

**Article history (leave this part):**

Submission date: 02.04-2024

Acceptance date: 30-05-2025

Available online: 10-06-2026

**Keywords:***Artificial Intelligence (AI); Legal Regulation; AI Ethics; Comparative Law; Criminal Law; Intellectual Property; Data Protection.***Funding:**

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interest:

The author(s) have declared that no **competing interests** exist.**Cite as (leave this part):**Hanan Abufares Elkhimry; . (2024). Title. Journal of Science and Knowledge Horizons: 4(1), 283-293. <https://doi.org/10.34118/jskp.v2i02.2727>The authors (2026). This Open Access article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). Non-commercial reuse, distribution, and reproduction are permitted with proper citation**Journal of Science and Knowledge Horizons****ISSN 2800-1273-EISSN 2830-8379****Artificial intelligence within the legal framework**

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[dr.abdelmalek.arfa@gmail.com](mailto:dr.abdelmalek.arfa@gmail.com) <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6140-5979>**Abstract:**

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have found applications in numerous sectors, and in the legal sector, they have proven to be a valuable resource for researchers and legal professionals. The significant expansion of their use has sparked important debates about their impact on legal principles, such as intellectual property. Calls for formal regulation of AI have grown in recent years, particularly with the emergence of generative AI models that have made it more accessible than ever before. This raises the question: to what extent can AI be used in the branches and fields of law? This article aims to define the relationship between AI and branches and fields of law. The study employs an analytical approach for textual criticism, a descriptive approach for data analysis, and a comparative approach for examining different legislations. It concludes with several findings, most notably the increasing and rapid spread of AI use across various branches and fields of law. The article concludes with recommendations, the most important of which is the necessity of regulating AI use in legal branches and fields, given the complex issues it raises.

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**Introduction:**

Artificial intelligence (AI) lacks a universally agreed-upon definition. The term was first coined by John McCarthy in 1955, who described it as the science and engineering concerned with creating intelligent machines. AI is a branch of computer science that focuses on developing systems that mimic human intelligence through pattern recognition, language understanding, and complex decision-making. It can also be understood as the field of training machines to perform tasks typically performed by humans.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has made remarkable progress across various sectors, and in the legal field, AI has proven invaluable to law students, lawyers, and judges alike. However, the increasing prevalence of AI has sparked considerable debate regarding its impact on fundamental legal principles such as human rights and intellectual property. Over time, stakeholders have consistently emphasized the need for formal regulation of AI systems.

This need has become increasingly apparent in recent years with the emergence of ChatGPT and other generative AI models, which have made AI more accessible to the general public than ever before. This raises the following question: To what extent can AI be utilized in the various fields and branches of law ?

This paper aims to define the relationship between artificial intelligence and various fields and branches of law, to explain the legal framework for the use of artificial intelligence, to highlight the serious radical transformations it has brought about in many sectors, and to provide insights into some of the complex challenges posed by its integration into the legal field.

The study used the three main approaches in this topic: the descriptive approach to present the concept of artificial intelligence and explain its relationship to various fields and branches of law, the analytical approach which combines understanding, analyzing and critiquing legal texts related to artificial intelligence, and the comparative approach to compare different international and national legislations related to artificial intelligence.

The study divides the topic of "Artificial intelligence within the legal framework" into two topics. The first topic covers "The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Branches of Law", and the second topic covers "The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Fields of Law".

**The first topic: The use of artificial intelligence in the branches of law:**

Artificial intelligence is used today in almost all branches of law to streamline legal tasks and procedures, improve workflow and efficiency, and reduce costs for legal departments. Therefore, it can be used in legal research, contract analysis, predictive analytics, and automated document creation.

This section explores the integration of artificial intelligence in various areas of law, including criminal law, intellectual property law, health law, labor and employment law, and media and entertainment law.

**First requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in criminal law:**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has been increasingly integrated into various facets of the criminal justice system, encompassing applications by both law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions. Its utility extends beyond crime prediction and prevention, encompassing crime resolution. Broadly, AI has been harnessed to perform tasks such as video and image analysis, forensic DNA analysis, gunshot detection, and enforce traffic regulations. The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions has been employed in the United States to assess risk when determining an inmate's release terms or parole conditions. Similarly, the Canadian government has endorsed the use of artificial intelligence in law enforcement practices. In regions like Europe and the United States, where AI is more widely integrated into judicial processes. Predictive policing technologies, such as PredPol and HART, are employed to identify high-risk areas for criminal activity. **(Srishti Agarwal, 2023, p. 7)**

Certain regulatory measures have been introduced to mitigate the adverse impacts associated with the integration of artificial intelligence in the criminal justice system. The European Union's AI Act addresses this issue by establishing stringent restrictions and safeguards concerning the application of remote biometric identification systems within the context of law enforcement. To further reduce the likelihood of algorithmic bias and discrimination, the AI Act mandates comprehensive requirements for testing, risk management, meticulous documentation, and consistent human oversight across the entire lifecycle of an AI system or individuals deemed more likely to commit crimes (Article 9, 10, 11 and 14). **(EU-AI Act, 2021)**

The implementation of AI in the justice system has the potential to perpetuate discrimination against certain segments of society, instances of bias against Black individuals and people of color have been documented.

## **Second requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in intellectual property law:**

A pressing question has arisen in recent years regarding whether creations developed with the aid of artificial intelligence, or fully autonomous AI systems, are eligible for protection under existing intellectual property frameworks. Under traditional patent laws, recognition is granted exclusively to human inventors. A notable example is the 2003 patent granted to technologist Raymond Kurzweil for his "Cyber Poet" program, capable of independently generating creative literary works. **(Anke Moerland, 2022, p. 18)**

In the case of *Thaler v. Comptroller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks*, the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom ruled that DABUS, an AI-powered system owned by the appellant, could not be recognized as an inventor under the UK Patent Act of 1977. The court emphasized that inventors must be natural persons, and anyone seeking a patent must do so through the legal rights of the inventor **(UK Supreme Court Judgment No. UKSC 49, 2023)**. The European Patent Office has deemed some computer-generated inventions eligible. However, they must be industrially applicable and offer a technical solution or effect that distinguishes them from mere mathematical methods. **(Anke Moerland, p. 12)**

The national legal framework of the United Kingdom addresses issues related to AI-generated or AI-assisted works within its Copyright, Designs and Patents Act (CDPA). Section 178 of the CDPA specifically provides guidance concerning "Computer-Generated Works". In contrast, the legal position in the United States adopts a stricter interpretation. According to the United States Copyright Office, creative works generated autonomously by artificial intelligence systems cannot be granted copyright protection unless they meet the requirement of human authorship. Meanwhile, Nigerian law focuses narrowly on computer programs, recognizing them as literary works eligible for protection. However, it does not extend its scope to independently generated works (Section 108). **(Nigerian Copyright Act, No. 8, 2022)**

International treaties addressing intellectual property rights did not account for the authorship or inventorship of works created by AI. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) had proposed a 'Model Copyright Law' that included the concept of 'Computer Produced Works'. However, this initiative was eventually discontinued, as it was determined that further research.

**Third requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in health law:**

The integration of AI algorithms in the healthcare sector has yielded significant advancements, particularly in clinical care, by improving the accuracy of diagnoses. This has been achieved by leveraging AI to analyze extensive patient data and generate precise diagnostic reports, which aid medical professionals in making informed and accurate decisions. Beyond diagnostics, the influence of AI extends into patient care by positively affecting outcomes. For example, in maternal care, AI provides tools to identify mothers at high risk of having babies with disabilities and reduces instances of postpartum disabilities in mothers. This is made possible by employing electronic health records and AI to assess the risk of complications during childbirth. Early detection at this stage helps prevent issues that might otherwise lead to severe consequences later in pregnancy. Furthermore, AI and digital technologies can be instrumental in categorizing patients into groups based on their healthcare needs, such as those requiring routine care versus those needing high-risk management. Such stratification plays a crucial role in reducing high maternal morbidity rates after childbirth. **(Srishti Agarwal, p. 9)**

Artificial intelligence has contributed significantly to the development of medical research, particularly through the development of medical robots to reduce the workload on doctors and nurses. For example, exoskeleton robots offer paralyzed individuals the opportunity to regain mobility and independence. Such robots play a crucial role in rehabilitation and surgical procedures. One notable example is Cyberdyne's Hybrid Assistive Limb (HAL) exoskeleton, which aids patients recovering from conditions like spinal cord injuries and strokes. AI offers numerous applications in the healthcare industry, but its integration also brings certain legal challenges. One critical concern revolves around the collection of patient data by AI algorithms and its subsequent sharing with external entities for evaluation and validation purposes. Such practices can lead to significant privacy and ethical implications, especially if protected health information is disclosed to unauthorized parties. This could result in a violation of patients' data privacy rights, potentially prompting legal action against medical institutions. **(Oliver Cruciger and others, 2016, p. 531)**

Biases present in AI-generated information and the risk of health data being hacked further exacerbate legal issues related to safeguarding patient information.

**Fourth requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in labour and**

### **employment law:**

Artificial Intelligence has paved the way for significant advancements and transformation in the digital economy. The widespread adoption and cross-border integration of general information technology during this era have made a substantial impact by stabilizing employment and fostering economic growth. **(Yang Shen and Xiuwu Zhang, 2024, p. 11)**

One notable area revolutionized by AI is recruitment, where the integration of intelligent systems has streamlined and simplified the hiring process for employers. Instead of navigating the traditional challenges of inviting candidates for interviews, reviewing resumes, and creating test questions, employers can now rely on AI tools. These tools enable recruiters to input required qualifications, subsequently filtering out unsuitable resumes and identifying the best matches for their needs. A compelling instance of this is the use of humanoid robots like those developed by Softbank Robotics, a Japanese company, which assists businesses in customer service and various HR activities. Similarly, Hanson Robotics' iconic robot, Sophia, has been utilized by numerous organizations to handle human resource functions such as conducting candidate interviews. **(Georgios Petropoulos, 2018, p. 125)**

Digital technology is inevitably transforming the workforce, the integration of AI in labour and employment introduces significant legal considerations. Among the most prominent criticisms of AI is its susceptibility to discrimination. This means that the data input into AI systems can inadvertently lead to biases against certain groups, especially in recruitment processes. A notable example occurred with Amazon's machine learning-based hiring tool developed in 2014, intended to identify the strongest candidates during recruitment. Unfortunately, the tool exhibited gender bias, which stemmed from training the system using resumes predominantly from male employees. The algorithm interpreted this pattern as a marker of success, resulting in discrimination against female applicants. Consequently, Amazon withdrew the flawed tool and opted to create a redesigned algorithm that aimed to eliminate bias. **(Yang Shen and Xiuwu Zhang, p. 10)**

Nonetheless, this case highlights the unintended consequences of algorithmic bias, exposing deeper issues such as perpetuating existing gender inequalities and societal prejudices.

**Fifth requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in media and**

**entertainment law:**

Artificial intelligence is revolutionizing the entertainment and media industry by introducing innovative solutions that enhance both creative processes and audience engagement. From generating realistic visual effects and automating scriptwriting to optimizing recommendation algorithms, AI is reshaping how content is produced, discovered, and consumed. Additionally, its application in marketing strategies enables companies to analyze consumer behavior more effectively, personalize campaigns, and improve distribution efficiency. These advancements not only streamline operations for creators but also elevate the overall experience for audiences by delivering tailored, high-quality content, fostering greater innovation and connectivity. **(Branislav Sančanin and Aleksandra Penjišević, 2022, p. 5)**

With the increasing importance of voice assistants like Siri, Alexa, and Google Assistant, optimizing content for voice search has become essential for delivering the best recommendations and search results. Unlike traditional text searches, voice search requires a tailored approach, focusing on conversational language and addressing longer, more specific queries. In this context, artificial intelligence (AI) is proving to be an indispensable tool for businesses seeking to improve their content for better voice search performance. Furthermore, while the integration of AI into marketing and advertising is well-established in the entertainment sector, its ability to analyze trends across various social media platforms, gauge audience opinions, and assess online engagement enables more precise and widespread targeting of specific demographics, enhancing the effectiveness of marketing strategies. **(Georgios Petropoulos, p. 127)**

AI presents several challenges to the entertainment and media industry, particularly through its misuse by fraudsters to create deepfakes. The growing prevalence of deepfakes is concerning, as these highly realistic videos superimpose the faces of individuals-often public figures like celebrities or politicians-onto artificial bodies, making it appear as though they are expressing ideas or delivering messages they never actually conveyed. For example, tools like the AI voice generator and voice cloning app VoxBox enable users to apply one of over 32,000 celebrity voices to any text. While such technology may have creative applications, it is only a matter of time before it becomes widely exploited for fraudulent activities.

**The second topic: The use of artificial intelligence in the field of law:**

Artificial intelligence (AI) is used today in almost all areas of law to streamline tasks and improve workflow. Its application across diverse legal fields presents both advantages and challenges, such as algorithmic bias, transparency, and ethical concerns that require careful management.

This section explores the integration of AI into various areas of law, including legal education, legal practice, human rights, e-commerce, and religion.

**First requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in legal education:**

The introduction of AI into formal legal education has ignited a robust debate among stakeholders. Proponents highlight AI's transformative potential to revolutionize legal research, streamline drafting, and enhance students' overall learning experience. However, critics raise valid concerns regarding issues such as plagiarism, threats to academic integrity, and the risk of overdependence on AI, which could, in turn, undermine the analytical and critical thinking skills that have been the bedrock of legal education for generations. **(William Connell and Megan Hamlin Black, 2019, p. 16)**

Although there are valid concerns regarding the integration of artificial intelligence into formal legal education, adopting a balanced and strategic approach to utilizing generative AI tools has the potential to profoundly advance the quality and efficacy of legal education. When employed judiciously, AI can streamline the often labor-intensive process of legal research, enhance the accuracy and clarity of legal drafting, generate novel perspectives derived from extensive data analysis, and significantly improve accessibility for individuals with disabilities or impairments. Law schools ought to evaluate and modernize their curricula to incorporate artificial intelligence, thereby ensuring that students acquire the requisite expertise to effectively utilize AI technologies and research tools. Notably, several institutions have already initiated efforts to lead advancements in this area. **(Georgios Petropoulos, p. 133)**

In addition to leveraging AI tools to enrich legal education, it is essential to equip students to navigate the regulatory framework of the fourth industrial revolution. A balanced integration of both theoretical knowledge and practical application is crucial for fostering comprehensive learning. Practical legal training can be implemented by partnering law students with startups to provide legal guidance on the risks associated with AI systems. It is imperative to modernize legal education in tandem with technological advancements.

**Second requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in legal practice:**

The surge of concern that swept through professional circles with the rise of AI did not spare the legal sector. In 2023, GPT-4, the latest iteration of a Large Language Model, successfully passed both the multiple-choice and written components of the Uniform Bar Exam, achieving a score in the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. Many experts have warned that AI-powered legal technologies are beginning to encroach on certain entry-level positions within the legal field, particularly those held by recent graduates and paralegals. However, the notion that AI is poised to replace lawyers entirely remains premature. In fact, when employed appropriately, AI complements legal professionals rather than rendering them obsolete. It proves to be an invaluable tool for attorneys, judges, and even the public, offering accessible legal assistance for drafting contracts or providing basic guidance. **(William Connell and Megan Hamlin Black, p. 15)**

One significant risk associated with the use of AI in legal practice is the phenomenon known as AI hallucination, where generative AI fabricates quotes, citations, or court rulings. A notable example of this occurred in the case of *Mata v. Avianca Inc*, where the claimant's lawyer relied on ChatGPT to draft his legal brief. Upon review by the opposing counsel and the judge, it was revealed that every court decision cited in the document, including quotations and summaries, was entirely fabricated. The lawyer admitted that he had never previously used AI for legal research, and his only attempt at verifying the document's accuracy involved asking ChatGPT whether the cases and quotations were valid. The AI confidently responded affirmatively. This issue arises because generative AI systems like ChatGPT are designed to produce grammatically correct outputs and respond to prompts based on their training data but lack the ability to confirm whether the information they generate actually exists or is legally accurate. **(*Mata v Avianca case, 2023, p. 4*)**

Despite the continued development of artificial intelligence tools, they remain, at their core, machines, incapable of replicating the nuanced creativity and complex decision-making skills of legal practitioners. Therefore, addressing complex legal challenges will always require human expertise. Rather than assigning tasks requiring independent judgment or discretion to AI systems, these technologies should be used as support tools. Their optimal role lies in assisting legal professionals by performing tasks such as summarizing, correcting errors, translating, clarifying, and more.

**Third requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in human rights:**

Concerns about the human rights implications of artificial intelligence often center on issues like automated decision-making, fairness in AI-driven decisions, and profiling. Both the international community and human rights organizations acknowledge the urgent need to establish clear frameworks to safeguard human rights, particularly the right to equality and non-discrimination, as well as the right to privacy. **(Srishti Agarwal, p. 8)**

Acknowledging the urgent necessity for AI regulation to safeguard fundamental rights, Article 1 of the EU AI Act outlines its objective as fostering the adoption of human-centric and reliable artificial intelligence while guaranteeing strong protection for health, safety, and the fundamental rights established in the charter (Article 1). **(EU-AI Act, 2021)**

At the commencement of trilogue negotiations regarding the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Act within the European Union, Human Rights Watch, alongside 149 other Civil Society Organizations, issued a collective statement detailing significant recommendations aimed at safeguarding fundamental rights in the finalized version of the legislation. Their proposals emphasized the establishment of a robust framework encompassing accountability, transparency, accessibility, and redress mechanisms for individuals impacted by AI systems. **(Human Rights Watch, 2023, p. 2)**

The Nigerian Data Protection Act of 2023 contains comprehensive provisions aimed at regulating the processing of personal data and protecting individuals' rights. Article 27(1)(g) mandates that data controllers notify data subjects about the use of automated decision-making and profiling processes. Notably, the provisions of Article 37 are largely inspired by Article 22 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), bringing Nigeria's data protection framework into line with international standards. **(Nigeria Data Protection Act, 2023)**

The EU AI Act stands out as the first extensive framework designed to regulate the use and management of AI tools. However, professionals and researchers have long interpreted existing legislation, particularly those related to privacy, to address aspects of AI regulation. One significant example is the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), enacted in 2018 to safeguard individuals' rights regarding the handling of their personal data. In the wake of the GDPR's implementation, numerous countries worldwide have introduced their own data protection laws to align with international standards and best practices.

**Fourth requirement: Using artificial intelligence in e-commerce:**

The integration of AI in e-commerce has brought about a transformative shift in business operations by introducing advanced tools that drive market growth, enhance customer satisfaction, and address various operational challenges. Serving as a game-changer in the e-commerce industry, AI provides a multitude of advantages, significantly improving distinct aspects of online retail. It enables businesses to deliver tailored experiences to customers, streamlines operational efficiency, and elevates overall customer satisfaction, ultimately fostering growth within the sector. Some examples where AI has been effectively utilized to deliver high-quality services in the e-commerce. Enhanced customer service can be achieved through the use of AI tools like AI assistants (chatbots), which simulate conversations with customers. These tools are designed to respond to inquiries and offer personalized product recommendations based on individual requests. Examples include Google Assistant, Apple's Siri, Amazon's Alexa, and Microsoft's Cortana. **(Selvaraj Shanmugapriya and Subramani Pavithra, 2024, p. 216)**

AI has become a transformative force in e-commerce, optimizing key business processes and enhancing customer experiences. It powers intelligent logistics systems and automates warehouse tasks like packing and unpacking, ensuring uninterrupted operations. AI also supports efficient catalog management, enabling seamless organization and updates of product inventories. In digital marketing, AI manifests in diverse applications: Indian Railways' chatbot Disha for customer assistance, Netflix's algorithm-driven content recommendations, and dining suggestions from platforms like Zomato and Swiggy. Additionally, AI enhances navigation with real-time traffic data on Google and Apple Maps, facilitates innovations like smart cars and drones, and drives dynamic pricing strategies used by ride-hailing services such as Ola and Uber. These advancements collectively highlight AI's pivotal role in revolutionizing e-commerce and related industries. **(Georgios Petropoulos, p. 125)**

The ongoing transition of retail operations to the online domain, the replacement of traditional sales roles with AI, and the use of AI to manage extensive customer databases-alongside interactive chatbots for customer interaction-introduce various risks of potential human rights violations. These risks encompass improper collection and handling of personal data, unauthorized exploitation of personal information, and breaches of privacy.

**Fifth requirement: The use of artificial intelligence in religion:**

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become an integral part of modern religious practices, offering innovative ways to facilitate spiritual engagement and education. Religious organizations across various faiths have adopted AI technologies to disseminate teachings and foster a deeper connection with their communities. For example, AI-powered applications have been developed to aid in the study and interpretation of sacred texts, such as the Bible for Christians and the Quran for Muslims, making these resources more accessible to believers worldwide. Furthermore, advanced tools like ChatGPT provide users with instant access to a wealth of information on religious doctrines, rituals, historical contexts, and philosophical insights. By leveraging such technologies, faith-based communities are finding new avenues to enrich spiritual learning and practice while bridging the gap between tradition and modernity. **(Thomas Helfrich, 2022, p. 9)**

From a religious perspective, the development of artificial intelligence often raises concerns about its alignment with divine principles and the natural order. AI's capacity to replicate cognitive processes and undertake tasks traditionally considered unique to human beings, as created by God, can be perceived as a challenge to the sanctity of human creation. Many religious teachings emphasize humanity's responsibility to use its God-given freedom to innovate and develop technologies that enhance life and serve the greater good. However, these teachings also stress the importance of ethical boundaries, particularly when technological advancements risk undermining the divine purpose of human existence or pose threats to humanity's well-being. While religion generally supports progress that fosters human flourishing, it firmly opposes developments that could endanger life or distort the essence of what it means to be human. **(Selvaraj Shanmugapriya and Subramani Pavithra, p. 218)**

In the long term, there are concerns that AI might either pursue or be granted a status similar to that of humans within society. This could result in these systems being afforded rights and protections comparable to those of human beings. Such developments could disrupt not only the societal structure but also the economic framework of nations. Additionally, the religious information provided by these AI systems might lack reliability, as it could be influenced by biases embedded in the data they are trained on, favoring certain religious perspectives or beliefs, thereby further contributing to its questionable accuracy.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion, this study on the topic of "Artificial intelligence within the legal framework", presents the findings, addresses the central problem, answers the main question and its sub-questions, and offers recommendations.

**First: Findings:**

In our study of "Artificial intelligence within the legal framework", we arrived at the following conclusions:

1. Humans are increasingly reliant on artificial intelligence tools, which profoundly impact many aspects of society. This research paper provides an in-depth analysis of the role and implications of integrating artificial intelligence into various fields of law, clearly demonstrating the broad and transformative impact of these technologies on modern society.
2. While the application of artificial intelligence in the legal field undoubtedly yields numerous benefits, such as enhanced efficiency, streamlined procedures, it is also clear that its application is not without challenges.
3. Governments worldwide are actively working to develop frameworks for the governance of artificial intelligence.
4. A dual approach to AI regulation has emerged. The first focuses on anticipating and mitigating potential harms by assessing the negative impacts of AI, while the second focuses on developing flexible regulations that can adapt to the rapidly changing technological landscape.
5. A risk-based approach to AI governance establishes procedures for identifying and addressing potential risks before deploying any AI system. A prominent example of a risk management model is the AI Risk Management Framework introduced by the US National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2023. Additionally, in December 2023, the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) released ISO/IEC 42001, a new set of standards for AI governance frameworks, designed to promote the responsible development and application of AI.
6. In response to explicit requests from the European Parliament and the European Council, the European Union presented its initial draft of a unified AI law in 2021. Three years later, in 2024, this draft culminated in the adoption of the AI Act. The Act classifies AI systems into three categories based on the level of risk they pose to users: prohibited AI systems, high-risk

AI systems, and general-purpose AI systems with systemic risks. To ensure the effective implementation of the AI law, several measures will be taken, including the establishment of governance structures at the member state level, the creation of the European Council on Artificial Intelligence, and the organization of regulatory sandboxes to encourage innovation and support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and startups. Furthermore, the law is designed to be consistent with existing legislation, such as the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

7. African countries are actively engaged in efforts to develop AI policies. While none of the 55 African countries currently have AI legislation, 7 countries have developed a national AI strategy, 4 have adopted a national AI policy, and 31 have implemented national data protection laws.

### **Second: Recommendations:**

Based on our study of the topic of "Artificial intelligence within the legal framework", we propose the following recommendations:

1. There is a pressing need to establish a robust, strong, and adaptable legal and regulatory framework capable of regulating the development, deployment, and practical use of AI technologies across various sectors. This framework must be carefully designed with a firm commitment to upholding the ethical principles of each sector, while ensuring the protection of fundamental human rights from any potential violation.
2. Ultimately, by ethically and thoughtfully integrating AI into various aspects of life, society will be able to unlock tremendous opportunities that harness the transformative power of technology. This will not only raise the quality of life but also significantly improve task efficiency, enabling individuals and organizations to save valuable time, effort, and financial resources.
3. As we navigate this evolving landscape, a balanced approach that fosters innovation while addressing the challenges it presents will be essential to ensuring the responsible and beneficial adoption of AI on a global scale.
4. To maximize the benefits of AI globally, a unified, multilateral framework is essential. Modeled after organizations such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), this framework can harmonize various national regulations and enable effective AI governance on a global scale.

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