RESEARCH ARTICLE

Artificial Intelligence and Legislative Quality: Enhancing Legal Drafting, Simplifying Legal Language, and Addressing Ethical and Accountability Challenges

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Abstract

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) has created transformative opportunities for the legal field, particularly in legislative drafting and interpretation. This study examines the role of AI in enhancing the quality of legislation through advanced analytical tools capable of processing vast bodies of legal data, detecting inconsistencies, predicting legislative impacts, and identifying regulatory gaps. Furthermore, AI contributes to simplifying the language of law by supporting clearer drafting processes, improving legal translation, and enabling the development of virtual legal assistants that can make legislation more accessible to citizens.

Despite these benefits, the integration of AI in legislative processes raises significant legal and ethical challenges. Concerns regarding accountability, algorithmic bias, intellectual property rights, and the transparency of automated decision-making remain unresolved. These challenges highlight the need for careful governance frameworks that balance innovation with principles of fairness, privacy, and data protection.

Ultimately, this study argues that AI holds the potential to improve legislative clarity and societal inclusivity by producing laws that are not only technically precise but also comprehensible to the general public. By fostering greater awareness of rights and obligations, AI can contribute to building more transparent, efficient, and citizen-centered legal systems.

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Introduction:

In light of rapid technological developments around the world, artificial intelligence has become one of the most important technical tools affecting many aspects of social life. The law is one of the areas touched by this change, with artificial intelligence techniques now being used to support the legal process at various stages: from preparing bills to reviewing and drafting them, and finally interpreting and simplifying them for those affected by them.Using artificial intelligence is a critical tool for improving the quality of laws in terms of internal coherence, linguistic accuracy, and clarity, as well as making them more accessible to individuals, which helps to enhance the principle of legal security and increase confidence in the legislative system.

Due to its complexity and technical structure, legal language often constitutes an obstacle for citizens when it comes to understanding legal texts. This has a negative effect on the effectiveness of these laws and the degree to which individuals adhere to them. From this standpoint, artificial intelligence appears to be an effective tool for simplifying the drafting of legal texts and facilitating access to their content through linguistic and lexical text

analysis tools, including rewriting legal materials in an easy-to-understand manner without compromising their accuracy or legal basis.

This research clarifies the impact of modern technologies on legislative development, emphasising the urgent need to make legal language more accessible and promote the right to legal knowledge for the general public. It also demonstrates artificial intelligence's ability to address the challenges associated with the quality of legal drafting.

This study aims to explore ways in which AI can enhance the quality of legislation. It also seeks to examine tools that use artificial intelligence to simplify and clarify legal language, evaluate their efficiency within legal systems, define the limits of their application and offer practical suggestions for integrating artificial intelligence into the legislative process.

The research hypothesises that the quality of legal texts can be improved and rates of ambiguity and repetition reduced through the use of artificial intelligence. By simplifying legal language, individuals can more easily understand their rights and obligations, including those relating to social life, access to justice, and the integration of AI technologies into the legislative process. Achieving these objectives requires a more flexible and up-to-date legal environment.

Previous studies have varied in their research into the relationship between artificial intelligence and the law. Some studies have examined the judicial use of artificial intelligence, such as in digital justice, while others have focused on the use of artificial intelligence mechanisms in smart contracts or legal assistance. However, very few of these studies have focused on improving the quality of legislation or simplifying legal language through artificial intelligence. Therefore, the limited existing research justifies the urgent need to address this gap through this study.

Based on the above, the following problem can be raised:

To what extent can artificial intelligence improve the quality of legislation and make the language of the law more accessible, while maintaining accuracy and legal reliability?

To answer this question, we took a descriptive analytical approach, examining relevant legal and technical literature and analysing the experiences of other countries that have started using artificial intelligence in legislation. We divided this study into two topics:

The first topic is: The conceptual framework of artificial intelligence; the quality of legislation; and the language of the law.

The second topic: The role of artificial intelligence in improving the quality of legislation, simplifying legal language, and the challenges it faces.

The first topic: The conceptual framework of artificial intelligence, the quality of legislation, and the language of the law.

Artificial intelligence has recently become relevant to many fields, such as the economy, trade, the media and scientific research. However, perhaps the field of law has not yet adopted artificial intelligence to the same extent as other fields. Artificial intelligence can be exploited in several ways in the field of legal sciences, including improving the quality of legislation and facilitating the language of the law so that individuals can understand various legal texts. To understand this subject, it is necessary to define artificial intelligence and its types and tools, and then to learn about the quality of legislation and legal language.

The first step is to define artificial intelligence and its various forms.

The modern world has experienced a revolution in information technology, which has spread to all fields, including medicine, engineering, economics, and scientific research. The most prominent development in this

progress is the emergence of technologies that rely on data analysis and simulate the human mind, or artificial intelligence. These technologies help solve complex problems.

Section one: Definition of artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the simulation of human cognitive functions such as understanding language, thinking and problem-solving, as well as the ability to make decisions. Systems with artificial intelligence exhibit behaviours similar to human logical thinking, as well as the ability to learn from experience and perform tasks independently. Artificial intelligence relies on algorithms and tools that aim to complement or compensate for human work through a set of technologies that simulate human intelligence. Thus, artificial intelligence becomes both a method and a form of technological progress.[1]

Artificial intelligence is one of the most transformative technologies of the modern era. It's also one of the most rapid technology disruptions ever. The term artificial intelligence originated in 1956 at a scientific conference at Dartmouth College. One of the founding pioneers of artificial intelligence, Marvin Minsky[2], described it as "the science of making machines do things that require intelligence if done by men."

It is clear that artificial intelligence is a modern technology based on analysing data presented to it. It is a simulation of the human mind and is sometimes superior to humans in terms of accuracy and speed of results. Perhaps the most notable applications of artificial intelligence are ChatGPT, the renowned Chinese website Deepseek and the Grok tool, to name a few. Thus, artificial intelligence has become software that simulates activities such as learning, inference, and perception. However, AI is constantly developing, with scientists having developed systems that exceed human ability to learn and think about any topic.

The most significant aspect of AI is its ability to analyse data and take actions that increase the likelihood of achieving a specific goal. Machine learning is a subfield of AI that enables software to learn from new information without human intervention. Methods of deep learning, such as those applied to texts, images, and videos, will aid automatic forms of learning that revise large volumes of unstructured data.[3]

The scope of artificial intelligence is to understand cognitive skills using computational models that represent them, and to create machine intelligence that can perform human tasks more efficiently.

Section Two : Types of Artificial Intelligence

Thanks to recent advances in artificial intelligence research, we are getting closer to having smart, conscious devices. These are machines that can understand spoken commands and recognise images. There are different types of artificial intelligence, which are classified according to ability or purpose. In this study, we will only explain the types of artificial intelligence classified according to their purpose, of which there are four:

Interactive artificial intelligence:

[1] Moumita Ghosh and Thirugnanam Arunachalam, 'Introduction to Artificial Intelligence' in Srinivasa K G and others (eds), Artificial Intelligence for Information Management: A Healthcare Perspective (mai 2021) 23 <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-0415-7_2 > accessed 5 February 2025

[2] Marvin Minsky (August 9, 1927 in New York, USA — January 24, 2016 in Boston, Massachusetts) was an American mathematician and computer scientist, and one of the best-known practitioners of artificial intelligence (AI). Minsky won the AM race in 1969. The Turing Award , the highest honor in computer science, for his pioneering work in the field of artificial intelligence.

[3] Ahmed Ibrahim Hassan Ali , "The Future of Higher Education in Light of Artificial Intelligence - Global Innovation Index 2022 and Iraq's Location therein " (2025) 4(1) (S. J .E .D) 1,6

This type is considered the oldest and simplest, as its systems are limited to interaction only, with no ability to form memories or learn from previous experiences when making decisions. IBM's Deep Blue chess software is a perfect example of this category.[1]

Therefore, this intelligence relies on identifying the available pieces, anticipating possible moves and selecting the best one. Therefore, we can see how effective interactive systems are at performing basic functions by reading and responding to stimuli.

2- **Artificial intelligence with limited memory:**

It can store data and information, as well as predictions based on previous information. This enables machines with limited memory to use historical data in decision-making processes. Examples include study robots, instant messaging apps and virtual assistants on smartphones.[2]

3- Theory of Mind-based Artificial Intelligence:

This genre is highly sophisticated, not only simulating the real world, but also interacting with it and understanding the individuals, creatures and objects within it. It recognises that each entity has feelings and emotions that affect them. This is important for the development of societies, as it enables AI systems to understand human feelings and behaviours, allowing them to interact accordingly.[3]

4- Self-conscious AI:

Despite their lack of presence on the ground, machines in this genre have self-awareness and special feelings, making them more intelligent than humans. Many countries are competing for access to this cutting-edge technology, as it is the focus of competition in this area.

The second requirement: Defining the quality of legislation and simplifying the language of the law

Like any act of the authorities, laws must be based on sound reasoning and future studies must be aimed at achieving clear and specific objectives. This is why it is important to measure the impact of laws and assess their quality, in order to understand how effective the legal text is at addressing the issues it was developed to tackle. The quality of laws and the clarity of their language are essential for the effectiveness and legitimacy of the legal system. Legislative texts are not merely written statements; they are means that can be used and understood to achieve the required objectives at the lowest possible social and economic cost.

Section one : What is meant by the quality of legislation

The quality of legislation is considered an effective means of measuring and analysing the impact of new legislation. This can be achieved by considering the views of experts and conducting surveys of citizens, as well as understanding the potential impact on those involved in the legislative process. Ultimately, parliament makes the decision and determines the final version of the legislation. The methodology for measuring the quality of legislation dates back to the mid-1970s in the United States, where it was initially used to assess the effects of inflation. It has since been adopted by countries such as Finland and Canada as a structured method that includes a cost-benefit analysis. The United Kingdom began using the measurement of legislative impact in the

[1] Kawthar Mansel, "*The Role of E-Governance in Algeria: Towards the Emergence of a Law for E-Governance*" (PHD thesis , University, 8 May1945 Guelma, Algeria 2023) 482.
[2] Omar Abbas Khudair Al-Obaidi, *Contemporary Applications of Crimes Caused by Artificial Intelligence: Legal Study in the Perspective of International Law* (Arab Center for Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, Egypt, 2022) 46
[3] S Preethi , "A Survey on Artificial Intelligence"(2020) 3(2) (IJICT) 39,41

mid-1980s. By the second half of the 1990s, this methodology had become popular, with around half of the EU's members adopting the legislative quality standard by 1996.[1]

The concept of quality in law relates to three main aspects: the form, content and function or purpose of the law. Jurists have found that formal and substantive integrity alone is insufficient to ensure the quality of legislation. Instead, the law must emphasise its intended function, centred on achieving social stability, ensuring justice and equality, protecting rights and freedoms, facilitating the investigation of social progress, and ensuring legal security. All of these factors contribute to the pursuit of the public interest.

We can say that the quality of laws indicates how well legal texts achieve their objectives efficiently and effectively. To ensure easy implementation and justice, we must also take into account clarity, accuracy, and compatibility with other laws.

The quality of legislation refers to how effectively it is prepared. This quality is measured by a number of factors, the most important of which is studying the effects and possible consequences of its application. It also involves anticipating the results and discussing possible implementation alternatives. The quality of legislation index is one of the World Bank's indicators, measuring legislators' ability to prepare high-quality policies and laws. Legislative quality is divided into two aspects: the first relates to the legislative policy itself and its outcomes, while the second mainly relates to the quality of legislative drafting.[2]

Therefore, it can be said that the quality of legislation is one of the most important things that legislators seek when drafting laws, in order to achieve their goals and ensure legal security. This can only be achieved by using mechanisms such as clarity, accuracy, compatibility and consistency, and by ensuring that legislation does not conflict with existing state or international laws. Legislators must also be familiar with all issues related to legislation.

Section Two : What is meant by the language of the law

Everyone has their own way of expressing themselves, and it is widely accepted that the law has its own unique methods that can only be mastered or understood by those who study it. The first reading of any legislation makes this clear, as it uses specialised language that may or may not convey meaning. The law is certainly considered both a science and an art, requiring legislators to devise legal rules using the available methods.[3]

It cannot be ignored that drafting legislation requires accuracy, specialisation and intelligence. The legal sciences stem from the social sciences relating to reality. However, legislators must achieve the goals set at the heart of the legal rules they write. This can only be achieved if the legal rules are clear and unambiguous, facilitating their application and thus achieving their purpose.

This goal is achieved through effective legal drafting. While it is true that legal language is generally difficult to understand, this does not mean that it is complex to apply. It is simply a specialised language that includes a mixture of words, some of which are taken from everyday language and contain synonyms that the general public understands. These words are transformed into a specialised language that conveys precise and specific meanings that are not open to interpretation and are only understood by specialists. Therefore, it is considered a language that expresses accurate concepts in a specific scientific field or discipline.[4]

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[1] Karim Sayed Abdul Razzaq," Methodology for Measuring the Impact of Legislation among International Practices and Experiences and the Requirements of Application in the Arab Countries"(2018) 3(6) (Scientific Journal of the Faculty of Economic Studies and Political Sciences) 41 ,50

[2] Miloud Hammami , " Quality of Legislation Making and Drafting" (2023) 37 (2) (Annals of the University of Algiers 1) 191,201

[3] Fatima Nassakh , "Legal Language in Algerian Legislation between Persistence and Oscillation "(2019) 4 (33) (Annals of the University of Algiers)81, 83

[4] Zahra Abdel Baqi, "*Problematic Translationof the Terminology of the Algerian Nationality Law*", (LLM thesis , Abu Bakr Belkaid University Tlemcen (2015) 19

Therefore, it can be said that legal language differs from other types of language and is sometimes shrouded in ambiguity, making it difficult for those addressed to understand its meaning. This is particularly true in the Algerian legal system, where texts are issued in French and then translated into Arabic. Consequently, the meaning of certain legal terms or vocabulary may differ from one law to another. It is therefore clear that there is a need to use artificial intelligence to simplify this language and make it more accessible to individuals. From this standpoint, the law can be better understood by non-specialists, increasing trust and transparency in the legal system and reducing judicial disputes resulting from a misunderstanding of the law, thus improving voluntary compliance with it.

The second topic: The role of artificial intelligence in improving the quality of legislation, simplifying the language of law, and the challenges it faces

Artificial intelligence is considered one of the most important aspects of digital transformation in the twenty-first century, as its applications have begun to expand into various fields, including law. In particular, it is being used to draft legislation and make legal language more accessible. Currently, artificial intelligence techniques can be used to analyse legal documents, predict the outcomes of legislation and suggest improvements to make legal formulas more accurate and clear. However, there are disadvantages and obstacles to achieving the desired and expected results.

The first requirement: The role of artificial intelligence in improving the quality of legislation and simplifying the language of the law

The difficulty of understanding legal language and the ambiguity of laws are challenges that hinder the achievement of justice and put pressure on the judicial system. Artificial intelligence offers innovative solutions to these issues.

Section I : The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Improving the Quality of Legislation

Thanks to rapid advances in artificial intelligence, the world is undergoing significant change in many respects. Notably, this change has not only affected technical and industrial fields, but also begun to impact other areas such as the drafting and simplification of laws. From there, artificial intelligence has tremendous potential to influence the preparation and implementation of legislation, resulting in more effective laws that achieve the greatest degree of justice and efficiency. AI may also improve the quality of legislation by employing key methods and approaches.

1-Big Data Analysis:

This involves collecting, organising and examining large amounts of information related to the law, such as judicial rulings, contracts and legal correspondence. Artificial intelligence, machine learning and deep learning techniques are then used to discover patterns, make predictions and gain insights.

AI techniques, especially machine learning, can quickly and accurately process this information, allowing patterns to be detected and gaps, inconsistencies, or repetitions in existing laws to be identified. This gives legislators important ideas for improving drafting and avoiding problems.

For example, in the future, systems could study how a particular law affects different groups in society based on previous data, which would make it easier to formulate fairer laws.[1]

Machine learning algorithms are well-known for their ability to repeatedly build useful models of complex phenomena by detecting patterns and inferring rules from data. This feature enables legislators to use machine learning technology to filter large quantities of documents and data contrary to the Constitution, for example,

[1] Kevin D Ashley, *Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analytics: New Tools for Law Practice in the Digital Age* , (Cambridge University Press 2017) 234

and identify the most effective ones. This saves time on tasks that likely require high-level legal skills, making legislative work more effective and efficient.

This technology is significant because it can accomplish a number of objectives, chief among them being the enhancement of the process of reaching the best legal conclusion. It can also assist in forecasting the results of various cases. As well as supporting litigation strategies, this tool can be used to evaluate the conduct of judges and attorneys. These technologies save time and effort by quickly processing large amounts of data. They also help to detect gaps in laws and regulations and address them. The more that lawmakers use this technology, the better the laws will be, as they will be free of loopholes and inconsistencies. This technology can also predict potential conflicts and their consequences based on previous data.

1- Drafting and Amending Legal Document

Advanced natural language processing technologies [1] (NLP) can contribute to the preparation of initial drafts of laws, clauses or amendments. By studying available legal texts and extracting linguistic and legal patterns, artificial intelligence can generate accurate and consistent formulations, reducing the risk of human error and saving time. These tools can also review texts to ensure that they are free from ambiguities, contradictions and grammatical or spelling errors that could lead to inaccurate interpretations.

AI can be used to improve efficiency and save time. Tools such as ChatGPT, Copilot, Claude, Harvey, Ironclad and Luminance allow you to create contractual drafts in minutes rather than hours. These tools can also reduce errors by detecting linguistic and grammatical errors early on, making it easier to make modifications and unify legal language to avoid conflicts.

2- Predictive Analytics of Legislative Impact:

One of the key functions of artificial intelligence is its ability to predict the potential outcomes of new legislation before it is enacted. Using sophisticated simulation models, AI can analyse the impact of new laws on the economy, society, the environment and specific areas. Legislators can use these predictions to make informed decisions and amend laws to minimise negative impacts and maximise positive benefits. For instance, the effect of a new tax law on employment or investment ratios could be determined.

Artificial intelligence relies on models that simulate previous data, such as previously implemented laws, to predict the outcomes of new legislation in areas such as elections, the media, and criminal law. These models act as digital twins of communities, helping legislators to understand the effects of different legal options in real time before they are approved. AI tools can also scan legal texts to automatically match them to applicable local or global laws and immediately highlight issues such as inconsistencies with international treaties. Additionally, AI tools analyse legislators' behaviour and voting patterns, accurately predicting the results of deputy voting. Systems such as the "Political Actor Agent" use LLMs to simulate legislative behaviour and interpret voting decisions in a way that is clear and understandable to humans.[2]

The UAE's Regulatory Intelligence Office has set up a government unit that uses artificial intelligence to monitor the impact of laws and suggest regular updates, speeding up the legislative process by up to 70%. The UAE was the first country to use AI to help draft new legislation and review and amend existing laws. [3]

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[1] Natural language processing (NLP) is a branch of artificial intelligence which enables computers to understand, generate and process human language. NLP can interrogate data using natural language, whether text or sound. It is also referred to as 'language'. Most consumers may interact with natural language processing without realising it. For example, it is the core technology behind virtual assistants such as Oracle Digital Assistant (ODA), Siri, Cortana and Alexa.

[2] Hao Li, Ruoyuan Gong, Hao Jiang . "Political Actor Agent: Simulating Legislative System for Roll Call Votes Prediction with Large Language Models "(dec 2024) < https://arxiv.org/abs/2412.07144> accessed 10 February 2025

[3] Chloe Cornish, "UAE set to use AI to write laws in world first published "(Apr 20 2025) ,< https://www.ft.com/content/9019cd51-2b55-4175-81a6-eafcf28609c3 > accessed 22 apr 2025

3- Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

The function of artificial intelligence extends beyond drafting to include monitoring compliance with and application of current laws. Smart systems can track transactions, activities or actions to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. This is particularly important in areas such as anti-money laundering, financial market regulation, and information protection, where large volumes of data need to be monitored.

4- Identifying Legislative Gaps:

Artificial intelligence can examine legal texts and legislative precedents to identify areas with a lack of legal regulation or inconsistent laws. This technology enables legislators to determine priorities in advance and identify legislative gaps. AI can also identify legal gaps in areas not covered by the law. It can discover duplicates or differences between legal texts and distinguish between similar legislation and laws. By identifying these gaps, they can be addressed through jurisprudence. AI can also compare a country's laws with those of similar countries to identify areas not regulated by local laws but regulated by other legal systems. This helps legislators to propose new legal articles or amend existing ones.

Section Two : The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Simplifying the Language of the Law

It is noteworthy that some legal texts are not devoid of complexity, and thus there is a need for technologies that can simplify these texts to make them clearer for non-specialists. From this standpoint, artificial intelligence emerges as an effective solution to this problem, removing the linguistic and cognitive barriers that prevent understanding of different legal texts and enhancing transparency and access to justice.

Legal language suffers from structural and technical deficiencies, making it less accurate and harder to understand than ordinary English. This deficiency is mainly due to the incorrect use of language by many legal professionals, including incorrect spelling and punctuation. Professional culture also contributes to the spread of ambiguous and grandiose expressions by relying on complex phrases that do not always lead to effective and clear communication.[1]

Legal formulations often tend to be repetitive and use excessively long words instead of the most accurate ones, which causes confusion for the reader and reduces the clarity of the text. While lawyers themselves often struggle to read and understand legal texts, the situation is further complicated for non-specialists, particularly in China.

One reason for the complexity of legal language may be the long grammatical structures and complex or sometimes ambiguous sentences, as well as the Latin words and old terms that have only recently been amended. For example, the General Administrative Conditions Book, which applies to public works contracts, is a prime example of this. It was issued in 1964 and remained in force until the new conditions book was issued in 2021. The old law contained terms that were no longer in circulation at the beginning of the millennium, as well as references to legal centres that no longer exist. This makes it difficult for non-specialists to access justice. Legal texts for non-students may be difficult to understand, forcing people to consult specialists or lawyers for advice, which costs money. Therefore, it is clear that artificial intelligence tools are needed to simplify legal language.

1. Analysis and understanding of legal texts:

Artificial intelligence systems that use natural language processing are particularly effective at analysing large amounts of legal text. These systems can identify basic legal concepts, extract technical terms and understand the links between different paragraphs and articles. For instance, deep learning algorithms can learn the exact legal meanings of terms by analysing millions of legal documents, which helps to clarify them.

[1]David Mellinkoff , " the language OF the Law" (1964) 63(1) (michigan law review)180,182

They can also reveal complexity and ambiguity. AI can identify long and complex sentences and unclear legal terms that may confuse the average reader.

They can also classify and compile data. Legal documents are classified based on their content and information related to a specific topic is compiled, making it easier for people to find what they need and presenting it in simpler language.

2. Machine translation and simplification of wording

The most important feature of artificial intelligence-based translation tools is that they effectively convey the meaning of legal texts, which often contain complex terms that are difficult for the general public to understand. These tools can transform such texts into simpler language while maintaining the necessary legal accuracy. This technique is not limited to translating between languages; it also simplifies legal texts within a language, making it more effective in this regard.

Large Language Models (LLMs): Like GPT-4, they can paraphrase complex legal paragraphs in a simplified, understandable manner while preserving the original legal meaning.

These models demonstrate their ability to simplify complex legal paragraphs by reformulating sentences without altering the legal meaning. They can also explain legal terms in plain language to non-specialists while maintaining the required accuracy in the legal context. This is important because laws are usually written in difficult or technical language, making them hard for people to understand. This affects people's ability to recognise their rights and responsibilities.

As an example, we mention what is stipulated in Article 144 bis 2.[1] When it is reformulated by the LLM model such as GPT-4, the wording becomes "Jinn shall be punished for a period ranging from two to five years and a fine of up to half a million dinars for anyone who infringes in any way on the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, or other prophets , or ridicules the well-known and basic teachings of Islam through speech, writing, drawings, or any other means.

Through this formulation, we can see how the language has been simplified while retaining the fundamental meaning. Some terms, such as those from the field of religion, have necessarily been clarified, and the method has been changed so that it is clear to readers who are not specialists in law.

It can also generate executive summaries: Artificial intelligence can produce short summaries of long legal texts, helping individuals and companies identify the main points without reading the entire document.

3. Create virtual paralegals (Chatbots)

AI-powered legal aid is an interactive way to facilitate understanding of the law. These chatbots can respond to users' questions in simple language, provide general legal advice, and direct users to the appropriate legal resources.

They provide immediate information and people can ask questions in their own language and receive accurate, easy-to-understand responses based on original legal texts, without having to understand difficult terminology.

They can also explain legal concepts. These robots can clarify difficult legal concepts by presenting real-life examples or situations through microdirectives. This model transforms general legislative goals into specific,

[1]Algeria, Law No 01-09 of 26 June 2001 amending the Penal Code, Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, No 39 (27 June 2001), art 144 bis 2: "Anyone who offends the Prophet (peace be upon him) or the rest of the prophets or mocks what is known of the religion necessarily or any ritual of Islam, whether through writing, drawing, declaration or any other means, shall be punished by imprisonment from three (3) years to five (5) years and a fine from 50,000 DZD to 100,000 DZD, or one of those two penalties only."

situation-based executive orders, communicating via smart systems and sophisticated technologies. Traffic laws are a good example of this concept, with general rules being replaced by flexible directives that suit actual conditions. These guidelines help to increase compliance with the law by simplifying complex standards into easy-to-follow instructions, thereby improving the efficiency and flexibility of the legal system.[1]

One of the most prominent artificial tools in the legal field is the robot lawyer, an AI program that performs legal tasks traditionally undertaken by human lawyers. This type of lawyer has recently emerged and works under the supervision of a human lawyer, assisting with legal research, electronic discovery and contracting. This helps people to manage legal and administrative matters easily and effectively. However, the problem of determining who will be responsible for errors, malpractice or other damages caused by autonomous robot lawyers remains.[2]

The advantages of using legal chatbots include simplifying legal language by rephrasing information in a way that the average person can understand, and increasing access to justice. Citizens who cannot afford to hire a lawyer can access a free initial consultation, which helps to relieve pressure on judicial institutions by filtering out simple enquiries and ensuring that cases requiring human intervention are dealt with accordingly. Virtual assistants are also available 24/7 and never tire.

The second requirement: Legal and ethical challenges

Using artificial intelligence to improve the quality of laws and simplify legal language could increase the effectiveness and efficiency of legal systems. However, this application raises a number of legal and ethical issues that must be thoroughly examined to ensure these technologies are used responsibly and fairly.

Section one : Legal Challenges and Concerns

Although artificial intelligence provides many services in the field of law, such as improving the quality of legislation and simplifying legal language, this area is not without its challenges.

1. Legitimacy of AI-assisted law-making processes

Contrary to some people's belief in the perfection of artificial intelligence systems, practical experiments have shown that artificial intelligence, whether in the form of algorithms or self-operating intelligent systems, is not error-free. Additionally, there are privacy and security issues because these systems' algorithms rely on sensors to collect large amounts of information. Furthermore, AI can commit errors and infractions that amount to crimes.

Current artificial intelligence excels at tasks requiring clear patterns and specific or semi-specific structures, but faces significant challenges with conceptual or intangible issues, matters requiring human values, judgements, or an understanding of social and political conditions. Given these limitations, it is evident that the processes involved in drafting legislation, which require abstract thinking, value analysis and policymaking, currently surpass the capabilities of artificial intelligence. [3]

2-The problem of intelligence accountability and the ambiguity of legal adaptation

The question of accountability for decisions or outcomes resulting from AI is a complex legal issue. When mistakes or unacceptable results occur, who should be held accountable? Should it be the developer of the artificial intelligence, the user, or the system itself? Ultimate power and responsibility for decisions must remain with humans to ensure respect for human values and legal expertise.

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[1] Anthony J. Casey ," The Death of Rules and Standards" (2017) 92 (4) (maurer shcool of law indiana law journal) 1401,1410

[2] Michael Loy , "Legal liability for artificially intelligent “robot lawyers ”" (2022) 26 (3) (L & C L R) 951.951

[3] Harry Surden , " Artificial Intelligence and Law"(2019) 35(4) (G. S. U. L .R) 1305,1335

Some researchers believe that the evolution of AI systems, especially those that exhibit new behaviour as a result of their interaction with other systems, poses a significant challenge to traditional civil liability laws. When it is difficult to predict the behaviour of these systems, particularly when several independent systems are working together, establishing legal responsibility for damages can be challenging or even impossible. Consequently, the law of damages may evolve towards a preventive approach that emphasises risk reduction and advance preparedness as a more effective means of ensuring legal protection in an increasingly uncontrollable technological world.[1]

Algorithms are typically used to aid or substitute human analysis for decision-making purposes, to improve decision quality, or to perform actions. The decision-making process can be fully automated or hybrid, requiring human intervention for review. In the public domain, however, the algorithms usually used tend to guide human decision-making rather than making final decisions completely independently.[2]

The development of autonomous AI systems has prompted global efforts to regulate the responsibility of such systems. For example, on 20 October 2020, a decision was issued containing recommendations for the Commission on the system of civil liability associated with artificial intelligence. The European Parliament has also reversed a previous resolution. [3], It was made clear that, for the time being, legal personality should not be granted to autonomous regimes.

Therefore, as can be seen from the above, there is a difference in opinion regarding the legal status of artificial intelligence tools and their accountability for any damage resulting from their use. It is important to research the potential consequences of establishing a specific legal status for the most sophisticated smart systems, including limiting electronic personalities to instances where robots make independent decisions or interact with third parties autonomously. Therefore, concepts must be controlled through orders and the analysis of data carried out by artificial intelligence, as well as its intervention in legislation and the simplification of laws. A legal framework must be established to determine the legal status of artificial intelligence and the extent to which it is subject to liability.

3-The problem of intellectual property:

One of the issues raised by the use of artificial intelligence in the legislative process or the simplification of legal language is who owns these laws. When artificial intelligence is used to prepare draft legislative texts, or to simplify or explain legal texts, can artificial intelligence be considered the author of these laws? How are current intellectual property laws applied to content produced by artificial intelligence? Ambiguity in this area can hinder innovation and result in legal disputes. Important legislation is needed to study all cases of artificial intelligence being used in legislation and attribute it to the relevant legislative body. Thus, legislation and regulations will decide whether the results of artificial intelligence are subject to intellectual property rights.

Section Two : Moral Constraints

In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the use of AI in various fields, including law. AI techniques are being used to write laws, understand legal texts and make legal language clearer for everyone. This progress has raised important ethical questions about the extent to which AI is used in law-making, given

[1]Ryan Calo , "Robotics and the Lessons of Cyberlaw " (2015) 103 (California Law Review) 513 ,558

[2]Busuioc Madalina," Accountable artificial intelligence: Holding algorithms to account"(2020) 81(5) (Public Administration Review) 825 , 828

[3]On 16 February 2017, the European Parliament passed a resolution directing recommendations to the Civil Law Rules Committee on robotics. The resolution requests that the Commission establish a clear legal framework to regulate the development of robots, including autonomous systems and intelligent robots. Several new legal descriptions of robots have been created as a result, such as 'non-human electronic deputy', which denotes a robot that becomes part of a person's identity, and 'human deputy', which refers to the person responsible for errors that occur during the operation of the robot. The resolution also called for advanced autonomous robots to be granted legal status as cyberpersonas.
.See : European Parliament, 'Resolution of 16 February 2017 with recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics (2015/2103(INL))' [2018] OJ C252/239.

the importance of this field and its direct impact on individuals' rights and societies' interests. Among the most prominent ethical challenges facing the use of AI in the legislative process are:

1-Algorithmic Bias:

It is certain that artificial intelligence systems are trained using huge amounts of data. If this data contains historical biases or special ideologies that benefit a certain social group, or express their opinions and ideas, then artificial intelligence may reflect these factors in its answers and proposals. For example, in the legislative process, bias can cause an algorithm to propose discriminatory laws that benefit a certain group at the expense of another, or to legislate laws that do not represent all segments of society, but rather serve an ideology, belief or set of ideas that meet the needs of the legislator. This results in a deficient legal base in general, and in rights being achieved by ignoring the needs of other groups in society, thus striking at the core principles of justice and equality.

A clear example of this is Amazon's e-commerce specialists' recruitment algorithms used to hire software engineers. The data entered lacked fairness because it favoured the employment of men at the expense of women because it was trained on biased historical data. Ultimately, Amazon stopped using algorithmic hiring decisions.[1]

2. **Privacy and data sovereignty**

Privacy is the right to control one's personal information and private data. When artificial intelligence is adopted in legislation, data relating to individuals or organisations, such as legal precedents or social and economic information, can be used to estimate the impact of laws. It is therefore essential to ensure that the collection and processing of this data complies with robust data protection principles, such as minimising the amount of data collected, setting clear objectives, being transparent, maintaining data integrity, and ensuring accountability. Individuals must also have the right to access, modify and delete their information, request limitations on the processing of this data, and object to its use in automated decision-making processes.

3-**Transparency, neutrality and integrity**:

The data, systems and business models associated with artificial intelligence systems must be transparent so that they can be understood by stakeholders. People should be aware that they are dealing with an AI-based system, and they should also be informed of its capabilities and limitations. This principle requires data processing methods to be facilitated and presented in a simple, easy-to-understand manner so that they can be audited by community entities or censored.[2]

In addition to cybersecurity, artificial intelligence systems require large amounts of data. This makes them attractive targets for cyber attacks. Therefore, the security of these systems must be strictly regulated to protect sensitive data from intrusion. Although artificial intelligence can be a powerful tool in the legislative process, simplifying the language of the law by processing huge amounts of data in a very short time, its results are sometimes inaccurate. Therefore, the human element must be monitored, making the role of the legislator pivotal in the legislative process.

Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence is an important element in the development of legal systems. It is no longer just a technical tool; it is also a strategy aimed at increasing the efficiency of legislative processes and achieving justice through clearer and simpler legal language. This study has shown that AI can have a positive impact on the

[1] Köchling Alina, Marius Claus Wehner," Discriminated by an algorithm: a systematic review of discrimination and fairness by algorithmic decision-making in the context of HR recruitment and HR development "(2020) 13 (3) (Business Research) 795 ,796

[2] Kawthar Mensal "*The Role of E-Governance in Algeria: Towards the Emergence of a Law for E-Governance* "(n 1) 512

legislative industry by improving the quality of legal texts, identifying duplicates and inconsistencies, promoting inclusivity and simplifying legal language while ensuring accuracy and preserving content.

Despite its great benefits, artificial intelligence technology faces several ethical and legal challenges. These challenges include its liability in the event of harm and the ambiguity surrounding its legal adaptation.

AI also analyses thousands of legal texts to identify duplicates, inconsistencies and loopholes. It also suggests more precise and practical formulations, thereby raising the quality of new legislation. Additionally, natural language processing techniques simplify complex legal texts, making them easily understandable to non-specialists and supporting the principle of 'law enforcement', thereby strengthening citizens' confidence in the legal system.

Furthermore, AI reduces the time and effort required for analysing and drafting legislation, helping to speed up the legislative process without compromising quality. Despite these advantages, artificial intelligence still faces legal ambiguity regarding liability for damages resulting from legislative or interpretative recommendations. Additionally, the ambiguity surrounding its legal assessment raises questions about who is responsible for errors (whether the legislator, programmer or system itself).

Based on these results, the following recommendations can be made:

- Enact national legislation to regulate the use of AI in legislation.

- The need for continuous human oversight of the outcomes of AI in legal matters.

- Conduct a permanent ethical review of any legal system based on artificial intelligence through specialised committees.

- Promote diversity in teams that develop algorithms to reduce bias.

- Qualify legislators and legal specialists in the principles and ethics of artificial intelligence by integrating artificial intelligence into legal education.

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