless activities.
- It allows chatbots in the field of electronic commerce to provide responses similar to human responses, which helps institutions improve customer service and reduce support costs[9].

1.2- Advantages and Risks of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Field

1.2.1- Advantages

Artificial intelligence has a set of advantages that cannot be ignored, including:

- Reducing the likelihood of errors and increasing the accuracy of task performance, especially if the system is correctly programmed and supplied with accurate and up-to-date legal information.
- Reducing bias in legal decision-making and processing large volumes of legal data efficiently and quickly, while also enhancing the accuracy of legal analysis[10].
- Artificial intelligence plays a role in automating tasks and facilitating their execution, thereby allowing humans to focus on more complex tasks.
- Providing daily applications in the legal field, such as legal assistance applications, legal contract analysis platforms, personalized legal assistance, and intelligent legal research applications[11].
- Assisting in criminal matters by enabling the classification of criminals, examination of forensic evidence, analysis of the offender's personality, and the reduction and prevention of crime.
- The use of artificial intelligence in concluding smart contracts[12].

1.2.2- Risks:

- Artificial intelligence is characterized by the ability to achieve complete independence from the user, which results in increased challenges and risks related to the violation of individuals' privacy, and raises the issue of liability and compensation for damages caused by artificial intelligence programs.
- Some artificial intelligence programs in the field of justice affect fundamental rights, including the right to equality. An example of this is the COMPAS program for predicting recidivism, which was adopted in the United States of America but sparked widespread controversy due to the potential risks of algorithms and their lack of fairness, and was accused of being biased against Black individuals, leading to fears of inequality[13].
- Infringement of intellectual property rights in the development of artificial intelligence algorithms or models.
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2-Manifestations of the Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Field

The manifestations of the use of artificial intelligence programs in the legal field are numerous, and below we will present the areas of their application.

2.1- In the Field of Legal Practice:

The first artificial-intelligence-supported lawyer appeared in the United States of America in the form of a robot developed by the American startup company DoNotPay to help clients sue major companies free of charge, especially consumers. However, this company was subjected to a

lawsuit filed by the American law firm Edelson against the robot lawyer DoNotPay (meaning do not pay) on March 03, 2023. The accusations included misleading clients, and also that this lawyer does not hold a law degree and has no legal background. Some clients stated that its services were of poor quality and, in some cases, led to a worsening of the situation. Moreover, this lawyer is not accredited in any court in any state, is not subject to the supervision of any lawyer, and this company is not a law firm but merely a website containing an archive of legal documents that are promoted as legal advice. In response, the founder of the lawyer, Joshua Browder, stated that these allegations are not true[14].

The Federal Trade Commission also filed a complaint against DoNotPay on the grounds that it did not test whether the law-related service features function like a human lawyer.

In 2025, a settlement decision was issued that included financial compensation amounting to 193,000 US dollars for affected consumers, mandatory disclosures explicitly stating that the service does not replace human legal expertise, obligating the notification of all subscribers during the period from 2021 to 2023 regarding the limitations of the service, and a ban on claims alleging that artificial intelligence functions as a real lawyer without evidence. This settlement came as part of a broader law enforcement campaign launched by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) under the name Operation AI Compliance, which targeted five companies over misleading claims related to artificial intelligence. As stated by the Chair of the Federal Trade Commission, Lina Khan: Using AI tools to trick, mislead, or defraud people is illegal, and the enforcement actions taken by the FTC make clear that there is no AI exception to existing laws[15].

In our view, the idea of a free lawyer is not bad, especially since lawyer fees are considered very high and not affordable for all clients. Moreover, the robot lawyer can be supplied with unlimited legal information. However, the problem remains in the manner of obtaining the status of a lawyer and accreditation before courts, which requires specific procedures that do not correspond to the nature of the robot lawyer. Therefore, we believe that the lawyer as a natural person cannot be dispensed with, while the possibility or necessity remains for lawyers to seek assistance from artificial intelligence programs to develop and facilitate their work by relying on intelligent programs for reviewing and analyzing documents, organizing and categorizing them, processing errors and proofreading, as well as legal research, drafting emails, and even predicting the potential outcome of a case.

2.2- In the Field of the Judiciary:

Experts believe that within 50 years machines will be able to detect physical and psychological signs of deception with an accuracy of 99.99%, according to the writer and speaker on artificial intelligence, Terrence Maury. Initially, the robot judge will have cameras that capture and identify irregular speech patterns, unusually high increases in body temperature, and hand and eye movements, after which the data will be analyzed and a judgment issued. The advantages of the robot judge lie in the speed of dispute resolution and lower costs, but the problem remains that it lacks the human touch that enables it to take into account the spirit of the law rather than its literal application[16].

Many countries have moved toward adopting this idea. In China, for example, artificial intelligence judge systems, electronic courts, and judgments issued through chat applications have been used since 2017. The mobile court through the famous Chinese application WeChat[17] has handled more than three million legal cases, including online commercial disputes, copyright cases, and other cases related to e-commerce products.

Nevertheless, even if a robot judge is not adopted, a human judge can use artificial intelligence technologies in issuing judicial rulings, as these technologies will provide the judge with remarkable legal information that facilitates their tasks.

2.3- Artificial intelligence tools in the legal field provided by legal technology companies

For reference, there are many applications specific to the legal field, which can be divided as follows:

2.3.1- Decision-support tools

such as:

- **Josef Legal:** a decision-support, management, and automation tool for decision-making in legal documents. This tool allows the creation of decision-making flowcharts for lawyers who wish to automate their legal tasks, including communication between the lawyer and the client, sending emails, creating legal documents, and providing legal guidance and advice.
- **Predictice:** a legal research tool in the form of a search engine that provides access to a large amount of legal information (legislation, case law, and legal principles).
- **Case Law Analytics S.A.S:** this system provides decision support by modeling the risks of a specific legal scenario (advanced analytics).
- **Blue J Legal Inc:** this system provides decision support for professionals.

2.3.2- Legal document management and automation tools

such as:

- **LawGeex / Superlegal:** this tool provides assistance in contract drafting through the analysis of data derived from previous contracts and market trends.
- **BLACKBOILER:** the software provides a drafting assistance tool that creates a contract template and proposes its clauses based on contracts previously used by the user.

2.3.3- Legal research tools

such as:

- **Doctrine:** it functions as a legal search engine that allows research within a comprehensive database.
- **CanLII:** the site provides access to court decisions, as it offers access to judgments issued by various Canadian courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court, and all provincial and local courts, as well as laws and regulations, since the site contains consolidated laws and regulations from all jurisdictions in Canada, in addition to legal studies[18].

- **Note:** Among the most prominent artificial intelligence programs that include advanced tools relying on massive databases to analyze precedents and laws with high accuracy are the following:

- **Lexis+AI:** an integrated solution for legal drafting, research, and information extraction. It enables obtaining instant answers based on trusted LexisNexis content. You can move from a question to reliable advice in seconds, meet deadlines, manage risks, and achieve better results[19].
- **Westlaw Precision:** the Westlaw site is considered one of the most widely used legal databases. Law students, professors, and staff can use it to find federal and state case law, as well as essential secondary sources. The site also provides many useful resources for legal practitioners, such as templates, legal memoranda, and legal analysis tools[20].
- **CoCounsel:** helps accomplish research, document analysis, and drafting of legal memoranda in one place. Thanks to advanced artificial intelligence technologies and trusted legal content, CoCounsel guides legal professionals through complex legal work from beginning to end, thus working faster and allowing focus on high-value strategies that achieve better results and business growth[21].
- **Lexmachina:** Lex Machina elevates legal decision-making through its unique Legal Analytics® platform, enabling it to win cases and secure new business. Now powered by Protégé™, this proprietary technology, supported by lawyer review and assisted by artificial intelligence, transforms raw legal documents into comprehensive datasets, filling gaps in court records and providing unique insights into cases[22].
- **Ross Intelligence:** the function of Ross Intelligence is to answer lawyers' inquiries by analyzing thousands of legal documents in its database within seconds. Relying on the IBM

Watson program, the system understands questions posed in natural language, searches for answers in the legal sources available in its database, and responds to them in natural language as well[23].

Conclusion:

The integration of artificial intelligence into the legal field has become a reality and a necessity to improve the quality of legal services and save time. With the continued development of artificial intelligence, we expect new horizons in legal practices. However, this does not preclude the existence of risks that must be overcome by taking certain measures, such as:

- Ensuring that the information contained in the database is not misleading or incorrect, thereby guaranteeing accurate results.
- The necessity of achieving cybersecurity to prevent breaches and the alteration of information.
- Taking the necessary measures to ensure the preservation of professional secrecy against the threats posed by this system.
- Establishing a legislative framework that regulates the application of artificial intelligence programs in a way that ensures not abandoning the human element, guarantees the absence of risk to users, and ensures control over these risks.
- The necessity of training legal professionals and law students in this field by developing skills and learning modern artificial intelligence programs.

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