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The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on the Legal System: Benefits, Risks, Legal, and Ethical Challenges

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Keywords	Abstract
Artificial intelligence technology law benefits risks responsibility	The role of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field holds significant potential for development. The application of this technology can make the legal system faster, more accurate, and more accessible. However, the use of AI also introduces ethical, legal, and social issues. In the future, appropriate legislative initiatives and ethical regulations must be established to ensure that the use of AI in the legal domain aligns with the principles of justice, transparency, and the rule of law. From this perspective, the article explores the development of AI, its role in the legal field, how this technology will impact the legal system in the future, its benefits and risks, and the associated ethical and legal issues.

1. Artificial Intelligence and Law

Technological advancements, particularly with the application of artificial intelligence (AI), are impacting our lives more rapidly than ever before. AI has quickly become an integral part of our daily existence; while numerous AI technologies gain popularity, they also raise significant moral, legal, and social concerns. In this regard, many countries worldwide are enacting laws to regulate the application and use of AI. Understanding the legislative frameworks governing AI is crucial, as the development of this technology is already shaping our future.

Based on conducted research and surveys, it has been determined that 72% of legal professionals view AI as a positive tool in their profession. The majority of law firms identify the implementation of AI as a top priority. They believe that AI can assist in addressing other priorities, such as enhancing operational efficiency, saving time, increasing client satisfaction, and improving overall operational effectiveness.

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According to professionals surveyed in Thomson Reuters' 2024 Future of Professionals Report, AI is enhancing legal professionals' productivity by automating routine tasks. This includes managing document review, legal research, and contract analysis through specialized tools. Looking ahead to 2025 and beyond, it's clear that legal professionals need to stay informed about new developments in AI (How AI is transforming the legal profession, 2025).

In the real world, artificial intelligence (AI) is already being applied in various ways within the legal field. For instance, legal advisory services are now being provided with the assistance of AI. Lawyers and law enforcement agencies can analyze large databases with the help of AI, enabling them to make more accurate and faster decisions. For example, AI facilitates decision-making in new cases by analyzing previously rendered court judgments, similar cases, and their outcomes. Consequently, AI is expected to significantly increase productivity by saving time, particularly through the automation of repetitive, essential tasks that currently constitute a large portion of a professional's workload. On one hand, AI's ability to make decisions on recurring legal issues allows for quicker and more efficient judgments. However, some argue that AI's reliance solely on past experiences for decision-making poses threats to justice and human rights. This is because AI's judicial decision-making might not fully reflect humanity's rich legal tradition.

The development and application of artificial intelligence (AI) bring forth numerous new challenges related to legal and ethical considerations. The ethical issues surrounding AI aim to ensure that this technology is developed and used in a manner consistent with the principles of human rights, justice, equality, and social responsibility. Some of these key issues include:

- *Fairness and Non-discrimination:* It's crucial to prevent discrimination and injustice in the decision-making processes of AI systems. For instance, when AI is used in recruitment, credit granting, or by law enforcement agencies, it's essential to avoid the emergence of harmful biases based on gender, race, or other differences.

- *Transparency and Accountability:* For users, understanding how AI systems operate and the principles they are based on is vital. Transparency ensures that decisions made with these systems can be explained and that the consequences of these decisions can be responsibly investigated.

- *Human-Centered Approach and Development:* The development and application of AI must be carried out to protect human well-being, rights, and freedoms. It's crucial that AI does not harm people and instead supports their social and economic development.

- *Job Displacement and Equality:* There's potential for job displacement due to AI's automation and robotization processes. This could further exacerbate social inequality.

2. Areas of Artificial Intelligence Application

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Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to automate tasks across numerous sectors and is already being implemented in several fields, including:

- *Manufacturing and Industry:* AI, through robots and automated systems, can accelerate production processes and reduce the demand for human labor.

- *Customer Service:* Chatbots and virtual assistants are widely used to answer customer queries and provide support. They offer continuous service and reduce the workload for human employees.

- *Healthcare:* AI plays a supportive role in areas like disease diagnosis, treatment plan development, and the analysis of radiological images. For example, AI-powered algorithms can perform some examinations and analyses faster and more accurately than human doctors.

- *Finance:* Banks and insurance companies utilize AI algorithms in customer services, risk assessment, and other financial processes.

- *Law:* AI can be applied in legal services for tasks such as document analysis, contract drafting, and the analysis and summarization of court cases.

- *Education:* AI can accelerate various scientific research efforts. It can also adapt teaching materials to individual needs, track student progress, and suggest personalized learning plans.

- *Transportation:* AI holds significant potential in autonomous vehicles and the automation of transport. For instance, self-driving cars enable safer and more efficient transportation.

- *Creative Arts:* AI supports or can entirely automate creative processes in fields such as music composition, painting, and writing.

These are just a few examples. The application areas of AI are continuously expanding, and it's likely to automate tasks in even more sectors in the future.

3. Artificial Intelligence as an Electronic Person

The question of whether artificial intelligence (AI) should be legally recognized as an "electronic person" is a widely debated topic with significant legal and ethical implications. Various aspects of this issue depend on the legal system, national legislation, and future technological advancements. Let's analyze this question with a general approach:

- ***Legal Personality:*** Currently, AI is not recognized as a "legal person" an entity with rights and obligations in the legal sphere. In traditional legal systems, personality is reserved for natural persons (humans) and, in some cases, legal entities (companies and organizations). Granting AI

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such legal personality would likely necessitate fundamental changes within the legal system. These changes would involve defining AI's legal status, responsibility, and obligations in legislation. In this context, recognizing AI as a type of "electronic person" is technically possible, but the specific obligations this personality would entail in the legal realm remain unclear.

- ***Legal Responsibility**:* Who bears responsibility when decisions made by AI are erroneous or unlawful? This is one of the most significant topics of discussion in the legal field. Legal professionals and legislative bodies face challenges in determining who should be held accountable for errors arising from AI systems. Should the creators, users, or other parties be responsible for any legal mistakes resulting from AI? These issues must be clarified in legislation. The inclusion of AI as an "electronic person" in legislation should address questions such as whether AI itself can bear responsibility. Currently, only the owner or programmer of an AI is held responsible. However, if AI were recognized as an electronic person, it might be necessary for it to have a personality that bears responsibility for the outcomes of its activities.

Alongside these considerations, various regulations regarding artificial intelligence (AI) exist globally. These regulations aim to govern the ethical, safety, and legal aspects of AI development and use, covering several key areas:

1. *Personal Data Protection:* Legislation concerning AI's processing of personal data is strictly regulated, particularly in the European Union, by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). This law is designed to protect individuals' privacy rights during the collection, use, and storage of data. Companies face significant financial penalties if they violate this law.

2. *Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence:* Many countries and international organizations are developing laws and regulations to ensure the ethical use of AI. For example, legislative proposals in the United States, such as the Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act, aim to ensure the safe and transparent use of AI. Simultaneously, China and other countries are implementing restrictions related to the violation of ethical guidelines in certain AI domains, such as social surveillance and the use of biometric data.

3. *Artificial Intelligence in the Workplace:* Companies must adhere to relevant legal and ethical rules when replacing employees with AI or utilizing these technologies. For instance, regulations should exist to address automation and robotics technologies that impact employees' working conditions. Additionally, specific rules are being established to ensure that the use of AI in the workplace does not lead to negative consequences for employees.

4. *Intellectual Property Rights:* Disputes also exist regarding the rights to works in which AI participates creatively. In some countries, the issue of copyright for works created by AI can lead to legal disputes.

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These guidelines aim to ensure the safe, transparent, and ethical use of artificial intelligence (AI). Furthermore, legislation and regulations in this field are evolving, with an increasing number of countries and organizations focusing on this issue daily. Many experts predict that legal and ethical regulations will change in line with the development of AI. This could potentially involve the recognition of AI as a legal entity or, in some cases, its bearing of "legal responsibility." For instance, in scenarios where AI possesses autonomous decision-making capabilities and conducts operations without human intervention, the question of AI itself bearing legal responsibility may arise.

Consequently, the legal and ethical aspects of this issue are highly complex, and related legislation will become clearer as it develops in the future. While the integration of AI into legislation as an "electronic person" is currently not impossible, it will necessitate significant legal amendments.

4. International Legal Frameworks

The development of legislation in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) should primarily consider the following directions:

- *Ethical Principles:* Regulations should uphold ethical principles, including transparency, fairness, and accountability, to ensure the responsible development and use of AI.

- *Data Privacy:* Regulations must incorporate guidelines regarding how AI collects, uses, and protects personal data to alleviate privacy concerns.

- *Algorithmic Bias:* Measures should be included to mitigate algorithmic bias and enable fair and unbiased decision-making with AI.

- *Transparency and Explainability:* AI systems should be transparent and easily understandable, allowing users to comprehend how decisions are made and to ensure accountability.

- *International Cooperation:* Governments should collaborate with international bodies to establish unified regulations that address global challenges.

A number of international documents related to AI have been adopted, developed by various countries and international organizations with the aim of regulating the development and use of AI. For example:

1. *UN High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) on AI and its Recommendations:* Established by the UN in 2018, this panel developed a series of recommendations and principles proposing ethical and legal frameworks for AI. The HLEG's recommendations promote the development of AI based on principles of human rights, transparency, non-discrimination, and ethics [6].

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2. *OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence:* In 2019, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) adopted guiding principles for the trustworthy and sustainable use of AI. These principles aim to guide governments on the social and economic impacts of AI (High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence, 2019).

3. *European Commission's Proposals on Artificial Intelligence:* In 2021, the European Commission put forward legislative proposals concerning the regulation of AI. These proposals aim to ensure the development of AI with safety, transparency, and ethical guidelines. The European Union has proposed stricter regulations to govern high-risk AI applications and to protect human rights.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The European Union's (EU) General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) stands as one of the world's most robust privacy and security laws. This regulation modernized and updated the principles of the 1995 Data Protection Directive. European Parliament & Council of the European Union. (2016, April 27). Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data (General Data Protection Regulation). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/

- The fundamental rights of individuals in the digital age.
- The obligations of those processing personal data.
- Methods for ensuring compliance.
- Sanctions against those who violate the regulations.

The GDPR outlines a comprehensive set of data subject rights, significantly empowering individuals with greater control over their personal data. These enhanced rights include:

- The necessity for an individual's explicit consent for the processing of their personal data.
- Easier access to information related to their personal data.
- The right to rectification, erasure, and "to be forgotten."
- The right to object to the use of personal data for "profiling" purposes.
- The right to data portability, allowing data to be moved from one service provider to another.

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The regulation also stipulates the obligation of data controllers (those responsible for data processing) to provide transparent and easily accessible information to individuals regarding the processing of their data.

The GDPR affirms the obligation for member states to establish an independent supervisory authority at the national level and sets out mechanisms for creating consistency in the application of data protection law within the EU. The GDPR dictates that in cross-border cases involving multiple national supervisory authorities, a single supervisory decision will be made. This principle, known as the "one-stop-shop" principle, means that a company with subsidiaries in several member states only needs to deal with the data protection authority in the member state of its main establishment.

Furthermore, the GDPR covers the transfer of personal data to non-EU countries and international organizations. The European Commission is responsible for assessing the level of protection provided by a non-EU country's territory or processing sector. If the Commission does not issue an adequacy decision for a territory or sector, the transfer of personal data can still occur in specific circumstances or where appropriate safeguards are in place (European Parliament & Council of the European Union, 2016).

5. European Union (EU) Artificial Intelligence Act

In April 2021, the European Commission proposed the first AI law, establishing a risk-based classification system for artificial intelligence. The Parliament's priority was to ensure that AI systems used are safe, transparent, traceable, non-discriminatory, and environmentally sound. To prevent harmful outcomes, humans, not automation, must oversee AI systems (European Commission, 2023).

Unacceptable Risk: Prohibited AI applications within the EU include:

- Cognitive behavioral manipulation of people or specific vulnerable groups: For example, voice-activated games that encourage dangerous behavior in children.

- Social scoring: Classifying individuals based on behavior, socioeconomic status, or personal characteristics.

- Biometric identification and classification of individuals.

- Real-time and remote biometric identification systems, such as facial recognition in public spaces.

High-Risk AI Systems:

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AI systems that negatively impact safety or fundamental rights are classified as high-risk and fall into two categories:

1. AI systems utilized in products subject to product safety legislation. This includes AI integrated into items such as toys, aviation systems, automobiles, medical devices, and similar products.

2. *AI systems pertaining to specific areas that require registration in the AI database.*

The second category of high-risk AI systems includes those related to specific sectors that require registration in the AI database, such as:

- Management and operation of critical infrastructure;
- Education and vocational training;
- Employment, worker management, and access to self-employment;
- Access to and enjoyment of essential private and public services and benefits;
- Law enforcement;
- Management of migration, asylum, and border control;
- Assistance in the legal interpretation and application of the law;

Transparency Requirements:

Generative AI, such as ChatGPT, will not be classified as high-risk, but it must adhere to transparency requirements and AI copyright laws, including:

- Disclosing that content was generated by AI;
- Designing the model to prevent the creation of illegal content;

• Publishing summaries of copyrighted data used for training (European Commission, 2023).

The law aims to support AI innovation and startups in Europe, enabling companies to develop and test general-purpose AI models before they are released to the public. Consequently, it requires national authorities to provide companies with AI testing environments that simulate real-world conditions.

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6. The Council of Europe's "Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law"

The Council of Europe's "Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law" stands as the first legally binding international treaty in this domain. Opened for signature on September 5, 2024, this document aims to ensure that the activities within the lifecycle of artificial intelligence (AI) systems fully comply with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, while simultaneously fostering technological advancement and innovation.

The Framework Convention complements existing international standards on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. It seeks to address any potential legal gaps that might arise due to rapid technological progress. To withstand the test of time, the Framework Convention does not regulate technology itself; it is inherently technology-neutral.

What does the Framework Convention require from states? Let's group these requirements as follows:

Core Principles: According to the Convention, activities throughout the lifecycle of AI systems must conform to the following core principles (Council of Europe, 2024):

- Human dignity and individual autonomy
- Equality and non-discrimination
- Respect for privacy and personal data protection
- Transparency and oversight
- Responsibility and accountability
- Reliability
- Safe innovation

Remedies, Procedural Rights, and Guarantees:

- Documentation and provision of relevant information concerning AI systems and their use to affected individuals.

- Sufficient information for relevant individuals to allow them to challenge decisions made by or based on the system, and to object to the use of the system itself.

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- Effective opportunity to lodge complaints with competent authorities.

- Ensuring effective procedural guarantees and rights for individuals affected by the application of an AI system, where it significantly impacts their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

- Notification when an individual is interacting with an AI system rather than a human.

Risk and Impact Management Requirements

- Conducting risk and impact assessments related to actual and potential effects on human rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

- Sufficient preventive and mitigating measures resulting from these assessments.

• The ability of public authorities to impose prohibitions or restrictions on certain applications of AI systems ("red lines") (Council of Europe, 2024).

Who Does the Framework Convention Cover? The Framework Convention covers the use of artificial intelligence systems by public authorities, including private entities acting on their behalf, and by private entities themselves.

The Convention offers parties two methods to adhere to its principles and obligations when regulating the private sector: Parties can opt to undertake direct obligations through the relevant provisions of the Convention, or alternatively, they can take other measures to comply with the treaty's provisions, while fully respecting their international obligations related to human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. Furthermore, parties to the Framework Convention are not required to apply its provisions to activities related to the protection of their national security interests. However, they must ensure that such activities respect international law and democratic institutions and processes. The Framework Convention does not apply to national defense matters, nor to research and development activities, except in cases where the testing of AI systems may have the potential to interfere with human rights, democracy, or the rule of law.

How is the Implementation of the Framework Convention Monitored? The Framework Convention establishes a monitoring mechanism, the Conference of the Parties, composed of official representatives of the Convention's Parties, to determine the extent to which its provisions are being implemented. Their findings and recommendations help ensure states' compliance with the Framework Convention and guarantee its long-term effectiveness. The Conference of the Parties will also facilitate cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including through public hearings on specific aspects of the Framework Convention's implementation (Council of Europe, 2024).

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Overall, this Framework Convention of the Council of Europe aims to establish a sound ethical and legal approach by placing the development and application of artificial intelligence within a defined legal framework. This will also assist European countries in setting standards for international cooperation and regulation in the field of artificial intelligence. Furthermore, this document will play a crucial role in promoting international cooperation on the ethical, legal, and socially responsible development of artificial intelligence.

7. National Artificial Intelligence Strategies

In recent times, the global application of artificial intelligence (AI) systems across various sectors has brought significant socio-economic advantages to both natural and legal persons. Consequently, numerous states have adopted dedicated strategies for the field of artificial intelligence, and their implementation is currently underway. While many countries worldwide have embraced AI strategies, Canada was among the first to take definitive steps in this domain. In 2017, Canada adopted its National AI Strategy, which it implemented with the aim of promoting the application and development of artificial intelligence across diverse sectors of its economy.

Following Canada's initiative, many developed nations began to adopt their own AI strategies. For instance:

- *China (2017):* China adopted its AI Development Plan, aiming to become a leader in the field of artificial intelligence, and emphasized its ambition to be a global leader in this domain by 2030 [11].

- *USA (2018):* The United States adopted the National AI Research and Development Strategic Plan. This plan aimed to expand AI research and applications in both the public and private sectors. Furthermore, to oversee and implement the U.S. national AI strategy, the White House established the National AI Initiative Office in early January 2021, in accordance with the 2020 National AI Initiative Act. This Office serves as a hub for federal coordination and collaboration in AI research and policy formulation [12].

- *South Korea (2019):* South Korea also adopted its AI Strategy, aiming to become a major hub in this field by 2030 [13].

- *Japan (2019):* Japan introduced its National AI Strategy for Japan to foster the development of artificial intelligence, with the goal of increasing innovation in this area. These strategies aim to guide the development of artificial intelligence, support research, and enhance the quality of life for their populations (Integrated Innovation Strategy Promotion Council, 2019).

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8. National Legislation

Similar to other nations, artificial intelligence technologies can play a significant role in Azerbaijan's economic and social development, and in gaining advantages in the global competitive environment. Therefore, a systematic approach is needed in this field. Considering that artificial intelligence will bring significant changes to state administration, economic, social, education, healthcare, defense, security, and other sectors, along with the challenges and threats that will arise, the necessity of developing a national strategy for artificial intelligence has emerged. In this regard, the Artificial Intelligence Strategy of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2025–2028 was approved by the Order of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated March 19, 2025 (Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2025).

The adoption of an Artificial Intelligence (AI) strategy in Azerbaijan is a crucial step and can provide a major impetus to the country's technological development. This strategy can accelerate the country's digital transformation and ensure the implementation of more efficient and innovative approaches in various sectors. Fundamentally, the application of artificial intelligence can create extensive opportunities in education, healthcare, transport, industry, and public administration. For example, it can enable more accurate diagnoses in healthcare, increase personalized approaches in education, and facilitate faster and more transparent delivery of public services. When evaluating this strategy, it's important to consider several key aspects:

1. *Investment in AI Development:* Azerbaijan's strategy in this field will create opportunities for technological innovation and new job creation within the country. Investing in AI education and research will enhance Azerbaijan's international competitiveness. This will also stimulate the growth of local startups and technology companies.

2. *Application in Key Sectors:* Azerbaijan's AI strategy primarily focuses on its application in areas such as education, healthcare, transport, and public administration. This will increase the efficiency of public services.

3. *Ethical and Legal Considerations:* The success of this strategy hinges on the creation of robust ethical and legal frameworks. During the development of artificial intelligence, attention must be paid to human rights, personal data protection, and other legal issues.

4. *International Cooperation:* Through this strategy, Azerbaijan can strengthen international cooperation and experience exchange. Collaboration with leading countries in the field of artificial intelligence will accelerate Azerbaijan's development in this area and open new business opportunities for the country.

5. *Workforce Requirements:* The implementation of the AI strategy will lead to an increased demand for highly qualified specialists in the technology sector. This necessitates the appropriate

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development of the education system and the labor market. The strategy's implementation can provide a significant boost to the training of personnel with modern skills.

6. *Infrastructure and Resources:* Effective implementation of artificial intelligence requires a robust technological infrastructure. In this regard, it is crucial for the successful execution of the strategy to develop internet connectivity and necessary data processing resources in Azerbaijan.

Overall, Azerbaijan's adopted strategy in the field of artificial intelligence is a very significant step that will accelerate the country's digital and technological development in the future. The results achieved over time will help the country secure a stronger position on a global technological level. However, the effectiveness of this strategy will also depend on its implementation and the adoption of appropriate legal and economic measures.

9. The Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal System: Human vs. Robot Judges

Some people believe that artificial intelligence (AI) can be fairer and more objective than humans. This is because AI is free from various influences; it cannot be swayed by personal connections, dependencies, corruption, or other biased factors. Despite lacking emotions and human experience, artificial intelligence has the potential to be just. However, the concept of justice isn't solely about applying rules and laws; it also relies on societal values, culture, human emotions, and ethical principles. Robot judges can make decisions solely by using given data and logical algorithms, but this can sometimes lead to shortcomings in issues requiring human rights considerations, social justice, or human sensitivity in specific situations.

To ensure that artificial intelligence makes fair decisions in legal matters, various considerations must be taken into account:

1. ***Correct Application of Laws:*** Robots can accurately apply laws and existing legal procedures. They are systems that make fewer, or no, errors and can deliver objective decisions.

2. ***Justice and Equality:*** AI can make decisions by considering various data and legal norms to ensure justice. However, this is solely dependent on pre-programmed systems. For unusual cases and specific situations, human ethical understanding is necessary.

3. ***Empathy and Emotional Intelligence:*** Many decisions made by human judges are based on their empathy and life experiences, taking into account individuals' personal situations and specific background circumstances. Robot judges, however, cannot replicate such empathetic approaches, and therefore may render more "dry" and sometimes harsh decisions.

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4. ***Legal and Ethical Disputes:*** People's approaches to legal and ethical disputes vary, and sometimes the subject of a dispute relies on ethical and emotional matters rather than pure logic. It can be challenging for robots to make decisions in such nuanced cases.

Generally, a robot judge can be fair under certain conditions, such as in repetitive, similar legal matters and in rule-based decisions. However, in more complex decisions that require considering human psychology and societal social structures, it will be difficult for AI to be truly fair without human-like "feelings." This is because human judges' decisions are not solely limited by law; they are also influenced by empathy and emotions. Humans consider their personal experiences, values, internal convictions, and feelings in their legal decisions. This aspect encompasses more nuanced factors such as personality, social context, societal needs, and individual lives. Robot judges, however, operate only with programmed algorithms and given data. They cannot accurately assess the feelings and circumstances of different individuals within society. For example, when evaluating a dispute between two individuals, a robot judge will focus only on facts and laws but cannot consider the life experiences, backgrounds, and personal emotions of both parties involved in the dispute. From this perspective, the inability of robots to empathize makes it challenging for them to render fair decisions, especially in unusual and complex cases.

However, robot judges can make accurate decisions in certain situations, such as simple and clear-cut cases or technical matters. AI can also streamline legal work by automating tasks like contract analysis, legal research, and the preparation of court documents. They can analyze legal information faster and more accurately, enabling lawyers to make more informed and effective decisions. This, in turn, can prevent excessive delays and complications in court proceedings and reduce workload. For example, Estonia is reportedly working on using an AI program to make decisions in some small claims cases to make government services smarter (World Economic Forum, 2019).

In China, AI is being considered within the court system to increase judicial efficiency and provide easier access to legal services for people. Yu Maoyu, the editor-in-chief of China's People's Court Press, introduced an AI-powered judicial platform during a November 2024 press conference. This platform will help judges save time and energy in searching for and reviewing legal materials and selecting cases. For instance, after understanding people's legal inquiries, it will provide feedback and suggestions on mediation and litigation based on their specific situations, allowing them to benefit from legal services and advice more easily [9].

Nonetheless, when considering complex human factors and social justice, AI systems still have significant shortcomings compared to human judges in their ability to be truly "fair." In this regard, while artificial intelligence can be a practical tool within the judicial system, a purely AI-based court system remains controversial and sparks debate as it contradicts the essence of justice as a human-centered process.

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10. Conclusion and Future Perspectives

The role of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field is set to expand significantly in the future. AI's contribution to law could encompass enhanced analytical capabilities, more precise judicial decisions, automation of legal advisory services, and much more. These advancements are expected to lead to a faster and more efficient functioning of the legal sector.

The future transformation of the legal system will hinge on the integration of AI into legal services. Various legal and ethical issues will compel both law enforcement agencies and legal professionals to adapt to new circumstances. The legal system could become more flexible and accessible with the aid of AI, but numerous ethical and legal challenges facing this process must find their solutions.

The development of AI generates both new opportunities and risks. In this regard, artificial intelligence can be both a friend and a potential rival. This depends on how it develops and how it will be utilized. On one hand, people can use AI to simplify their lives, make better decisions in science, education, healthcare, law, and other fields. If applied correctly, it can serve as a highly beneficial tool for humanity. On the other hand, the excessive development of artificial intelligence and its replacement of humans in certain areas could lead to problems such as unemployment and social inequality.

Thus, the future of artificial intelligence is full of both opportunities and challenges. How humans manage it and for what purposes they use it will determine whether it becomes a friend or a rival. Just like our own personal relationships. For instance, if your intentions at work are good, meaning you work for the common good of the company or institution, you become a good partner to your colleagues. However, if your intentions are bad, and personal goals supersede common interests, it can turn into ruthless competition. From this perspective, if artificial intelligence is used with good intentions and for effective purposes, such as improving work quality, saving time, and accelerating processes, it will be a helper, not a threat.

Let's not forget: ***"The winners of the future will be those who adapt to technology, not those who fear it.***"

In this regard, the rapid development and future prospects of artificial intelligence should prompt reflection among all professionals, including legal practitioners. Let's think, change, and develop. Because artificial intelligence is evolving faster than us. It's not too late yet...

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