

## *AI Implications on the Justice Sector Modernization In Light of Algerian Legislation*

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Received: 19 / 02 / 2025

Accepted: 10 / 09 / 2025

Published: 04 / 11 / 2025

### **Abstract:**

The ongoing advancement of contemporary technology, particularly in the realm of artificial intelligence, presents a significant qualitative challenge to modern systems and the justice sector. This evolution signifies a pivotal shift towards intelligent systems that leverage algorithms and automation across various applications of AI, especially those impacting the legal field and its components.

Such developments influence court decisions and the roles of judges, lawyers, and litigants, as they increasingly rely on vast amounts of big data and information. This trend raises the prospect of AI potentially supplementing or even replacing human roles within judicial processes and legal proceedings.

**Keywords:** Automation, AI, Digitization, E- litigation, Justice Sector, Modernization, Smart Systems, ...

### **ملخص:**

إن التطور الحديث والمستمر لتنامي التكنولوجيا الحديثة من ضمنها الذكاء الاصطناعي الذي اضاف للأنظمة الحديثة وقطاع العدالة تحديا نوعيا ايجابيا يعكس طفرة مرجعية للأنظمة الذكية من خلال الخوارزميات والأتمتة في الاستخدامات المتعددة للذكاء الاصطناعي خاصة ما يمس بقطاع العدالة وملحقاتها، من خلال قرارات المحاكم والقضاة وفي مجال القانون عموما بما يضمن الكم الهائل من توفير البيانات الضخمة والمعلومات التي تسعى لأن تحل مكان الانسان والبشر بصفة قاضي او محامي او متقاضي في الدعاوى والأجهزة القضائية.

**كلمات مفتاحية:** الأتمتة، العصرنة، قطاع العدالة، الذكاء الاصطناعي، الرقمنة، الأنظمة الذكية، التقاضي الالكتروني...

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**Introduction:**

The impact of artificial intelligence on the modernization of the justice sector, particularly within the context of Algerian legislation, is significant. As AI technologies continue to evolve, they present both opportunities and challenges for legal systems.

The integration of AI can enhance efficiency, improve access to legal resources, and streamline case management processes. However, it also raises important questions regarding ethical considerations, data privacy, and the potential for bias in decision-making.

Therefore, it is crucial for Algerian lawmakers to carefully assess these implications to ensure that the adoption of AI aligns with the principles of justice and fairness in the legal framework.

The revolution in AI, coupled with the modernization reforms in Algeria's justice sector, has become essential for establishing legal, rights-based, and judicial frameworks that align with the needs of judges, lawyers, and citizens alike.

The integration of technology and the digital transformation is paving the way for a digital government aimed at enhancing the quality of justice and judicial services.

This initiative seeks to streamline processes, simplify the retrieval of documents and certificates, and improve access to information, files, and data through digital platforms, electronic litigation, and electronic certification, all of which are integral components of a smart justice system.

The preceding introduction leads to an important problematic: ***what are the implications of AI and how does it influence the quality and modernization of the justice sector within Algerian legislation?***

We relied on a descriptive analytical methodology to explore the role of AI within the judicial and advocacy sectors, as well as to examine pertinent legal concepts and texts.

This analysis is structured around two main sections: the first theme focuses on defining AI and its influence on the modernization of the justice system; the second theme addresses the balance between the essential legal applications of AI and the associated risks.

## **Section One : The AI significance and impact on the justice sector modernization**

AI revolves around the replication of human cognitive functions within contemporary technological systems and devices, and it is positioned as a key driver of a new evolutionary stage of human knowledge (Cristian & Jean, 2024).

This discipline encompasses the exploration and creation of visual systems or devices that interact with their environment, aiming to replicate human-like behaviors. The scope of artificial intelligence has broadened to encompass various sectors, including law and judicial services, impacting roles from judges and attorneys to those involved in litigation.

### **1. The concept of artificial intelligence**

The interpretations of AI have been diverse and inconsistent, with no consensus on a singular definition. However, there is a general understanding that it represents a scientific movement encompassing various theories and technologies aimed at developing machines capable of mimicking and replicating human intelligence (Ghassan, 2022).

John McCarthy, a prominent computer scientist recognized as a pioneer in the field of artificial intelligence and often referred to as the "Father of Artificial Intelligence," characterized the AI discipline as "the science and engineering dedicated to creating intelligent machines, particularly intelligent software(Christopher, 2020).

John McCarthy emphasized that the interaction between these programs and computers should mirror the connection between the human brain and the human body. Furthermore, McCarthy noted that artificial intelligence encompasses not only biologically observable methods but also includes the capacity for abstract (Abir, 2024) thinking”.

UNESCO characterized AI in 2022 as computer systems that can handle data and information in a way that resembles intelligent behavior, encompassing various elements such as thinking, learning, perception, prediction, planning, and control (Enesco, 2024).

Artificial intelligence can also be defined as the capacity of a machine to perform actions that would be deemed intelligent if executed by a human being (Achraf, 2024).

While the Algerian legislator has not provided a specific definition for AI, they have established a collection of disparate laws that reference the concept. These laws aim to safeguard computer programs and algorithms(Law No. 18-05, 2018), as well as to protect digital privacy from threats such as manipulation, hacking, and electronic fraud (Boudiar, 2023)(Law No. 04-15, 2004).

Artificial intelligence in the realm of judicial work can be characterized as the capacity to employ predictive analytics by utilizing mechanisms that analyze legal data and replicate human behavior through computer systems and algorithms. These technologies are leveraged by judicial systems to enhance their operations, manage case files, and streamline procedural workflows (Sayed, 2024).

## **2. The concept of modernizing the justice sector in Algerian legislation**

Modernization represents a crucial technological advancement driven by the integration of automated media, electronic services, and communication systems within the framework of electronic administration.

This shift facilitates the effective utilization of electronic processes, replacing traditional paperwork to enhance communication between citizens and administrative bodies. It aims to uphold the integrity of the judiciary by emphasizing principles of accountability, transparency, and impartiality.

In response to the judicial reforms implemented in Algeria, the country has proactively introduced a series of legislative and technical measures aimed at aligning its judicial system with contemporary advancements in information technology, presented in:

- ***New legal legislation and regulations:***

By enacting laws that support the use of technology and artificial intelligence in the judiciary.

- ***Modern technical applications supported by AI:***

By introducing modern technologies in the courts to support the judicial workflow and facilitate it for litigants and judicial assistants in order to keep pace with the digital age.

Law N°15-03, on the modernization of the justice sector, enacted on February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2015, signifies a pivotal step in the modernization of Algeria's justice sector, emphasizing the integration of information and communication technologies within judicial processes.

This legislation aims to enhance efficiency by incorporating data management in case scheduling and overall case handling. It promotes the digitization of judicial files throughout all stages, facilitating electronic submission of petitions outside of court hearings. Additionally, it allows for real-time tracking of case outcomes and access to rulings through the Ministry of Justice's e-portal (Ministry of Justice, 2024)( Ibrahim, 2008).

This modernization not only streamlines case management and accelerates procedural timelines but also leverages contemporary technologies to provide online access to judicial documents., the most important of which are:

- **Electronic bracelet:** used to monitor individuals in an unconventional way, which enhances the efficiency of implementing judgments;
- **Remote trial:** contributes to reducing costs and time, and allows litigants to attend from remote locations virtually;

Law N°.15-04 was enacted on the same date, establishing the fundamental regulations governing e-signatures and certifications. This legislation aims to enhance the trustworthiness of e-documents as judicial services increasingly transition to online platforms. It facilitates the electronic retrieval of criminal records (coupon N°.03) and citizenship certificate, extending this possibility to the Algerian community living abroad through their diplomatic or consular offices.

This development marks a notable transformation in the accessibility of legal documents, allowing individuals to conveniently retrieve and review their files without the need to physically visit the courts.

By simply entering their unique name and password, which are provided by the appropriate judicial authority, users can streamline the process of accessing their legal information.

A new system has been established to verify the authenticity of electronically signed judicial documents that are downloaded from the Internet. This initiative complements the option to transmit judicial documents and procedures electronically, aiming to prevent interruptions in judicial processes while also streamlining and expediting these procedures for all relevant parties involved.

In addition, law N°.17-03 was enacted on January 10<sup>th</sup>, 2017, facilitating the electronic submission of requests to modify civil status. This legislation introduces an electronic correction service aimed at rectifying errors in civil status records, aligning with the broader movement towards the digitization of judicial services.<sup>2</sup>

These regulations are designed to create a robust and automated information system for the electronic processing of personal data. They serve as a legal framework that facilitates the integration of modern technologies, which play a crucial role in enhancing the modernization of the justice sector, as well as improving the efficiency and quality of judicial services.

### 3. The Impact of AI on Legal Professions and Judicial Systems (Hafiz, 2024).

#### 3.1- Advocacy and judiciary:

**Legal professions** refer to occupations that are closely associated with the legal system and significantly impact the legal process. These professions necessitate a comprehensive understanding of law, including its methodologies, branches, applications, and procedures.

Individuals in these roles must obtain recognized legal qualifications that authorize them to practice, such as judges, attorneys, notaries, court officers, and legal experts, among others...

In the context of Algeria, for instance, these roles play a crucial part in the administration of justice and the functioning of the legal framework, thus:

- To join the bar, it is required to obtain a certificate of professional competence for lawyers, in addition to completing a field internship, in accordance with Article 31 of Law N°.13-07. This is considered the general rule, taking into account the exceptions stipulated in Articles 35 and 36 of the same law.
- Enrolling the training program - enrollment - to obtain a certificate of professional competence is done through a competition, as Article 34 of Law N°.13-07 sets out a set of conditions that candidates must meet.
- For the recruitment of judges, it is done among holders of the Higher School of Judges' certificate, as this institution organizes national competitions to recruit student judges under its supervision. The national competition for the selection of student judges includes written and oral tests, as stipulated in Article 27 of Executive Decree N°.16-159 as amended and supplemented.
- For the notary, he acts as a link between individuals and the legal authority. According to Article 03 of Law N°.06-02, the notary is defined as "a public officer authorized by the public authority, who draws up contracts that require official status according to the law, as well as contracts that individuals wish to grant this status." The notary ensures that the contracts he draws up comply with the legal requirements and acquire official status and legal force.
- The bailiff: According to article 04 of law N°.06-03 (amended and supplemented), he is defined as "a public officer authorized by the public authority, who manages a public office on his own behalf and under his responsibility, it being specified that this office is subject to specific conditions and standards determined by the regulatory texts". He is responsible for managing his own office and works according to specific and legal standards, because he ensures that legal proceedings are carried out correctly and efficiently.

### **3.2- The effects of AI on digital justice (Katerina, 2024)**

The contemporary judicial system is significantly influenced by legal assistants and researchers who meticulously gather, analyze, and interpret information to address cases and advocate for rights within the justice framework, including its electronic applications and automated media tools.

This underscores the pivotal role of AI, which streamlines processes for lawyers, judges, legal professionals, and researchers, ultimately conserving time, effort, and resources, particularly for those involved in litigation. In Algeria, for instance, this dynamic is particularly evident.

#### **- Judiciary:**

Some legal AI software provides document review possibilities that automate the process of contract analysis, helping to identify and rectify errors that may be overlooked by human reviewers. This technology enhances the strength of legal arguments by supplying pertinent legal citations (Dalia, 2024) thereby improving the overall accuracy and reliability of the docs.

AI applications contribute to the enhancement of legal and judicial operations by providing precise document review capabilities, streamlining contract evaluation procedures, and boosting the efficacy of legal claims. This integration minimizes errors and significantly improves overall efficiency in the legal field.

#### **- Lawyering:**

The implementation of AI in the legal field provides attorneys with a competitive edge, enabling them to resolve disputes and cases more efficiently. As the quality of service improves, the likelihood of repeat business with clients increases, which can also lead to a decrease in the number of hours worked. While the legal

profession is inherently challenging, AI serves to enhance job security for legal professionals.

However, it is important to recognize that AI "robots" are not poised to take over the roles of judges or lawyers in the pursuit of justice and the protection of litigants' rights. This analysis underscores that the role of artificial intelligence in law is contingent upon several factors such as:

- ✓ **Collecting information and digital data:** Artificial intelligence processes vast quantities of legal data and documentation, allowing attorneys to swiftly retrieve the information they need.
- ✓ **Raising questions and legal issues that may arise in disputes:** Lawyers have the ability to pose inquiries concerning legal matters and conflicts, enabling them to uncover legal gaps that necessitate suitable legal remedies and documentation or effective solutions.
- ✓ **Analyzing legal issues and problematic:** Artificial intelligence plays a crucial role in deciphering intricate legal matters, empowering attorneys to make well-informed choices and deliver efficient legal remedies in response to disputes or legal counsel presented by adversaries, thereby facilitating the initiation of litigation processes within the judicial system.

Artificial intelligence streamlines the legal research process by automatically curating relevant information, allowing lawyers to gather data in just a few minutes. This technology empowers legal professionals to pose inquiries concerning cases and disputes that present legal challenges, ultimately facilitating the identification of legal loopholes and potential solutions (Dalia, p.1)).

## **Section Two: AI between imperative lawful application and associated risks**

Laws necessitate the creation of legislation grounded in a robust and coherent legal framework. This is essential because the need for risk protection relies on fundamental principles and foundations.

Furthermore, it is crucial to take into account the ethical implications of AI to effectively govern its application within the legal sector. Efforts must also be directed towards enacting laws that safeguard personal data and uphold privacy rights.

### **1. AI Requirements in Modernizing the Justice Sector**

In 2021, the European Commission released a draft regulation aimed at establishing a structured legal framework for the application of artificial intelligence. This initiative was unveiled in November 2023 and marks the first regulation on artificial intelligence to have global binding authority, receiving official approval on May 21st, 2024 (Achraf, p.10).

#### **1.1. Quality of inclusion of judicial and legal data**

AI systems necessitate the effective integration of high-quality big data and information at the device level into their algorithms and automation processes. This integration is crucial for ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the stored information, which must align with judicial standards.

The human-like structure of these systems aims to uphold justice and its integrity, showcasing the modernization of the justice sector along with its benefits. The ultimate goal is to enhance and refine the quality of justice delivery, steering it towards continuous improvement.

An example of this is the Algerian government's policy towards digitization and modernization, as it has:

- ✓ established electronic platforms for citizens to access remote judicial services, which encompasses the authentication of judicial documents that are electronically or digitally signed.

- ✓ set up a call center within the justice sector to address inquiries from citizens and litigants through the dedicated hotline (10-78).
- ✓ implemented a system for the collection of fines and legal costs through a cohesive automated platform, which includes incentives like installment payment options and discounts for those who choose to pay voluntarily.
- ✓ developed a platform for distance learning to train professionals in the judicial sector, named “e-nyaba.” This initiative will allow individuals and groups to electronically submit complaints or petitions to the Public Prosecution, thereby streamlining the process and enhancing accessibility.
- ✓ created a digital platform to facilitate the submission of applications and the acquisition of permits for e-communication with detainees. This initiative complements the Algerian Law and Judicial Efforts Portal, which houses rulings from the Supreme Court and the Council of State. Additionally, the official website of the Ministry of Justice has been enhanced with two dedicated sections: one for citizens to voice their concerns and another for submitting suggestions.

### 1.2. Ethics in artificial intelligence

For this purpose, the role of AI in the judiciary and justice system must be approached with a constructive perspective, aimed at facilitating modernization while avoiding any potential drawbacks.

This necessitates the gathering of accurate, impartial, and meticulously detailed information that yields positive, straightforward, and dependable outcomes (Achraf, p.11).

Conversely, any presence of bias, lack of seriousness, or negativity can undermine the credibility and integrity of the justice sector, jeopardizing its modernization efforts. Such deficiencies can erode public trust in the justice system, resulting in significant transparency issues and a general lack of confidence in judicial processes. Furthermore, the effective implementation of AI in this context demands adherence to high ethical standards.

Judicial institutions increasingly incorporate AI applications to enhance the quality and efficiency of their operations. This integration is fundamentally rooted in a framework of ethical principles that primarily govern the oversight of artificial intelligence technologies (Unodc, 2024), such as:

- ✓ **Transparency:** the necessity for transparency in the processes and algorithms employed in judicial decision-making is paramount.
- ✓ **Accountability:** establishing frameworks to ensure accountability for individuals and organizations when making decisions influenced by artificial intelligence is essential.
- ✓ **Neutrality:** it is essential to guarantee that algorithms are free from biases that could influence the results within the realms of justice and the legal system..

All of these principles are based on the Bangalore’s Principles of Judicial Conduct (Unodc, 2018), which aim to enhance legal integrity and confidence in the judicial system and justice when using artificial intelligence techniques and methods.

### 1.3. Inclusion of sound and effective legal texts

The integration of legal texts and regulations is essential for ensuring the effective and appropriate application of artificial intelligence, with the European Union leading the way in this domain.

In April 2019, the EU outlined its values and principles through published guidelines, emphasizing the importance of a structured approach. Furthermore, Ursula von der Leyen, the President-elect of the European Commission, indicated that the Commission plans to introduce further legislative proposals that will address the humanitarian and ethical aspects associated with AI (Achraf, p.13).

Legislation seeks to protect the rights of individuals and citizens from potential violations arising from the use of AI technologies, while also ensuring that these systems improve operational processes. This framework is designed to empower individuals by providing clarity on the decisions made by AI systems.

It mitigates algorithmic bias, safeguards privacy and cyber security, and addresses associated risks by enhancing legal and legislative structures and frameworks. Additionally, it aims to establish principles and ethical guidelines for the responsible use of technology, ensuring that there are no breaches or violations that compromise the confidentiality and integrity of information.

#### **1.4. Ensuring compliance with the principles of justice, human rights and the rule of law (Pawel, 2021)**

The UNESCO has embarked on the creation of detailed guidelines for the implementation of AI systems within courts and arbitration entities. This initiative targets judges, lawyers, and judicial personnel, aiming to establish a robust framework that promotes the ethical and responsible application of AI technologies in the legal field (Gutiérrez, 2024).

The guidelines are designed to ensure that the integration of these advanced technologies aligns with the core principles of justice, human rights, and the rule of law.

Furthermore, UNESCO's efforts are directed towards fostering a more equitable and transparent judicial system in the context of rapid technological advancements, enabling nations and judicial bodies to harness the benefits of artificial intelligence to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of legal processes and systems (Unesco, 2024).

#### **2. AI: Balancing the Benefits of Modernizing Justice with Legal Risk (Ammar, 2024)**

AI operates on a vast electronic repository of information and automation that parallels human cognitive abilities. The majority of judicial processes are now conducted through the digitization of court rulings and the systematic integration of procedural stages across all judicial entities into a centralized database.

Additionally, it is now feasible to remotely access and track the status of complaints, reports, and lawsuits through various applications and electronic portals developed within the framework of e-government (Ali, 2012). This technological advancement aims to enhance the relationship between citizens and administrative bodies, streamlining litigation processes while conserving time, effort, and financial resources.

The integration of information technology within judicial services offers numerous advantages, particularly in terms of efficiency, precision, and confidentiality (Adya, 2023). This technological advancement enables the delivery of high-quality remote services that are characterized by rapid response times, accuracy, and cost-effectiveness.

Additionally, the digitization of the justice system plays a crucial role in promoting integrity, transparency, and equitable access to public resources, thereby improving engagement with the judicial framework (Badi, 2025).

On the other hand, the absence of ethical guidelines and legal safeguards presents significant risks, including bias and misuse in the interpretation and analysis of various issues.

While it serves as a valuable tool for assisting individuals, it should not be solely depended upon to address intricate problems that necessitate human oversight in the effective management and enforcement of laws.

Complex problems frequently exceed the capabilities of AI to resolve or comprehend (Srecko et al., 2023), as it struggles to grasp and differentiate ethical contexts, which in turn influences various other matters.

The ambiguity surrounding legal liability in instances of error necessitates the implementation of accountability mechanisms and the assurance of human oversight (Dory, 2024). This is crucial to prevent any potential conflicts with the legal and ethical standards governing AI, which demand a high degree of neutrality and integrity, particularly in the realm of e-justice.

**Conclusion:**

The experience of the Algerian legislator in integrating AI within the justice sector highlights its significant influence across various aspects of life, particularly in the digitization and modernization of legal processes.

However, it is crucial to approach the implementation of such technologies with caution, ensuring that it is accompanied by well-considered, precise, and methodical steps. This includes intensifying training programs and legal applications while drawing on the experiences and initiatives of other nations.

By doing so, the aim is to enhance the AI role as a contemporary, digital, and automated framework that fosters transparency, progress, and the development of a fair and effective judicial environment.

**Results:**

- AI in the digital landscape reduces reliance on physical documentation, enhances the accessibility of administrative services to citizens, elevates the standard of judicial services, and streamlines procedures for those involved in legal disputes.
- The Algerian legislator has taken significant steps towards the integration of AI and automation within the judicial system. This includes the launch of a remote electronic portal for the Ministry of Justice, the digitization of judicial files, the establishment of an electronic prosecution system, the development of electronic monitoring devices, and the implementation of e-signatures, among other initiatives.
- The trend towards the digital transformation of judicial services aims to enhance the quality and efficiency of these services.
- Efforts are underway to enhance artificial intelligence capabilities by incorporating them into the judicial system and formulating legislative policies aimed at modernizing the courts, thereby creating a framework for what is being termed "*smart justice*."
- The advancement of judicial operations involves the integration of AI principles for judges, lawyers, and citizens alike, focusing on the enhancement of judicial quality, the legal profession, data protection, and digital privacy.

**Recommendations:**

- Work on developing artificial intelligence modeling and embodying its requirements in a way that serves human frameworks.
- The human aspect should be proficient in contemporary techniques and technologies, and it is essential to carry out a comprehensive database survey that reflects the significance of the issues at hand.
- The necessity and accuracy of the requirements of AI and its ethical impact is what necessitates strengthening control mechanisms and providing legal security for the integrity of procedures, data and algorithms from any abuse, danger, misuse or fraud by users due to their experience and ability in this field or vice versa.
- The scope of databases, specialized software, and legal frameworks in AI needs to be broadened to ensure that judges have the option to formulate legal guidelines for disputes related to the administrative dimensions of the employee-management relationship when existing solutions are insufficient.

- Despite the advanced capabilities of AI, it is still prone to errors and fundamentally a product of human design. Therefore, it is essential to conduct thorough reviews and strategically harness human intelligence to enhance oversight of AI technologies and applications, rather than depending on them indefinitely.
- Foster collaboration and solidarity while enlisting the support of legal professionals and assistants to drive smart technological advancement through a robust and lawful framework. This approach is designed to uphold the integrity of judicial processes and prevent the misuse or manipulation of information and data. By doing so, it seeks to enhance the application of AI in a manner that allows users to effectively and accurately interpret legal information and data.

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