

Governing Artificial Intelligence in Bangladesh's Legal Sector: Constitutional Constraints, Regulatory Pathways, and a Framework for Responsible Innovation

MD. ATIKUR RAHMAN RANGA¹, MD. SAEED AL SHAHAB², MD. NAHID HASSAN³,
MOSTAFIZUR RAHMAN TALUKDER⁴, MOHEAUL ALAM⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}*Daffodil International University.*

Abstract- Artificial intelligence is increasingly reshaping legal practice and judicial administration. This study critically analysis the role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Bangladesh's legal sector, focusing on the constitutional provisions, institutional advantages, and international governance tendencies. The adoption of AI also raises fundamental questions about constitutional safeguards, professional responsibility, algorithmic bias, transparency, data privacy, accountability and institutional capacity. This paper examines how artificial intelligence can be governed responsibly within Bangladesh's legal sector with particular emphasis on constitutional constraints, regulatory pathways and responsible innovation. Using a mixed-method approach, the study combines analysis of constitutional and legal principles with empirical evidence from surveys of 50 lawyers, 30 judges and 20 law students supplemented by interviews with representatives of each group. The findings reveal an optimistic attitude toward artificial intelligence: stakeholders recognize artificial intelligence's potential to reduce inefficiency and improve legal services but they strongly emphasize human oversight and accountability. The judges stress in particular that artificial intelligence should be advisory and not replace judicial discretion, while lawyers highlight issues of accuracy, trust, bias, confidentiality and professional responsibility. Law students demonstrate technological optimism but identify significant gaps in formal artificial intelligence education and institutional guidance. The study argues that artificial intelligence governance, in Bangladesh should be grounded in principles of equality, due process, fair trial and judicial independence. Rather than transplanting foreign regulatory models Bangladesh should adopt a gradual risk-based and context-specific framework that integrates human oversight, transparency, professional ethics, data protection, institutional accountability and artificial intelligence literacy. The paper concludes that responsible artificial intelligence governance can promote innovation without compromising constitutional values, judicial integrity or public trust.

Keywords - artificial intelligence; legal practice; bangladesh; judicial reform; comparative law; constitutional law; legal ethics; access to justice; algorithmic accountability; governance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background and Context

Technological advances in the legal profession are changing how lawyers, judges, and institutions work, with artificial intelligence (AI) contributing to the change by providing predictive analytics, research tools, document automation, and case outcome predictions.¹ In developed jurisdictions, like the United States and the United Kingdom, AI is already becoming efficiency-saving and cost-saving in terms of legal expenses. AI in Bangladesh is both a reform opportunity and a big regulatory, capacity, and ethical challenge in terms of the delays and backlogs that are acute in this country, considering the number of cases pending up to four million, litigants spend years, decades at a time, before their cases are resolved.² The court process, infrastructure, and workloads are all ailing lawyers, judges, and litigants. Artificial intelligence would assist in accelerating operations, enhancing administration, boosting research activities in law, and restoring confidence in the justice system. Nevertheless, there exist fears of

¹ Dizzy Davidson, *AI in Legal Matters: Revolutionizing Justice and Law* (Pure Water Books 2024).

² Ashutosh Sarkar, 'The Daily Star' *The Daily Star* (5 July 2025) <https://www.thedailystar.net/news/bangladesh/news/over-45-lakh-cases-pending-courts-3933306> accessed 24 September 2025.

blind following. The problem of algorithmic bias, obscurity in decisions, and excessive dependence on automation are discussed on a global scale, pointing at the dangers of implementing AI without powerful protective measures.³ Institutional weaknesses and low digital literacy in Bangladesh present a challenge to the adoption of AI in law. This paper examines how AI can enhance efficiency and dangers of abuse and unfairness in the absence of appropriate regulation.

Research Questions and Objectives

This research paper is guided by the following research questions:

1. What opportunities does Artificial Intelligence present for improving legal practice, judicial administration, and access to justice within Bangladesh's legal system?
2. What ethical, regulatory, institutional, and socioeconomic risks and challenges arise from the adoption of AI in the Bangladeshi legal sector?
3. How do key legal stakeholders in Bangladesh including lawyers, judges, and law students perceive the role, benefits, and risks of AI in legal practice and adjudication?
4. What governance structures, professional safeguards, and regulatory frameworks are necessary to ensure fair, accountable, and human-centred use of AI in law in Bangladesh?
5. How can lessons from comparative jurisdictions be adapted to Bangladesh's legal and institutional context to balance innovation with accountability and trust?

Significance of the Study

The study tackles a big knowledge gap on the implications of AI to the Bangladesh system of law and it is relevant to Global South studies. It provides valuable information to policy makers, practitioners and educators because it analyses how lawyers,

judges and students view AI and this informs training, regulation and reform. According to stakeholders, AI has potential to accelerate delivery of justice to offenders through human intervention, where various institutions such as the Bar Council, Judicial Administration Training Institute (JATI) and Ministry of Law govern accountability. Optimism of students and the necessity of AI literacy in legal education are also brought out in the findings. In theory, the paper puts AI in the context of legal philosophy and government, cautioning against the promotion of efficiency over justice, fairness, and institutional integrity.

Methodology

This research paper is a mixed-method approach, which incorporates doctrinal analysis and empirical research. The doctrinal element examines legal statutes, judicial precedent, conventions, and literature, aiming to provide diversions of predictive policing in the US and the digitisation of the courts in the UK because it would help put Bangladesh in context. Surveys of 50 lawyers, 30 judges and 20 students and interviews with 10 representatives of each group, are empirical, reflecting the opportunity, risk, and challenge perceptions of AI. Lawyers are receptive to low-cost solutions, judges understand the advantages of case management but emphasize supervision, and students, who are mostly self-educated, demand systematic regulatory and education systems. This method is based on literature, legal documents and field data, and as such, it will provide the theoretical depth as well as the practical relevance to the legal system in Bangladesh.

II. CONCEPTUAL, JURISPRUDENTIAL, AND ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS

Conceptual Clarifications

The AI evaluation requires conceptual clarity in law. According to the OECD, AI is a system that entails machines that can produce outputs, like predictions or recommendations, which affect its surrounding

³ Gergely Ferenc Lendvai and Gergely Gosztonyi, 'Algorithmic Bias as a Core Legal Dilemma in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Conceptual Basis and the Current State of Regulation' (2025) 14 *Laws* 41.

according to pre-established goals.⁴ Some of the differences are paramount in the legal context. First, AI should be comprehended as a tool and not as an agent. The problem of treating AI as an autonomous decision-maker creates unanswered questions of responsibility and legitimacy. Second, it must be transparent and explainable, which can be accomplished by the fact that legal legitimacy requires intelligible reasoning and the ability to appeal decisions.⁵ Third, prejudice and impartiality are not technical issues, but normative requirements, which must be compatible with constitutional and professional principles.⁶

These conceptual foundations provide the analytical framework for the subsequent chapters, which examine comparative regulatory models, Bangladesh's institutional context, and the design of governance mechanisms for responsible AI integration.

These theoretical underpinnings give the analytical structure of the following chapters where other comparative regulatory models and the institutional context of Bangladesh are discussed and the design of governance mechanisms to integrate responsible AI are examined.

Law, Technology, and Trust

Law is a normative system that is based on a system of trust, legitimacy and accountability of the people.

⁴ OECD, *Explanatory Memorandum on the Updated OECD Definition of an AI System* (OECD, March 2024)

https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/explanatory-memorandum-on-the-updated-oecd-definition-of-an-ai-system_623da898-en.html accessed 24 September 2025.

⁵ Sajid Ali and others, 'Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): What We Know and What Is Left to Attain Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence' (2023) 99 *Information Fusion* 101805.

⁶ Miss Astha Chaturvedi and Dr Ruchi Tiwari, 'AI and Ethics: Jurisprudential Psychology to Investigate How Far It Can Be Regulated' (2025) 28 *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation* 784.

Incorporation of AI in the legal operations provokes these principles with systems that have their functionality based on complicated, and even opaque, computational procedures. Governance structures are thus of key interest in aligning technological innovation to legal values.

The OECD Principles on Artificial Intelligence offers an internationally recognized standard of normativity, with an overemphasis on human-centred values, transparency and explainability, robustness and safety, and accountability.⁷ The aim of these principles is to make sure that the AI systems are stable and in accordance with the rule of law and democratic control. The intelligibility of reasoning and the possibility to challenge results have to make trust an essential part of juridical circumstances, and transparency and human control are inevitable.

It has been suggested by scholars that AI should not be regulated by law only once it is implemented but rather by designing. Law Informs Code is a notion that legal structures of reasoning, including justification, proportionality, and accountability, can be incorporated into an algorithm to make justice fairer.⁸ Cases such as *State v Loomis* (2016, US) highlight the dangers of AI usage, which is not regulated and where the lack of transparency and favoritism compromises due process and citizen trust.⁹ These advances highlight the fact that confidence in AI-mediated legal systems does not rest on efficiency but rather on good normative and institutional protection.

Formalism, Realism, and Artificial Intelligence

The legal formalism and legal realism debate offers an analytical tool that can be used to evaluate law AI. The concept of legal formalism views the law as a

⁷ OECD, 'AI Principles' (OECD, 2024) <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/ai-principles.html> accessed 25 September 2025.

⁸ John J Nay, 'Law Informs Code: A Legal Informatics Approach to Aligning Artificial Intelligence with Humans' (2023) 20 *Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property* 309.

⁹ *State v Loomis*, 2016 WI 68, 371 Wis. 2d 235, 881 N.W.2d 749

rule and precedents that can give predictable result by use of structured reasoning.¹⁰ In this respect, AI seems to be aligned with the idea of the legal decision-making process, as the algorithmic systems will be able to cooperate with great amounts of legal information, find trends, and implement the set of rules in a consistent manner.¹¹

In contrast, legal realism denies the idea of the law as a closed and mechanical system. According to realists, adjudication is influenced by the social environment, right and wrong, and human experience, which cannot be fully reflected using formal logic or calculations.¹² AI systems do not have empathy, sensitivity to context, and discretion, as requirements of a just decision, although they have the ability to analyze.¹³ It is a criticism of the validity of the delegation of interpretive or discretionary legal functions to automated systems.

A mixed approach is gaining momentum in current academic literature, as it is becoming clear that formalism and realism are not sufficient to offer a proper framework of AI to law.¹⁴ Hybrid models embrace AI as an assistant mechanism that will contribute to consistency and efficiency without eliminating human judgment that will remain the ultimate judge of legal results. This solution is a strong confirmation of the concept that AI is not to

substitute but to complement the process of human law and responsibility.

Socio-Technical and Critical Perspectives

On top of the jurisprudential discussions are the critical and socio-technical approaches which mention the structural dangers of AI integration. Scholars of legal studies caution that AI systems, especially those that are being run as black boxes, promote transparency and jeopardize the rule of law by obstructing the comprehension of the logic behind court judgments.¹⁵ In the legal field, the results should be rational, explicable, and subject to review; unclear algorithmic results are incompatible with these attributes.

Socio-technical studies also reveal that AI systems are integrated into the status quo of power relationship and data space. Decision-making based on algorithms can reproduce or enhance social disparities when trained using biased or unrepresentative data.¹⁶ Scholars define divergent trajectories - dystopian trajectory, where AI reinforces discrimination, and utopian, where AI enlarges access to justice and equality.¹⁷ The path being taken is highly dependent on the institutional control, the design of ethics, and the regulatory will. These views support the fact that AI is not an unbiased technological enhancement. Its incorporation into legal institutions should be informed by conscious decisions which put more emphasis on justice, fairness and accountability rather than efficiency.

Ethical Duties in Legal Practice

¹⁵ Antonios Kouroutakis, 'Rule of law in the AI era: addressing accountability, and the digital divide' (2024) 4 *Discover Artificial Intelligence* 115.

¹⁶ Andrej Krištofik, 'Bias in AI (Supported) Decision Making: Old Problems, New Technologies' (2025) 16 *International Journal for Court Administration* 3 doi:10.36745/ijca.598.

¹⁷ Lance Eliot, 'An Impact Model of AI on the Principles of Justice: Encompassing the Autonomous Levels of AI Legal Reasoning' (2020) *arXiv* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2008.12615> accessed 25 September 2025.

¹⁰ Ben Green and Salomé Viljoen, 'Algorithmic Realism: Expanding the Boundaries of Algorithmic Thought' in *Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency* (2020) 19.

¹¹ Philippe Prince Tritto and Hiram Ponce, 'Causal Artificial Intelligence in Legal Language Processing: A Systematic Review' (2025) 27 *Entropy* 351.

¹² Jeffrey L Dunoff and Mark A Pollack, *International Legal Theory: Foundations and Frontiers* (Cambridge University Press 2022).

¹³ H Surden, 'Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview' (2019) 35 *Georgia State University Law Review* 1305.

¹⁴ Somya Yadav, 'Jurisprudence in the Digital Age: Adapting Legal Theories to Emerging Technologies' (2024) 4 *International Journal of Law, Justice and Jurisprudence* 299.

The legal practice in AI application is especially sensitive in the ethical context because professional responsibilities are well defined. The category of competence has been broadened to technological literacy, which is present in ABA Model Rule 1.1 and Formal Opinion 512, that explain that the lawyer should possess a reasonable grasp of the AI tools they utilize, along with their advantages and limitations.¹⁸

¹⁹ This requirement can be met by training, consulting with specialists, and strict checking of AI output.²⁰ The uncritical use of AI, such as the submission of false or fake information, can be considered professional misconduct, as shown by sanctions provided in similar jurisdictions.²¹

Confidentiality is one of the fundamental ethical responsibilities. AI usage presents the increased risk of information leaks especially when sensitive client data is handled by third-party systems.²² In

Bangladesh, where extensive data protection rules are poorly established, attorneys have an increased duty to guarantee encryption, access management, and contractual obligation with technology suppliers.

Equity and impartiality are also a major ethical issue. The AI systems that are trained on biased data can reinforce discrimination, and lawyers need to be more critical about their outputs and eliminate the possibility of an algorithm promoting discrimination²³. Models like the seven Cs of the New York City bar have competency, confidentiality, consent and candour, which are in line with ethical practice and transparency and accountability.²⁴ Ultimately, however, the lawyer has a duty of care to bear (as upheld by professional conduct rules which place supervisory obligations on human and technological support).^{25 26 27 28}

When AI has a material impact on representation, the informed client consent is critical. The ethical standards imply that the use of AI, its purpose, and risks should be disclosed so that clients have the autonomy and trust.^{29 30} Such methods as the so-

¹⁸ American Bar Association, *Model Rules of Professional Conduct* Rule 1.1 (adopted 1983, amended through 2023)

¹⁹ American Bar Association, *Formal Opinion 512: Confidentiality Obligations of Lawyers Posting Online* (ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, 10 October 2023) <https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/ethics_opinions/formal_opinion_512/> accessed 25 September 2025.

²⁰ Bob Ambrogi, 'In First Ethics Ruling on Gen AI, ABA Says Lawyers Must Have Reasonable Understanding of the Technology, but Need Not Become Experts' (*LawSites*, 30 July 2024) <https://www.lawnext.com/2024/07/in-first-ethics-ruling-on-gen-ai-aba-says-lawyers-must-have-reasonable-understanding-of-the-technology-but-need-not-become-experts.html> accessed 25 September 2025.

²¹ Josh Taylor, 'Lawyer Caught Using AI-Generated False Citations in Court Case Penalised in Australian First' (*The Guardian*, 3 September 2025) <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2025/sep/03/lawyer-caught-using-ai-generated-false-citations-in-court-case-penalised-in-australian-first> accessed 25 September 2025.

²² ABA *Formal Opinion 512* (n 16).

²³ Arif Ali Khan and others, 'AI Ethics: An Empirical Study on the Views of Practitioners and Lawmakers' (2022) *arXiv* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2207.01493> accessed 26 September 2025.

²⁴ Marcin M Krieger and David R Cohen, 'Navigating the Seven C's of Ethical Use of AI by Lawyers' (*Reuters*, 20 December 2024) <https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/navigating-seven-cs-ethical-use-ai-by-lawyers-2024-12-20/> accessed 26 September 2025.

²⁵ ABA *Formal Opinion 512* (n 16).

²⁶ ABA *Model Rules* r 5.1 (n 15).

²⁷ ABA *Model Rules* r 5.3 (n 15).

²⁸ Sean McGrane and Steven Delchin, "'AI Washing' — What Lawyers Need to Know to Stay Ethical" (*Reuters*, 10 February 2025) <https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/ai-washing-what-lawyers-need-know-stay-ethical-2025-02-10/> accessed 26 September 2025.

²⁹ ABA *Formal Opinion 512* (n 16).

³⁰ 'Is It Ethical to Use Generative AI?' (*Dentons.com*, 26 August 2024) <https://www.dentons.com/en/insights/newsletters/202>

called ethics by design suggest a practice of integrating responsibility and regulation into the AI systems at the early stages, which is especially applicable in the jurisdictions where the regulatory power is weak.³¹

III. COMPARATIVE REGULATORY APPROACHES TO LEGAL AI

The comparative analysis brings out how artificial intelligence is regulated by jurisdictions in both legal and judicial settings. The European Union, United Kingdom, and United States models as well as those of South Asian countries have various ratios of innovation, professional responsibility, and legal protection. Rather than the direct transplantation, the research takes into account what factors should guide the Bangladesh strategy and what is inappropriate due to the institutional, economic, and cultural disparities.

European Union: Statutory and Risk-Based Regulation

The Artificial Intelligence Act (2024) by the European Union is the most broadly based statutory law on AI governance in the world. The Act is risk based, with AI systems being defined as unacceptable, high-risk, limited-risk and minimal-risk.³² Some of these practices, such as social scoring, emotion recognition in schools, and biometric mass

surveillance, are strictly forbidden because they conflict with basic rights.³³

AI systems applied in legal and judicial procedures belong to the high-risk category and, in such a case, involve a strict set of regulatory requirements. These are risk management practices which are mandatory, transparency requirements, human oversight mechanisms and sound technical documentation.³⁴

The developers are required to complete conformity tests and enroll qualifying systems under a central database in EU, which will be traceable and accountable. Failure to comply is completely punished with fines up to €35 million or 7 per cent of the global turnover.³⁵

The EU AI Act has also been criticised even though it has its established advantages, including lacking gaps concerning intellectual property and utilizing copyrighted data in training generative AI systems.³⁶ These issues are left unsolved, which explains why AI regulation is a dynamic process. However, EU model shows the benefits of statutory control that is

4/august/26/practice-tips-for-lawyers/is-it-ethical-to-use-generative-ai accessed 25 September 2025.

³¹ Samuel Danzon-Chambaud and Marguerite Foissac, 'Professional Ethics by Design: Co-creating Codes of Conduct for Computational Practice' (2023) *arXiv* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2305.07478> accessed 26 September 2025.

³² Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act) [2024] OJ L1689/1.

³³ Kelvin Chan, 'Europe's World-First AI Rules Get Final Approval from Lawmakers. Here's What Happens Next' (*PBS NewsHour*, 13 March 2024) <https://www.pbs.org/newshour/world/europes-world-first-ai-rules-get-final-approval-from-lawmakers-heres-what-happens-next> accessed 25 September 2025.

³⁴ 'Artificial Intelligence Act | Freshfields' (*Freshfields.com*, 2025) <https://www.freshfields.com/en/our-thinking/campaigns/tech-data-and-ai-the-digital-frontier/eu-digital-strategy/artificial-intelligence-act> accessed 25 September 2025.

³⁵ PricewaterhouseCoopers, 'AI Act Comes into Effect' (*PwC*, 1 August 2024) <https://www.pwc.pl/en/articles/ai-act-comes-into-effect.html> accessed 26 September 2025.

³⁶ Jennifer Rankin, 'EU Accused of Leaving "Devastating" Copyright Loophole in AI Act' (*The Guardian*, 19 February 2025) <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2025/feb/19/eu-accused-of-leaving-devastating-copyright-loophole-in-ai-act> accessed 25 September 2025.

enforceable, especially in high-risk juridical practices that entail rights and due process.

United Kingdom: Principles-Led and Professional Regulation

Unlike EU comprehensive statutory approach, the United Kingdom has assumed a principles-based sector-specific model of regulation. In the UK, sectoral regulators apply five principles of safety, transparency, fairness, accountability, and contestability that were articulated by the UK government in the 2023 White Paper, instead of being enforced by a single AI statute.³⁷

In the legal sector, the governance of AI has become a part of the professional standards through Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA). Another significant event was in 2025, when Garfield.Law Ltd was the first fully AI-controlled law firm granted to practice in England and Wales.³⁸ The SRA made it clear that even professional responsibility cannot be transposed onto AI systems; lawyers themselves are also bound to potentially comply with ethical and professional obligations.³⁹

Empirical evidence suggests that AI has been extensively embraced within the UK law firms, with about 3/4 of them deploying AI based tools and more than 60 per cent integrating generative AI in their

strategic processes.⁴⁰ Yet, the fact that court warnings about the use of artificial AI-created citations are still common demonstrates that people are still concerned about the ethical readiness and skillfulness.⁴¹ The involvement of judicial in algorithmic governance can also be observed in the case of *Uber BV v Aslam*, in which the UK Supreme Court stressed that power and accountability asymmetry, which stemmed out of automated systems, should be addressed.⁴²

The UK model focuses on flexibility and professional responsibility so that the innovation can evolve within the defined ethical frameworks, but it also poses potential regulatory fragmentation and imbalance.

United States: Ethical Self-Regulation and Fragmented Governance

The US does not have a broadly applied statutory framework of AI as the EU AI Act. Rather, AI regulation within the legal system is strongly based on professional regulation and sector-specific advice. The American Bar Association has been an actor in the center stage with the release of Formal opinion 512 in July 2024 offering elaborate ethical advice on the application of generative AI by attorneys.⁴³

³⁷ GOV.UK, *A Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation* (Department for Science, Innovation and Technology and Office for Artificial Intelligence, 29 March 2023) <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-regulation-a-pro-innovation-approach/white-paper> accessed 26 September 2025.

³⁸ 'SRA Approves First AI-Driven Law Firm' (*SRA.org.uk*, 6 May 2025) <https://www.sra.org.uk/news/news/press/garfield-ai-authorised/> accessed 26 September 2025.

³⁹ Solicitors Regulation Authority, *SRA Code of Conduct for Solicitors, RELs and RFLs* (Solicitors Regulation Authority, 2019) <https://www.sra.org.uk/solicitors/standards-regulations/code-conduct-solicitors/> accessed 26 September 2025.

⁴⁰ Solicitors Regulation Authority, *Risk Outlook Report: The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Market* (Solicitors Regulation Authority, 20 November 2023) <https://www.sra.org.uk/sra/research-publications/artificial-intelligence-legal-market/> accessed 26 September 2025

⁴¹ Sam Tobin, 'Lawyers Face Sanctions for Citing Fake Cases with AI, Warns UK Judge' (*Reuters*, 6 June 2025) <https://www.reuters.com/world/uk/lawyers-face-sanctions-citing-fake-cases-with-ai-warns-uk-judge-2025-06-06/> accessed 26 September 2025.

⁴² *Uber BV v Aslam* [2021] UKSC 5

⁴³ American Bar Association Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, *Formal Opinion 512: Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools* (American Bar Association, 29 July 2024) https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/professional_responsibility/ethics-opinions/aba-formal-opinion-512.pdf accessed 27 September 2025.

In formal opinion 512, it is reiterated that lawyers have to act in accordance with any of the current responsibilities in the model rules of professional conduct, such as competence, confidentiality, communication, and reasonable fees.⁴⁴ It is anticipated that lawyers should be familiar with the capabilities and limitations of AI tools, independently check the output, and not transfer the learning cost to clients.⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ Although, in this way, AI is integrated into the conventional professional ethics, the main burden falls on practitioners, not on the legal regulation.

On the federal level, according to the Blueprint of an AI Bill of rights, there are five normative principles, such as protection against unsafe systems, protection against discrimination, protection of data, transparency, and human alternatives.⁴⁷ In spite of being non-binding, it is an expression of wider adherence to human-centred AI governance. The U.S. model illustrates the advantages and weaknesses of ethical self-regulation, it is flexible and adaptable with large regulatory loopholes in areas of legal activity that are highly risky.

India and South Asia: Data Protection as an Entry Point

Regulation of AI is still in infancy in South Asia with data protection being the main entry point of regulation. The Digital Personal Data Protection Act (2023) of India is an important move that sets some principles regarding consent, minimisation of data,

and cross-border data flows.⁴⁸ Although these are not AI-specific, they have an obvious implication on the legal AI systems that store sensitive client and judicial information.

Indian courts have started testing AI tools, the most popular of which is the SUPACE platform, which helps jurors in conducting legal research and summarising cases.⁴⁹ Such initiatives show the possibility of efficiency improvements but do not have a comprehensive legal framework that regulates the accountability, transparency and ethical protection. The same trends can be observed in Pakistan and Sri Lanka where it is rather about the data governance than about specific AI legislation.⁵⁰
51

South Asia therefore abides by an incremental strategy, in which regulatory focus is paid to privacy and digital governance instead of the larger consequences of AI to judicial autonomy and their professional ethics.

⁴⁸ Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (No 22 of 2023) (India), published in the *Gazette of India* on 11 August 2023 <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/3510545/> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁴⁹ David Uriel Socol de la Osa and Nydia Remolina, 'Artificial Intelligence at the Bench: Legal and Ethical Challenges of Informing—or Misinforming—Judicial Decision-Making through Generative AI' (2024) 6 *Data & Policy* e59 doi:10.1017/dap.2024.53.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Technology (Sri Lanka), *Artificial Intelligence in Sri Lanka: White Paper developed by the Committee on Formulating a Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (CFSAI)* (March 2024) <https://mot.gov.lk/assets/files/AI%20White%20Paper%20March%202024-c09aa49f7990358ad1442103b804511d.pdf> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁵¹ Hajra Hashmi, 'The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts for Timely Judgement' (*Islamabad Policy Research Institute*, 18 July 2025) <https://ipripak.org/the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-courts-for-timely-judgement/> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁴⁴ ABA *Model Rules of Professional Conduct* (n 18).

⁴⁵ Paul S Hunter, 'ABA Says Lawyers Must Understand AI' (*Foley & Lardner LLP*, 27 May 2025) <https://www.foley.com/p/102jf3v/aba-says-lawyers-must-understand-ai/> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁴⁶ Ambrogi (n 20).

⁴⁷ White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, *Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights: Making Automated Systems Work for the American People* (Office of Science and Technology Policy, October 2022) <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ostp/ai-bill-of-rights/> accessed 27 September 2025.

Professional versus Statutory Regulation

Global comparison of models of regulation points to two prevailing models. An excellent example is the statutory, enforceable regulation by the EU based on classification of risks and sanctions and provides a good protection in high-risk legal application. The UK and US models have a higher dependence on professional ethics and sectoral regulation and focus on flexibility and practitioner accountability. South Asian jurisdictions have their priorities on data protection as one of the cornerstones of AI regulation.

Both models represent the institutional capacity and legal culture. Legal control is certain and obvious, yet it needs a lot of administration. Professional self-regulation provides flexibility but tends to be less consistent and enforced especially in jurisdictions that have weaker professional institutions.

What Travels and What Does Not

Some of these principles of regulation are inter-jurisdictional. Risk-based classification, human-in-the-loop safeguards, transparency requirement, and professional accountability are generally applicable and relevant in Bangladesh. Code of conduct and judicial controls to lawyers can be localized to institutional controls.

Nevertheless, wholesale transplantation of alien models is not possible and acceptable. The intricate compliance framework of the EU presupposes effective regulatory bodies and technical competence at the level that Bangladesh does not have at present. Equally, the fact that professional self-regulation is being used in the UK and US assumes the presence of well-funded bar associations and effective enforcement mechanisms. The incremental and data-driven approach of South Asia is realistic but in itself cannot deal with all the risks of legal AI.

Following this, Bangladesh should refuse wholesale following external models. Rather, it ought to strive to adopt a more hybrid, context-specific structure that is selective in adapting risk-based regulation, professional ethics, and data protection without being purportedly incompatible with constitutional values and institutional capability. This measured approach

forms the basis of the country specific analysis that is later formed in this study.

IV. BANGLADESH'S LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL, AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

The adoption of AI to the legal system in Bangladesh should be considered in terms of the institutional context of the country - an overburdened judicial system, inadequate internet penetration, a lack of AI-specific law, and a strong degree of socioeconomic disparity. Although AI has opportunities to enhance case management and legal research and access to justice, the opportunities are limited due to structural issues and gaps in governance.⁵² The global AI-and-law literature also has significantly underrepresented Bangladesh, though disproportionately concentrated in the Global North.⁵³ Consequently, the design of regulations cannot be done simply as an importation of foreign design; regulation design must pick up the institutional capacity, legal culture, and access-to-justice priorities in Bangladesh.^{54 55}

Judiciary, Bar, and Institutional Design

Bangladesh has a unitary judiciary, led by the Supreme Court which comprises of Appellate Division and High Court Division, branches of the Supreme Court with subordinate courts governed by

⁵² Azmine Toushik Wasi, Wahid Faisal, Mst Rafia Islam and Mahathir Mohammad Bappy, 'Exploring Possibilities of AI-Powered Legal Assistance in Bangladesh through Large Language Modeling' (2024) *arXiv* <https://arxiv.org/abs/2410.17210> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁵³ Tasmiah Tahsin Mayeesha, Farzana Islam and Nova Ahmed, 'AI4Bangladesh: AI Ethics for Bangladesh – Challenges, Risks, Principles, and Suggestions' (2024) *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Information & Communication Technologies and Development* 260.

⁵⁴ Muhammad Abdullah Fazi and Mohammad Belayet Hossain, 'Evaluating the Legal Accountability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Bangladesh: Beyond Regulatory Frameworks' (2025) 14 *SSRN Electronic Journal*.

⁵⁵ Mayeesha, Islam and Ahmed (n 53).

Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and Code of civil procedure 1908.^{56 57} There is extreme congestion of the system, and more than four million outstanding cases are reported to date.⁵⁸ Here the tools AI-aided (e.g., automated cause-listing, e-filing support, case triage, and research assistance) are often mentioned as possible measures that will help minimize delay and enhance the efficiency of administration.⁵⁹

But, in Bangladesh, accountability and professional responsibility are also determined by institutional design. The Bangladesh Bar Council is a legal regulator formed pursuant to the Legal Practitioners and Bar Council Order 1972 that regulates admission and professional ethics yet has not given AI-specific professional advice on the same as in other jurisdictions.⁶⁰ This poses regulatory uncertainty to those practitioners utilizing AI in drafting, carrying out research or offering predictive analysis, especially in cases where there is a possibility of errors, bias or breach of confidentiality. Without clear guidelines, there is a potential that AI will be used in an informal manner, and not governed by a formal policy, subjecting it to the risk of erratic professionalism.

Judicial independence and due process are constraints at the constitutional level, which cannot be negotiated with regard to the role AI might assume in adjudication. Article 94 places the Supreme Court of Bangladesh in a position of judicial authority, which highlights the pivotal importance of judicial

independence.⁶¹ Practically it restricts any step against AI systems that could take the place of judicial discretion or any attempt to cripple the constitutional duty of the court.

Existing Legal Frameworks

There is no legal regime of AI in Bangladesh. Rather, there are a number of current laws that deal indirectly with technology, data and accountability that would take center stage when AI is introduced into the legal process.

The Information and Communication Technology Act 2006 provides the provisions following relevant to the digital transactions, such as digital signatures and admissibility of electronic records.⁶² Although this is favourable to digitisation and the practice of electronic evidence, it does not entail criteria of AI-generated products, algorithmic responsibility, or the regulation of automated decision support systems.

A major problem with the Digital Security Act 2018 is that it criminalises a broad spectrum of online behavior but has been criticised as overbroad, its application to AI regulation is unclear, as it is not rights-based data protection.⁶³ This is a critical loophole in which AI needs to process vast amount of sensitive legal and personal data.

Draft Data Protection Bill (2022), which is based on the GDPR of the EU, suggests regulations of data controllers and international transfers.⁶⁴ Nevertheless, it is not in place and does not directly deal with automated decision-making, explainability, or AI system accountability, which lie at the heart of legal-sector AI.

⁵⁶ Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, *Criminal Sentencing in Bangladesh* (BRILL 2017).

⁵⁷ Md Rezaull Karim, 'Civil Judicial System of Bangladesh: Trial Level and Jurisdiction' (30 September 2023) *SSRN Electronic Journal* <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4675826> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁵⁸ Sarkar (n 2).

⁵⁹ Wasi and others (n 52).

⁶⁰ Shadab Bin Ashraf and Md. Masrur Islam, 'AI and the Future of Human Rights in Bangladesh: A Call for Robust Legal and Ethical Frameworks' (2024) 31 *International Journal of Law and Information Technology* 331.

⁶¹ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, art 94.

⁶² Mohammad Ershadul Karim, *Cyber Law in Bangladesh* (Kluwer Law International BV 2022).

⁶³ Md Aliur Rahman and Harun-Or Rashid, 'Digital Security Act and Investigative Journalism in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis' (2020) 2 *CenRaPS Journal of Social Sciences* 216.

⁶⁴ Graham Greenleaf, 'Bangladesh's Data Protection Bill' (2022) 179 *SSRN Electronic Journal* <https://ssrn.com/abstract=4343782> accessed 27 September 2025.

The revised Evidence Act 1872 allows electronic evidence, which should one day perhaps be expanded to include AI-generated documents and records, but there is as yet no definite judicial precedent of standards in admissibility, reliability or contestability of AI results in court cases.⁶⁵ This uncertainty is important since legal legitimacy is not only a matter of efficiency, but of being able to check and question evidence.

Constitutional principles are other legal restraints that any AI implementation should meet. Article 27 ensures the equality under the law and that is why the reduction of bias and non-discrimination are crucial.⁶⁶ Article 31 provides the safeguard of law, and it is applicable in cases where the digital exclusion may restrict the access to justice in a meaningful manner.⁶⁷ The right to fair trial is safeguarded by article 35(3) and may be jeopardized by non-transparent or unquestionable AI-assisted procedures in sentencing, bail, or evidentiary procedures.⁶⁸ These constitutional protections serve as minimum legal norms the AI systems should not undermine.

Digital Justice and E-Governance

Bangladesh has been seeking to digitize the justice-sector on gradual basis, though not evenly. The Access to Justice programme awarded pilot projects on e-court, including video hearings, digital cause lists, online filing but these were limited by infrastructure constraints and limited training.⁶⁹

Online filing and digitised cause lists have been implemented by the Supreme Court in some jurisdictions, but are not yet fully covered.⁷⁰

There are still no AI-specific judicial projects, yet the first steps taken show promise. A case in point is the launch of Amar Vasha, which is an AI-enabled translation aid by the Supreme Court, pointing to the feasibility of AI to make legal bilingual processes more accessible.⁷¹ According to such tools, the initial applications of AI in Bangladesh can be most justifiable in the cases when it is used to facilitate accessibility and administrative effectiveness instead of substantive adjudication.

Government policy frameworks such as the Smart Bangladesh Vision 2041 are identifying AI adoption as a developmental objective, but offer sparse information on court specific governance, judicial protection, or professional responsibility.⁷² This distance is significant since digitisation does not necessarily mean responsible adoption of AI but further transparency, monitoring the application, and managing risks are needed.

Comparatively, the SUPACE program in India shows how AI may be implemented as a judicial support resource in research and summarisation.⁷³ The digital

⁶⁵ Sadman Rizwan Apurbo, 'Admissibility of Electronic Evidence: Drawback of an Outdated Evidence Act' (29 February 2020) <https://www.dhakalawreview.org/blog/2020/02/admissibility-of-electronic-evidence-drawback-of-an-outdated-evidence-act-4570> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁶⁶ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, art 27.

⁶⁷ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, art 31

⁶⁸ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, art 35(3).

⁶⁹ Mohammad Ikbal Hasan and Fahmida Johura Rupa, 'Digitalization of Bangladesh Judiciary and

Access to Justice' (2021) 3 *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Legal Studies* 49.

⁷⁰ Raisul Sourav, 'Bangladesh and the Quest for a Digitised Judiciary' (*The Daily Star*, 20 March 2025) <https://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/news/bangladesh-and-the-quest-digitised-judiciary-3853801> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁷¹ 'Supreme Court Launches Translation Software "Amar Vasha"' (*The Business Standard*, 18 February 2021) <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/court/supreme-court-launches-translation-software-amar-vasha-204100> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁷² Subrata Kumer Pal and Pramath Chandra Sarker, 'SMART Bangladesh Vision 2041: Concept of a Sustainable Developed Country' (2023) 12 *Environmental Management and Sustainable Development* 67.

⁷³ Socol de la Osa and Remolina (n 49).

justice programmes in Bangladesh are also smaller in comparison, which means that institutional capacity, rather than policy ambition, will determine the rate and extent of implementation.

Structural and Socioeconomic Constraints

There are a number of structural limitations in the preparedness of legal AI in Bangladesh. To begin with, the infrastructure disparity is still quite high. A lot of courts do not have good internet facilities, current databases and sufficient cybersecurity infrastructure.⁷⁴ This puts unequal adoption terms, cities courts and firms could gain and rural courts and litigants could be left out, solidifying the existing access-to-justice inequalities.⁷⁵ Digital inequality is a legal inequality where AI-driven law assistance help or virtual hearings are dependent on a stable connection.

Second, there is a major risk of data limitations and representativeness. Bangladesh does not have good, digitised, and representative legal datasets, and a lot of the court documents are not digitised, or digitised only irregularly.⁷⁶ The use of AI systems that have been trained on incomplete or biased information can increase inequality in rural-urban and socioeconomic treatment. Greater anxieties regarding biased South Asian datasets, such as gender, class, and regional distortions, bring about other fairness risks when there is a weak accountability mechanism.⁷⁷ These data facts are also directly connected to the legal AI since the incorrect datasets compromise the validity

of prediction, classification, and even legal-text summarisation systems.

Simultaneously, local innovation displays emerging capacity. The existence of models that include GPT2-UKIL-EN, which is trained on the legal texts of Bangladesh, show that context-aware tools have a chance to assist legal research. The practical significance of language-oriented access to legal information is also mentioned by such systems like LegalRAG, which is aimed at retrieval in multilingual sources (Bangali and English).⁷⁸ Such initiatives are encouraging, but also highlight the central role of governance - absent testing, validation, and bias control standards, the local tools can also have the same structural risks as imported ones.

Third, both opportunities and risks are defined by socioeconomic constraints. AI can increase access to justice by creating less information obstacles and decreasing costs, especially to rural, poor, and marginalised populations through chatbots, automation, and online advisory services.⁷⁹ It can also however upset labour markets, particularly to clerks, paralegals, and junior lawyers whose labour is more automatable.⁸⁰ Unless retraining and role modifications are supported by the institution, adaptation to AI can increase professional inequality instead of systemic burdens.

Lastly, trust and legitimacy is weak. In Bangladesh, the trust in the legal institutions is already poor due to the perceived to be corrupt, inefficient, and expensive.⁸¹ In the event that the AI systems seem to be prejudiced, unclear, or controllable, the mistrust

⁷⁴ Deng Lie and Manjurul Alam, 'Analyzing the Challenges and Opportunities for Implementing a Comprehensive Case Management System in Bangladeshi Courts' (2024) VIII *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science* 1018.

⁷⁵ Hasan and Rupa (n 69).

⁷⁶ Sourav (n 70).

⁷⁷ Dharish David, B Rajeshwari and Timhna S, 'Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination in India: A Looming Crisis' (2025) 11 *Journal of Development Policy and Practice* 81 <https://doi.org/10.1177/24551333251343358> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁷⁸ Wasi and others (n 52).

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Bart Custers and Eduard Fosch-Villaronga (eds), *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (T.M.C. Asser Press 2022).

⁸¹ Md Rezwanul Kabir, Md Jahidul Islam, Md Atiqur Rahman and Md Safiur Rahman, 'A Unique Study of Corruption in Bangladesh' (2021) 6 *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 18.

can only increase further.⁸² This renders both explainability and accountability, as well as openness to the public, particularly essential in the context of Bangladesh.

The legal field of Bangladesh is a high-need area where AI-enhanced efficiency will have high application, especially since the system has a backlog and administrative load.⁸³ ⁸⁴ However, the institutional and legal landscape is defined by disjointed digitisation, inadequate rights-based data management, a low-quality AI-specific professional regulation and wide digital and socioeconomic disparities.⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ These limits do not rule out the case of AI adoption; on the contrary, they establish the circumstances under which AI may be incorporated in a responsible manner, namely, through the governance designs that are consistent with the constitutional guarantees, institutional capacity, and access-to-justice priorities.⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³

V. AI IN LEGAL PRACTICE AND JUDICIAL PROCESSES

The use of artificial intelligence is fundamentally transforming the legal profession and administration of courts through a change in the processing of legal information, the management of cases, and professional labour organisation.

⁸² Joanna Bryson and Alan Winfield, 'Standardizing Ethical Design for Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems' (2017) 50 *Computer* 116.

⁸³ Sarkar (n 2).

⁸⁴ Wasi and others (n 52).

⁸⁵ Ashraf and Islam (n 60).

⁸⁶ Lie and Alam (n 74).

⁸⁷ Custers and Fosch-Villaronga (eds) (n 80).

⁸⁸ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art. 27.

⁸⁹ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 31.

⁹⁰ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 94.

⁹¹ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 35(3).

⁹² Fazi and Hossain (n 54).

⁹³ Mayeesha, Islam and Ahmed (n 53).

Legal Research, Drafting, and Case Management

AI has produced its first direct effects on the legal research and knowledge management. Such commercial legal search engines as Lexis+ and Westlaw Edge use natural language processing to provide more responsive and semantically narrowed search results, which is more efficient in jurisdictions where such technologies have found widespread use.⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ Such systems save on the amount of time needed to find the authority that can be necessary and to arrange the case materials so that the practitioners can distribute resources more productively.

There are localized versions of legal AI that are currently beginning to form in Bangladesh. The BL2-UKIL-EN model, which has been trained on the legal texts of Bangladesh, has shown that it can aid in legal research in English in the country. On the same note, the LegalRAG system uses retrieval-augmented generation to create access to legal documents in Bangali and English, such as police gazettes, to enhance the accuracy of document retrieval.⁹⁶ Through these efforts, it implies that AI can be customized to local language and institution requirements without necessarily depending on external sources.

Automation of documents and AI-assisted drafting is gaining popularity also. Companies like Allen and Overy all around the world deploy generative AI applications to help draft contracts, write legal letters, and communicate with their clients, and a considerable number of lawyers already incorporate them into their work routine.⁹⁷ Similar activities are

⁹⁴ Chris Stokel-Walker, 'Generative AI Is Coming for the Lawyers' (*WIRED*, 21 February 2023) <https://www.wired.com/story/chatgpt-generative-ai-is-coming-for-the-lawyers> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁹⁵ International Bar Association and Center for AI and Digital Policy, *The Future Is Now: Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession* (International Bar Association/CAIDP 2024) <https://www.ibanet.org/document?id=AI-journal-report> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁹⁶ Wasi and others (n 52).

⁹⁷ Stokel-Walker (n 94).

documented in Australia whereby drafts produced by AI are read and certified by senior lawyers prior to their application.⁹⁸ In Bangladesh, the applications might be used to simplify the drafting procedures, especially in cases where both languages have to be used in the documentation, as long as professional regulation is at the heart of it.

Another place of practice is case management. Artificial intelligence can help to sort files, plan, and find procedural bottlenecks. Such systems can change the efficiency of the administration without interfering into substantive adjudication as the backlog in the courts of Bangladesh is a persistent issue.

AI in Courts and Judicial Decision Support

Some jurisdictions have started using AI tools as a decision-support tool and not an alternative to judicial authority. Courts in China have introduced AIs to generate documents, review copyrights, and file cases, but insist that the final decision-making process will be done by human judges.⁹⁹ According to the reports of UNESCO, a considerable percentage of judicial officers around the world has already researched and prepares the cases with the help of AI tools.¹⁰⁰

There has also been the use of judicial experimentation through open interaction. In Colombia, a judge made a decision, where he explicitly mentions the application of ChatGPT to a case, showing the disclosed open attitude to AI-

assisted research, without declaring that it was time to give up judicial responsibility.¹⁰¹ The above instances show that AI is being integrated into judicial processes, mostly in the preparation and administrative phases.

Judicial application of AI in Bangladesh is still low but promising. *Amar Vasha*, an AI-based translation tool, introduced by the Supreme Court, enhances the accessibility of bilingual proceedings and shows a more cautious and supportive attitude to the use of AI.¹⁰² Similar tools with proper protection can be applied to research assistance, summarisation and transcription, increasing judicial capacity without impairing constitutional protections of independence and fair trial.

The use of litigation analytics and predictive tools also depicts the increasing role of AI. Such systems are internationally applied in evaluating the risks of litigation, estimating timelines in a particular case, and compiling case histories, yet issues of transparency and fairness remain.¹⁰³ Efforts by AI have saved up to 70% of the time spent by lawyers reviewing documents in other parts of the world so that lawyers can concentrate on tasks that are strategic.¹⁰⁴ In Bangladesh, predictive litigation tools are not in operation yet, but digitised archives and local developing models that are emerging are a platform to build on in the future.

Risks of Over-Reliance and Deskilling

⁹⁸ Nick Huber, 'Law Firms Start Generative AI Rollout, With Safeguards' (*Financial Times*, 17 May 2024) <https://www.ft.com/content/a3be653f-2563-4e65-a64c-c2f31a4f8bf7> accessed 27 September 2025.

⁹⁹ 'Officials Seek Limited Use of AI in Judiciary' (*Court.gov.cn*, 24 April 2025) https://english.court.gov.cn/2025-04/24/c_1088382.htm accessed 27 September 2025.

¹⁰⁰ 'AI and the Judiciary: Balancing Innovation with Integrity' (*UNESCO.org*, 2 June 2025) <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ai-and-judiciary-balancing-innovation-integrity> accessed 27 September 2025.

¹⁰¹ Riccardo Perona and Yezid Carrillo de la Rosa, 'Unveiling AI in the Courtroom: Exploring ChatGPT's Impact on Judicial Decision-Making through a Pilot Colombian Case Study' [2024] *AI & Society* 40(4) 2533–2540 doi:10.1007/s00146-024-01943-x.

¹⁰² 'Supreme Court Launches Translation Software "Amar Vasha"' (n 71).

¹⁰³ Perona and Carrillo de la Rosa (n 101).

¹⁰⁴ Eniola Olatunji, 'How AI Is Revolutionising Africa's Legal Industry' (*African Business*, 7 October 2024) <https://african.business/2024/10/technology-information/how-ai-is-revolutionising-africas-legal-industry> accessed 28 September 2025.

Although it comes with efficiency benefits, the use of AI is linked with over-reliance and deskilling of professionals. AI systems that generate images are highly vulnerable to errors and hallucinations, meaning they produce fake or misleading information that could not be detected without a close examination by a human being.^{105 106} The latter risks are especially urgent in terms of legal settings, where inaccuracy can bring severe repercussions to litigant and institutional reputation. Professional experiences show that AI systems have to work within high validation requirements. Such as, companies that have increased their use of AI have done so but under the policies that must be verified, secure confidentiality, and that the impact must be traced.¹⁰⁷ Researchers cite the need to combine explainability and auditability with AI-assisted legal instruments, which, according to scholars, is essential in the ethical design of AI-assisted legal devices to provide professionals with the ability to comprehend and question outputs.¹⁰⁸

In the long run, automation could also lead to the loss of legal skills at the basic levels, especially by junior practitioners. Manual research, document review, and drafting are among the traditional tasks that are becoming automated, in order to train employees. This could be good in terms of efficiency; however, it could limit the skill development opportunity unless this is coupled with organized supervision and training.

¹⁰⁵ 'Wondering about AI in Legal' (*Reddit.com*, 2025) https://www.reddit.com/r/legaltech/comments/1i44fw7/wondering_about_ai_in_legal accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁰⁶ Stokel-Walker (n 94).

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Wenjuan Han, Jiaxin Shen, Yanyao Liu, Zhan Shi, Jinan Xu, Fangxu Hu, Hao Chen, Yan Gong, Xueli Yu, Huaqing Wang, Zhijing Liu, Yajie Yang, Tianshui Shi and Mengyao Ge, 'LegalAsst: Human-Centered and AI-Empowered Machine to Enhance Court Productivity and Legal Assistance' (2024) 679 *Information Sciences* 121052 doi:10.1016/j.ins.2024.121052.

Economic Effects on the Legal Profession

AI implementation has an economic impact on the legal profession which can be measured. The expenses of using AI in electronic discovery and document review worldwide have greatly minimized costs and time wastages. It has been reported that AI-assisted review may save hours per week per professional and costs per document may be reduced by a fraction of conventional review techniques.^{109 110} In the case of Bangladesh, litigation backlogs, and resource limitations are extreme, so systemic pressure can be relieved through such cost-cutting measures.

These efficiencies however are also threatening employment. Junior lawyers, clerks and paralegals whose tasks are repetitive are mostly at risk of being displaced.¹¹¹ They already have a high number of law graduates in Bangladesh each year, most of which have limited employment opportunities.¹¹² Unless institutional funding is made on reskilling and role adaptation AI can worsen professional inequality.

The positive effects of AI do not also spread uniformly. Urban and large law firms have greater capacity to pay an advanced AI platform compared to small and rural law practices, which may not have access to the technology as a result of cost factor, enforcing a technological disparity.¹¹³ The adoption of AI will pose the risk of establishing a two-level

¹⁰⁹ Bob Ambrogi, 'Report Shows 37% of E-Discovery Professionals Now Using AI, with Cloud Adopters Leading the Charge' (*LawSites*, 23 July 2025) <https://www.lawnext.com/2025/07/report-shows-37-of-e-discovery-professionals-now-using-ai-with-cloud-adopters-leading-the-charge.html> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹¹⁰ 'Is AI Too Expensive?' (*Reddit.com*, 2024) https://www.reddit.com/r/ediscovery/comments/1hk7qi6/is_ai_too_expensive/ accessed 28 September 2025.

¹¹¹ Richard Susskind, *Tomorrow's Lawyers* (Oxford University Press 2023).

¹¹² Md Abdul Mannan Bhuyean and Md Nahidul Islam, 'Prospects of a Law Graduate in Bangladesh: A Critical Review' (2024) 6 *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Legal Studies* 227.

¹¹³ Sourav (n 70).

legal system without joint models of investment or common infrastructure.

Meanwhile, the advocates suggest that AI has the potential to redirect professional labour to work with greater value, including litigation strategy and challenging dispute resolution.¹¹⁴ The transition into this materialisation is determined by the availability of training, cost-effectiveness of tools and institutional backup.

AI is already transforming the legal practice as well as the judicial process by being applied in research, drafting, case management, and judicial assistance. New local innovations show contextual potential in Bangladesh, and comparative experience reveal efficiencies and systemic risks.^{115 116} The diagnostic image is ambivalent, AI has the opportunity to save money and management workload, but it also threatens to deskill and displace labour, provide uneven access and excessive dependence on inefficient systems. The dynamics highlight the need to adopt AI in its practical implications on legal work.

VI. RISK, ETHICS, AND TRUST IN AI-ENABLED LEGAL SYSTEMS

Algorithmic Bias and Fairness

One of the most burning issues related to the use of AI in legal practice is algorithmic bias. AI systems are trained with historical data that can mirror the existing social, economic and institutional inequalities. In case such data is applied blindly, AI tools can replicate or enhance discriminatory trends in court selection.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁴ Matthew NO Sadiku, Janet O Ajayi and Abiola Samuel Ajayi, 'Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Directions' (2025) 27 *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports* 68.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Stokel-Walker (n 94).

¹¹⁷ Woodrow Barfield and Ugo Pagallo, *Research Handbook on the Law of Artificial Intelligence* (Edward Elgar Publishing Limited 2018).

The danger of this risk is proven by comparative experiences. Predictive technologies applied in the setting of bails and sentencing in the United States have been accused of racial bias, notably in the case *State v Loomis* (2016), in which the use of the COMPAS risk assessment tool brought up issues of transparency, due process, and deep-rooted inequality.^{118 119} These problems are especially severe in Bangladesh where there is a lack of comprehensive, digitised, and representative legal datasets. Digitisation of court records is an irregular process, which makes it more likely that AI systems will be biased towards urban, elite, or biased litigants, and thus disadvantage rural or marginalised litigants.¹²⁰

Ethical practice thus demands lawyers and judges to critically evaluate AI outputs as opposed to assuming them to be neutral or authoritative. The reduction of bias is not necessarily only a technical endeavor, as it is a professional and institutional role based on equality before the law. In the absence of systems like dataset audits, representative data collection, and external review, AI can be used to strengthen structural inequalities instead of reducing them.

Data Protection and Cybersecurity

Legal AI systems need access to high quantities of sensitive information, such as privileged messages, personal information, and confidential judicial documents. This renders data protection and cybersecurity as key points in ethical and legal deployment of AI.¹²¹ Breach of legal data may cause the violation of confidentiality of clients, integrity of the judiciary and trust of the people in the justice system.

There is no current data protection regime in Bangladesh with a comprehensive and rights-based

¹¹⁸ Omena Akpobome, 'The Impact of Emerging Technologies on Legal Frameworks: A Model for Adaptive Regulation' (2024) 5 *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews* 5046.

¹¹⁹ *State v Loomis*, 2016 WI 68, 371 Wis. 2d 235, 881 N.W.2d 749

¹²⁰ Sourav (n 70).

¹²¹ Surden (n 10).

approach. This is mainly because Digital Security Act 2018 focuses more on cybercrime and state security than on personal data rights, which creates loopholes in protection similar to the ones solved by the GDPR of the EU.¹²² Unless there is a strong legal protection, AI-based applications like e-filing systems or digital case handling applications are susceptible to unauthorized access, surveillance, or cyber-attacks.¹²³

Morally, even when consulting third-party AI, lawyers have a duty of keeping data of clients confidential. This involves checking of vendor policies, encryption and access controls, and obtaining confidentiality guarantees in the contract.¹²⁴ On an institutional level, the risk of cybersecurity failures does not only relate to individual instances but systemic legitimacy, especially in situations where the attack impacts judicial archives or classified proceedings.

Accountability and Professional Liability

Responsibility in AI-guided legal services is one of the key ethical and legal dilemmas. Conventional legal frameworks put blame on recognizable actors-judges, lawyers and institutions. In contrast, AI systems are frequently black-boxed and it is hard to follow the path of the formation of particular outputs.¹²⁶

¹²² 'Digital Security Act 2018 and the Draft Cyber Security Act 2023: A Comparative Analysis' (2023) <https://www.ti-bangladesh.org/upload/files/position-paper/2023/Position-paper-on-Digital-Security-Act-2018-and-Draft-Cyber-Security-Act-2023.pdf> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹²³ Matthew U Scherer, 'Regulating Artificial Intelligence Systems: Risks, Challenges, Competencies, and Strategies' (2016) 29 *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology* 353.

¹²⁴ ABA *Formal Opinion 512* (n 16).

¹²⁵ Michael Cole, 'From Code to Conduct: Ethical Considerations for AI in Legal Practice' (*Reuters*, 13 August 2024) <https://www.reuters.com/legal/legalindustry/code-conduct-ethical-considerations-ai-legal-practice-2024-08-13/> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹²⁶ Kouroutakis (n 12).

Professional ethics frameworks solve this ambiguity through reinstating human responsibility. Formal Opinion 512 reaffirms that, despite any assignment of such work to technological applications or even third-party vendors, lawyers still have the ultimate responsibility of the work.¹²⁷ Professional conduct rules on the supervisory duties also oblige the supervision of people and technology to adhere to the ethics.^{128 129 130}

In Bangladesh, where there is no framework of AI-related liability, the issue of responsibility is especially acute. In case an AI-based suggestion is harmful to a litigant, it is not clear whether the developer, the deploying institution, or the practitioner should be held liable. Cases like *Uber BV v Aslam* can be used in comparative reasoning to make it clear that a certain level of accountability should be held to identifiable actors in situations where technology changes the power balance and decision-making activities.¹³¹

There can be no lack of responsibility and accountability as professionals' discipline and citizens' confidence can be doubted. Ethical practice is thus based on having human-in-the-loop protection, documentation about AI use, and explicit identification of the person who is to be held responsible.

Systemic Trust and Legitimacy

The legitimacy of the legal institutions is based on trust. In the judicial systems, there must be fairness, transparency and accountability perceptions which make the population trust the judicial system. This trust is endangered by the use of AI when the systems are viewed as biased, opaque or manipulable.¹³²

In Bangladesh, where the reputation of the legal institutions is already threatened by the feeling of corruption, inefficiency, and high costs, the danger is

¹²⁷ ABA *Formal Opinion 512* (n 16).

¹²⁸ ABA *Model Rules* r 5.1 (n 15).

¹²⁹ ABA *Model Rules* r 5.3 (n 15).

¹³⁰ McGrane and Delchin (n 25).

¹³¹ *Uber BV v Aslam* [2021] UKSC 5

¹³² Bryson and Winfield (n 82).

increased.¹³³ The introduction of AI systems without transparency or explaining them to society can only increase scepticism, but not strengthen the legitimacy. To preserve trust, explainable AI, mechanisms of public accountability, and awareness programs are thus mandatory.

Socio-technical scholarship underlines that the effects of AI on justice take different directions, either it will perpetuate imbalance or create more access and equity with regard to institutional construction and control.¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ In places where the governing systems are more concerned with efficiency but without proper protection, AI can be used to destroy legitimacy. On the other hand, integrated into ethical standards and responsible organizations, AI has the potential to facilitate more open and open legal procedures.

The threats of AI in legal systems - data insecurity, accountability gaps, bias, and the destruction of trust are not independent of each other. Poor internet infrastructure, poor data management, and regulatory loopholes in Bangladesh exacerbate these risks. Professional responsibility and ethical obligations consequently provide the initial protection against abuse, and institutional protection defines whether the implementation of AI strengthens or weakens legitimacy.

VII. GOVERNANCE AND RISK-BASED REGULATORY DESIGN

The regulation of AI in the legal field needs to be proportional and enforceable in line with the institutional facts. A risk-based approach provides a model to balance innovation and accountability which utilize assessment models, governance tools as well as global standards to assess appropriateness to Bangladesh.

Risk Assessment Models

¹³³ Kabir and others (n 81).

¹³⁴ Krištofik (n 13).

¹³⁵ Eliot (n 14).

The risk-based regulation is initiated by recognizing and assessing the possible harms before and at the time of the AI deployment. As stressed by scholars, the systems of AI are dynamic and adaptive, and they have to be evaluated continuously and not once only.¹³⁶ As a way of assessing the impact of AI systems on stakeholders, fairness, privacy, and due process before implementation, Algorithmic Impact Assessments (AIAs), based on environmental impact assessments, have been suggested.¹³⁷

This approach is institutionalised in the European Union AI Act which classifies AI systems based on risk with high-risk applications (such as those deployed in the justice system) subject to greater responsibility (including, but not limited to, conformity tests, documentation, and post-deployment monitoring).¹³⁸ In the legal practice, this measure recognizes that AI as an administrative aid poses other threats in comparison to the systems that have scope in judicial decision-making or the procedural results.

¹³⁶ Alan F T Winfield and Marina Jirotko, 'Ethical Governance Is Essential to Building Trust in Robotics and Artificial Intelligence Systems' (2018) 376 *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences* 20180085 <https://royalsocietypublishing.org/doi/10.1098/rsta.2018.0085> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹³⁷ Dillon Reisman, Jason Schultz, Kate Crawford and Meredith Whittaker, 'Algorithmic Impact Assessments: A Practical Framework for Public Agency Accountability' (2018) <https://ainowinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/aiareport2018.pdf> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹³⁸ European Commission, *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts* COM (2021) 206 final (21 April 2021) <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021PC0206> accessed 28 September 2025.

In the case of Bangladesh, an AI-specific risk assessment tool may need an external intervention on AI technologies applied in the courts and legal practice, specifically focusing on gender, socioeconomic, and rural-urban effects. The risk assessment mechanisms would also require being iterative so that they can be reassessed as the systems develop, and data environments vary.

Fraud-in-the-loop control is a necessary part of risk management. The use of human oversight to AI-assisted workflows is crucial to make AI outputs advisory instead of definitive.¹³⁹ In the legal setting, this helps to safeguard constitutional values of judicial independence and enable AI to assist in case management and research operations.

Governance Tools and Oversight Mechanisms

The risk assessment should be accompanied with tangible governance mechanisms, which will promote accountability and transparency. Opacity is one of the greatest issues of AI governance. Black-box systems weaken the justice system, lawyers, judges and litigants to interpret or challenge AI-assisted results.¹⁴⁰ Explainable AI solves this issue by rendering decision pathways interpretable to assist in due process and reasoned decision-making.

Transparency is one of the fundamental requirements in international governance frameworks. Explainability is the key concept of reliable AI in the OECD AI Principles which means that it is especially relevant to sensitive areas, like justice.¹⁴¹ The transparency in Bangladesh is very crucial to the issue of legitimacy since the societal trust in the legal institutions is very low and is likely to give the impression that the process is arbitrary or biased.

¹³⁹ Iyad Rahwan, 'Society-in-the-Loop: Programming the Algorithmic Social Contract' (2018) 20 *Ethics and Information Technology* 5 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10676-017-9430-8> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁴⁰ Mayuri Mehta, Vasile Palade and Indranath Chatterjee, *Explainable AI: Foundations, Methodologies and Applications* (Springer Nature 2022).

¹⁴¹ Kabir and others (n 81).

Well-defined accountability systems are also required. There is also a tendency towards governance proposals which propose shared responsibility models and distribute the liability between developers, deploying institutions, and professional users.¹⁴² Such a framework would help in defining the Bangladeshi legal system, lawyers and judges would keep the professional responsibility of AI-assisted work, though the creators of AI-assisted work would be responsible to the technical flaws or misrepresentations.

Governance is also enhanced by ethical rules and professional codes. Professional associations emphasize the use of AI internationally, and they recommend competency, confidentiality, fairness, and accountability.¹⁴³ Human oversight, robustness, and accountability are some of the requirements stated by the EU High-Level Expert Group on AI as the basis of trustworthy AI.¹⁴⁴ By modifying these principles according to the specific national circumstances, specifically the Bangladesh Bar Council, would enhance the professional control and harmonization of ethical practice with the regulatory goals.

Global Standards and Local Adaptation

The global AI frameworks are showing an increase in convergence on the principles that are most fundamental fairness, transparency, accountability and human control. The Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence by UNESCO focuses on inclusiveness and human rights, whereas OECD standards refer to safety, strength, and democratic

¹⁴² Scherer (n 123).

¹⁴³ Julia Brickell, Jeanna Matthews and Shelley Podolny, 'AI, Pursuit of Justice & Questions Lawyers Should Ask' (*BloombergLaw.com*, 2023) <https://www.bloomberglaw.com/external/document/X3T91GR8000000/tech-telecom-professional-perspective-ai-pursuit-of-justice-ques> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁴⁴ European Commission, *Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI* (Shaping Europe's Digital Future, 8 April 2019) <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/ethics-guidelines-trustworthy-ai> accessed 28 September 2025.

control.¹⁴⁵ Mimicking of these standards by domestic regulation increases international legitimacy and cooperation.

Localisation is, however, necessary. The institutions of regulation in Bangladesh work with scarce resources, unbalanced digitisation and lack of technical skills. Governance instruments should thus be relative and flexible. Excessively complicated compliance systems are prone to not being effective or implemented, which compromises regulatory virtue.

The concept of equality before the law according to Article 27 supports the necessity of bias mitigation; Article 31 and 35(3) due process protection necessitate transparency and contestability, and Article 7A constitutional supremacy underlines the fact that the adoption of AI must reinforce legal power instead of undermining it.^{146 147 148 149} The inclusion of these constitutional standards within AI regulation would make certain that the regulation is not only technical but also a part of the law.

Why a Risk-Based Model Fits Bangladesh
Risk-based regulatory model is specifically suitable to the context of legal and institutional conditions in Bangladesh. First, it can provide proportional oversight by prioritizing the scarce regulatory capacity to the high-risk applications like predictive sentencing, bail assessment or evidence analysis, and

the light regulation to the low-risk applications like document automation or translation.¹⁵⁰

Second, gradual and incremental adoption is favored by risk-based regulation. Instead of waiting to slow innovation with a blanket ban or an extensive legislation, Bangladesh can allow less risky experimentation and develop institutional capacity to supervise more sophisticated experimentation.^{151 152} This is in line with the development path of the country and does not involve a scenario where regulatory paralysis takes place.

Third, risk-based models incorporate professional responsibility in the design of regulation. Through the integration of the statutory principles with sector-specific guidelines and codes of ethics, the governance can make use of the existing institutions, including the judiciary and the Bar Council, without necessarily establishing the broad-based bureaucratic systems.

Lastly, a risk-based framework has flexibility. With the development of AI technologies, it is possible to modify risk classifications and governance requirements by not breaking down the entire system of regulations. This flexibility is critical in a highly dynamic technological world.

The regulation of AI in law should not be a matter of moral desire, but it needs designed regulatory reasoning. The responsible AI governance architecture is made up of risk assessment models, transparency mechanisms, accountability frameworks, and alignment with global standards. In

¹⁴⁵ UNESCO, *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (UNESCO, 16 May 2023) <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/recommendation-ethics-artificial-intelligence> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁴⁶ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 27.

¹⁴⁷ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 31

¹⁴⁸ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 35(3).

¹⁴⁹ Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972, art 7A.

¹⁵⁰ European Commission, *Proposal for a Regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act)* COM (2021) 206 final (n 138).

¹⁵¹ Thomas Wischmeyer and Timo Rademacher (eds), *Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (Springer 2020).

¹⁵² Akinsuru Adedoyin, 'The Role of Regulatory Sandboxes in Testing Emerging Technologies' (18 January 2025) https://www.researchgate.net/publication/388122331_The_Role_of_Regulatory_Sandboxes_in_Testing_Emerging_Technologies accessed 28 September 2025.

the case of Bangladesh, the risk-based regulatory design presents an effective and principled way by balancing innovation with constitutional safeguard, professional responsibility, and institutional capacity.

VIII. EMPIRICAL INSIGHTS AND STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

The empirical evidence provides an insight into the opportunities and threats of AI on legal sector in Bangladesh. Practices in adoption, concerns, and expectations are identified in surveys and interviews with lawyers, judges, and students indicating that the

perception of stakeholders drives regulation, professional responsibility, and institutional capacity. This empirical aspect of the research used a mixed method. 50 lawyers, 30 judges and 20 law students were surveyed and semi-structured interviews with 10 members of each group were conducted. It was aimed at evaluating the level of familiarity with AI tools, perceived benefits/risks, and perceptions regarding regulation and institutional oversight. The questionnaires are offered in the appendices. The method will enable the triangulation of the viewpoints between professional and generational groups.

Lawyers' Perspectives
Concerns of lawyers about AI in legal sector

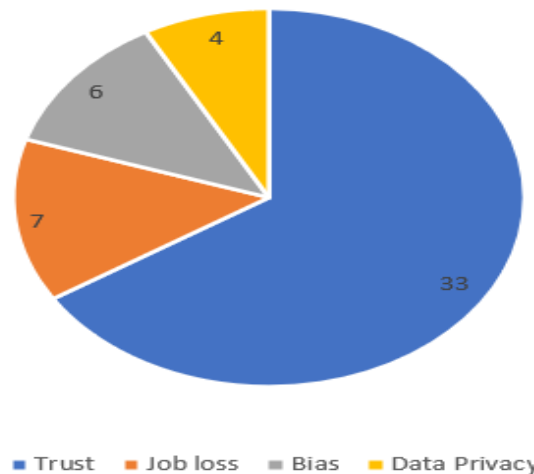


Chart: Concerns of lawyers about use of AI in legal sector

The lawyers showed increased interest in AI tools, especially in the areas of legal research, drafting, and organisation of cases. The adoption patterns showed that there was a generational gap, where the younger practicing lawyers were of the view that they were much more likely to utilize AI and senior lawyers were reluctant because they were not familiar with technology. This is in line with the overall international trends of adopting legal technologies.¹⁵³ The perceived greatest benefit was efficiency. The lawyers also stated that AI-aided research and

handling of documents saved time and administrative resources, and this is specifically important in a system that is characterised by a considerable number of cases and a limited number of resources.¹⁵⁴ It was also seen by many that AI could be an opportunity to increase the availability of justice by reducing the cost and enhancing access to legal information among the underserved groups.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵³ Susskind, *Tomorrow's Lawyers* (n 111)

¹⁵⁴ Barfield and Pagallo, *Research Handbook on the Law of Artificial Intelligence* (n 117).

¹⁵⁵ Joe Rhodeas and Sadis Bello, 'Bridging the Justice Gap: Evaluating the Role of AI-Powered Legal Aid in

But issues of trust were eminent. Attorneys found the risks of hallucinations and inaccuracy as significant obstacles to the dependence on AI outcomes. Though, comparatively few of them were concerned with data privacy deeply, the majority of them stressed that AI-helped work should be considered a professional issue, which lies in the hands of lawyers instead of technology providers.¹⁵⁶ Another major limitation was cost, as smaller practices reported having limited resources to spend on AI tools to support the idea of technological disparity in the profession.

or offer an analytical aid to it, judges always emphasized that the final decision should be under human adjudicators. This focus points to a firm belief in judicial discretion, and it corresponds with international human-in-the-loop norms.¹⁵⁷ Judges also shared the need of the regulatory frameworks with specific references to judicial functions basing on the guarantees of constitutionality and with specific training provided by the institutes like the Judicial Administration Training Institute.

Judges' Perspectives

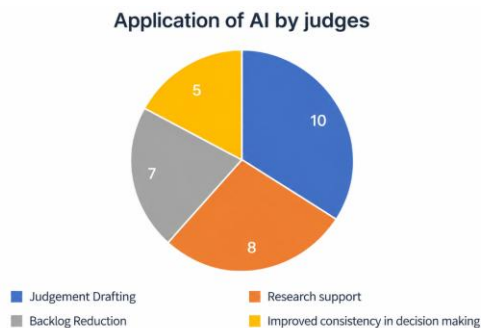


Chart: Application of AI by judges

Judges were very familiar with the potential uses of AI, specifically in clearing backlogs in the courts, helping in legal research, drafting, and making the administration more efficient. They also focused on institutional preparedness as a restricting factor at the same time. Poor infrastructure, inaccessibility to safe databases, and inappropriate training were perceived as threats that will degrade the success of AI implementation.

One of the issues was accountability. Even in situations where AI tools are used to make a decision

Enhancing Access to Justice for Underserved Communities'

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/391839668_BRIDGING_THE_JUSTICE_GAP_EVALUATING_THE_ROLE_OF_AI-POWERED_LEGAL_AID_IN_ENHANCING_ACCESS_TO_JUSTICE_FOR_UNDERSERVED_COMMUNITIES accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁵⁶ Scherer (n 123).

¹⁵⁷ Rahwan (n 139).

Law Students' Perspectives

Use of AI by law students

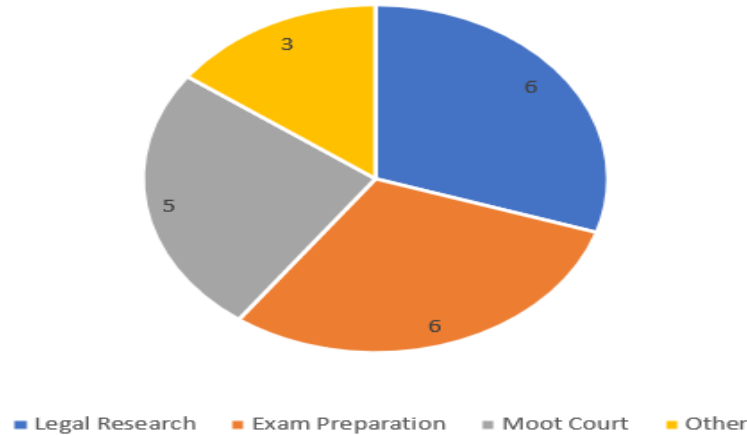


Chart: Use of AI by law students

Students of law showed the greatest amount of optimism about the future of AI in the legal practice. The majority interpreted AI as a positive and unavoidable phenomenon that could only make the work more productive and efficient and provide better service instead of ruining the law profession. Students indicated that they were very familiar with AI tools informally, usually by themselves, but that they were not taught how to use them in law school. Students were very much in favor of control and institutional direction. They cited universities and the Bangladesh Bar Council as the important players towards establishing the ethics, training needs and monitoring systems. This point of view indicates not only the readiness to accept the technological change but also a certain understanding of the threats of the lack of regulation or excessive dependence on AI.

Regulatory Implications

Some common themes were identified in all stakeholder groups. The main advantage of AI was widely acknowledged as efficiency, and human control was considered as the necessary measure to maintain fairness and accountability. The general consensus of stakeholders was that AI would not substitute human judgment, but only complement it, and that the institutional responsibility would be

assigned with clarity between the Bar Council, judiciary, and the Ministry of Law.

The results also indicate an enthusiasm-institutional preparedness disparity. Although the lawyers, judges and students have their expectations about proactive governance and training programs, the current institutions do not have enough resources and structures to fulfill their expectations. Unless the adoption of AI is guided systematically, it will become piecemeal, unbalanced, and even invalid.

As these empirical observations suggest, a regulatory strategy that focuses on professional responsibility, judicial control, capacity building, and risk-oriented governance are appropriate. The views of the stakeholders, therefore, support the necessity of a systematic, gradual, and context-specific framework of AI implementation in the legal system of Bangladesh.

IX. REGULATORY PATHWAYS AND IMPLEMENTATION FOR BANGLADESH

The introduction of AI into the legal arena in Bangladesh needs to be regulated in a way that does not violate the constitutional rights, ethical aspects, and the access to justice. There are limited

infrastructures and regulation capacities, and a slow method should be adopted, which will be facilitated by a legislative choice, institutional modifications, professional protection, and capacity-building mechanisms.

Legislative Options

At the moment, Bangladesh has not yet developed a single legal framework of artificial intelligence. A possible regulatory solution is the introduction of holistic AI legislation based on the risk-based approach at the European Union. In this type of legislation, AI applications would fall into two groups - prohibited and high-risk as well as low-risk, with correspondingly different obligations imposed on each group.^{158 159} In this strategy, predictive policing or automated sentencing might be limited or banned, and high-risk tools in the decision support of judicial decisions might be placed under very strict requirements to control, transparency, and accountability.

The extensive legislation, however, cannot be enough when it is passed without thinking of the ability to enforce it. The proposed Bangladesh Data Protection Act may act as a starting point of legislation, but its scope would require a broader approach by adding an algorithmic accountability and explainability policies, as well as establishing a set of rules to hold AI-based decision-making liable.¹⁶⁰ And without these kinds of provisions, data protection in isolation would not be able to tackle the wider risks of prejudice, lack of transparency and procedural unfairness in legal AI.

¹⁵⁸ European Commission, *Proposal for a Regulation laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act)* COM (2021) 206 final (n 138).

¹⁵⁹ Charlotte Stix, 'Actionable Principles for Artificial Intelligence Policy: Three Pathways' (2021) 27 *Science and Engineering Ethics* 15 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11948-020-00277-3> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁶⁰ Md Toriql Islam, 'A Critical Analysis of the Adequacy of Data Protection Law in Bangladesh: Challenges and Potential Solutions' [2025] *SSRN Electronic Journal*.

The other strategy would be sector-specific regulation that is concerned with the judiciary and legal profession. It would enable adoption of AI to be in a slower way, allowing the low-stakes uses like automation of documents and legal research to continue to be only lightly regulated, whereas judicial or quasi-adjudicative uses would also become more of a subject to greater regulation.¹⁶¹ With the institutional limitation of Bangladesh, a hybrid approach, which is a general framework of laws and sector-specific regulations, seems the most practical.¹⁶² This would not lead to the paralysis of regulations and would also make sure that high-risk uses are not unregulated.

Institutional Reform

Institutional reform is required to support legislation. One suggestion is to put in place a National AI Ethics and Accountability Commission, the pattern of independent data protection authorities in other jurisdictions.¹⁶³ This body would monitor AI implementation in sensitive industries, certify legal AI applications before they are used in the courts, address malpractices, and make binding ethical guidelines.

To maintain independence of the judiciary, the Commission may be administratively based in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs though it will be independent. It must be composed of the representatives of the judiciary, the Bangladesh Bar Council, the academic faculty, technologists, and the civil society. By introducing pluralistic design, legitimacy and technical competence would be improved.

Procedural reform is also needed in judicial oversight. The courts might implement regulations that require the disclosure of AI applications, human-

¹⁶¹ Wischmeyer and Rademacher (eds), *Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (n 151).

¹⁶² Adedoyin (n 152).

¹⁶³ Ryan Calo, 'Artificial Intelligence Policy: A Roadmap' (2017) *SSRN Electronic Journal* https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3015350 accessed 28 September 2025.

in-the-loop, and recording of AI-mediated rationale, especially in the context where AI is involved in the case management or the evidentiary process.¹⁶⁴ Litigants should be granted appellate review mechanisms which will enable them to challenge AI-assisted outcomes to enhance due process and accountability.

Professional Safeguards

The importance of the regulation of AI in law is the crucial aspect of professional regulation. To provide the guidance to lawyers, the Bangladesh Bar Council with the help of the Supreme Court may introduce binding codes of conduct regulating the use of AI, inspired by the international ethical recommendations but adjusted to the local circumstances.¹⁶⁵ These codes must mandate competence in AI application, preservation of secrecy, and its reports to clients and remain under human control in AI generated products.

Fairness and access to justice should also be considered by the ethical protections. The mitigation of bias ought to be required by those representative datasets and frequent checks especially considering the socioeconomic diversity of Bangladesh.¹⁶⁶ Privacy protection should be a top priority with the implementation of data protection regulation and AI-specific protection to defend sensitive legal information.¹⁶⁷ Notably, AI implementation ought to be such that the regulatory structures promote and not limit access to justice, particularly among rural and marginalised groups.¹⁶⁸

Capacity Building and Transitional Implementation

¹⁶⁴ Bryson and Winfield (n 82).

¹⁶⁵ Brickell, Matthews and Podolny (n 143).

¹⁶⁶ Barfield and Pagallo, *Research Handbook on the Law of Artificial Intelligence* (n 117).

¹⁶⁷ Islam (n 160).

¹⁶⁸ Salwa Hoque, 'Reforming AI Laws and Regulation in Bangladesh: Current Harms and Possible Future(s)' (*Tech Global Institute*, 24 September 2024) <https://techglobalinstitute.com/research/reforming-ai-laws-and-regulation-in-bangladesh-current-harms-and-possible-futures/> accessed 28 September 2025.

The implementation requires institutional and human capacity. The judiciary and professional institutions in Bangladesh do not have a structured roadmap on digital transformation.¹⁶⁹ Reform of the institutions should therefore be coupled with long term investment in training, infrastructure, and monitoring systems.

Skill development and training is mandatory. Judges, paralegals and lawyers are in need of structured AI literacy, ethical risk evaluation and critical analysis of algorithmic products programmes. As it can be seen in the comparative experience, professional readiness can be enhanced with the help of the mandatory continuing professional development on technology and law.^{170 171} To solve the issue of the current absence of doctrines and digital reality in law schools, law schools also have to restructure its programs to incorporate legal informatics, AI ethics, and technology-assisted legal practice.¹⁷²

The investment in infrastructure is still a requirement. The use of AI in case management is still not possible in many courts due to the use of paper-based systems. Records should be digitised, interoperable databases should be used, secure storage should use the clouds and effective cybersecurity is required to safeguard sensitive information and make the system reliable.¹⁷³ Unless digital divides are addressed, AI usage can strengthen urban-rural inequalities.

Social education and trust-building campaigns are also significant. Openness on the use of AI in court, education of the masses and communication with civil society could be used to demystify AI and mitigate opposition. Trust does not just come by

¹⁶⁹ Sourav (n 70).

¹⁷⁰ 'Singapore CPD Accreditation' (*CPD UK*, 2025) <https://www.cpd.uk.co.uk/singapore-cpd-accreditation> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁷¹ Surden (n 10).

¹⁷² Parineeta Goswami, 'Revolutionizing Legal Education: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Shaping the Future of Law Teaching and Learning' [2025] *SSRN Electronic Journal*.

¹⁷³ Hasan and Rupa (n 69)

itself, but it has to be fostered by being open, accountable and showing protective measures.

A phased implementation strategy offers a practical pathway:

- Short-term (1 to 3 years): Short term priorities will comprise the passing of data protection laws, interim professional guidance, and the pilot project of low-risk AI use in research and case management.
- Medium-term (3 to 7 years): Medium-term objectives include the implementation of a holistically structured risk-based AI law, an oversight body, and the requirement of algorithmic impact assessments of high-risk systems.
- Long term (7 to 10 years): Long-term measures are the need to incorporate AI governance into larger digital governance approaches, to extend its oversight to private legal-tech providers, and to participate in regional cooperation efforts.^{174 175}

Future Opportunities

When used in a responsible manner, AI becomes a massive opportunity to the legal sector in Bangladesh. Intelligent systems have the potential to save money, increase legal accessibility, and enhance efficiency in the administration, especially in a system that is overly congested and resource-starved.^{176 177} Technology-assisted learning and skills training can help to modernise legal education and professional development.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁴ 'Digital Governance and Rights in South Asia, and the Path Forward' (2025) <https://techglobalinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/Digital-Governance-and-Rights-in-South-Asia-and-the-Path-Forward.pdf> accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁷⁵ Adedoyin (n 152).

¹⁷⁶ Sarkar (n 2).

¹⁷⁷ Anupam Mazumdar and Husam Helmi Alharahsheh, 'Digital Bangladesh – Vision 2021: What Is the Digital Bangladesh Concept?' (2020) 02 *South Asian Research Journal of Engineering and Technology* 6.

¹⁷⁸ Ashraf and Islam (n 60).

There is also an opening of economic opportunities. With the help of AI, legal outsourcing and legal process services may give Bangladesh a chance to enter the international legal services market and provide affordable research, compliance, and document review service.¹⁷⁹ Public-private cooperation and university cooperation could facilitate local innovation, such as the development of legal research instruments in Bangali and advisory services based in rural areas.¹⁸⁰

Further studies need to persist in exploring such aspects of bias and fairness in AI systems as culturally sensitive spheres of law, long-term labour market effects, and AI management of informal justice roles like shalish.¹⁸¹ To safeguard legal integrity, data sovereignty, vendor risk, and client privilege also need to be examined further.¹⁸²

The legal sector of regulating AI in Bangladesh is not a matter of innovation and protection, but one of incorporating the two. A pragmatic and philosophical middle way, a hybrid, risk-based regulatory structure

¹⁷⁹ Drew Simshaw, 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' (2022) 24 *Yale Journal of Law & Technology* 150 https://yjolt.org/sites/default/files/simshaw_-_access_to_a.i._justice.pdf accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁸⁰ Kazi Sakib Hasan, 'JusticeNetBD: Context-Aware AI to Enhance Legal Information Access for Bangladeshi Women via Retrieval-Augmented Generation' (2025) *Preprints.org*

¹⁸¹ Mustak Ahmed, 'Today, the Entire Bangladesh is Hostage to the Crowds: Mob Trials, Digital Panic, and the Algorithmic Collapse of Rule of Law After 5 August 2024' (2025) *Preprints.org* https://www.researchgate.net/publication/392723213_Today_the_Entire_Bangladesh_is_Hostage_to_the_Crowds_Mob_Trials_Digital_Panic_and_the_Algorithmic_Collapse_of_Rule_of_Law_After_5_August_2024.pdf accessed 28 September 2025.

¹⁸² Manindra Singh Hanspal and Bijayananda Behera, 'Privacy and Data Protection in AI-Driven Legal Services: An Analysis of India's Emerging Challenges and Solutions' (2025) 03 *Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence* 1.

is based on constitutional values, institutional reform and professional protection and capacity building. AI can be used to create a more accessible, efficient, and trustworthy legal system when implemented in a more transparent and gradual way. In the absence of such precautions, though, the very technology can be used to enhance inequality and cause a lack of legitimacy.

X. CONCLUSION

This research paper is focused on the implication, the challenges, and the future of the implementation of AI in the legal sector in Bangladesh. It applies the doctrinal analysis, theory, and empirical data on lawyers, judges, and students to indicate the potential and dangers of AI in the legal field. On the whole, the results indicate a rather optimistic but cautious perspective; AI is perceived as radical, but it needs a powerful human control system, regulation, and accountability of institutions.

Efficiency was one of the main themes. The legal system in Bangladesh is plagued by backlogs, delays and procedural blockages. In this regard, AI is considered a possible solution to accelerate the process of legal research, better case management, assist judicial activities, and minimize systemic inefficiencies. The stakeholders concurred that AI could enhance the access to justice and citizen trust but emphasized that any increase in speed should never undermine fairness, accuracy, and human judgment.

The issues of accountability are also critical. Although AI has the ability to automate automatic processes, it is also susceptible to algorithmic bias, data errors and hallucinations. The issue of legal errors was said to be unacceptable by judges and lawyers because of the implications of court rulings. They have also named the Bar Council, JATI and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs as some of the major organizations involved in the training, supervision and control. It is widely believed that AI is to be of help to humans rather than substituting them.

This state of equilibrium between being adventurous and prudent was echoed in law students. Even though they felt that AI might come with advantages in the legal practice of the future, they emphasized the importance of a well-organised training and regulation. The fact that they have asked universities and the Bar Council to establish AI-related programmes demonstrates their willingness to embrace this technology but they are aware that it can pose threat when in the wrong hands. This indicates a definite direction of reform, the introduction of AI literacy into legal education and the formation of professionalism.

The research paper also highlights the fact that the adoption of AI has to be included in broader legal reform. It is not a quick fix to such underlying problems as political will, judicial independence, or institutional integrity. AI is expected to augment the current reforms of the justice sector by enhancing transparency, accountability, and more effective service delivery. To be incorporated successfully, ethical standards, explicit regulation, and participatory policymaking will be needed.

On balance, the research indicates that AI can be used in the legal sector of Bangladesh with great opportunities and serious threats. On the one hand, it may help to speed up the processes, empower the practitioners and modernise the judicial administration, but these advantages cannot be achieved without robust protections. In the absence of appropriate controls and ethical care, the chances of abuse are great. It is obvious that in Bangladesh the agreement between lawyers, judges, and students is that AI can redefine the future of the law, but only through clear human judgment and institutional responsibility.

Author contributions

Md. Atikur Rahman Ranga, Conceptualization, methodology, investigation, literature review, data curation, formal analysis, and writing original draft. Emon Hossain Bijoy, Literature review, investigation, data collection, formal analysis, and writing original draft. Md. Saeed Al Shahab, Methodology, data curation, legal analysis, validation, and writing—review and editing. Md.

Nahid Hassan, Investigation, analysis of legal and policy materials, visualization, and writing review and editing. Mostafizur Rahman Talukder, Supervision, project administration, validation, critical review, and writing review and editing. Moheaul Alam, Conceptualization, supervision, legal analysis, validation, critical review, and final approval of the manuscript. All authors contributed to the development of the paper, reviewed and approved the final manuscript, and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

REFERENCES

Primary Sources

Legislation and Official Documents

- [1] American Bar Association, *Model Rules of Professional Conduct* (adopted 1983, amended through 2023) [American Bar Association](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [2] American Bar Association, *Formal Opinion 512: Confidentiality Obligations of Lawyers Posting Online* (ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, 10 October 2023) [American Bar Association](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [3] American Bar Association Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility, *Formal Opinion 512: Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools* (American Bar Association, 29 July 2024) [American Bar Association](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [4] American Bar Association, *Model Rules of Professional Conduct* r 1.1 (adopted 1983, amended through 2023) [American Bar Association](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [5] American Bar Association, *Model Rules of Professional Conduct* r 5.1 (adopted 1983, amended through 2023) [American Bar Association](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [6] Bangladesh, *Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972*. [Bangladesh Laws](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [7] Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024

laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) No 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 ('Artificial Intelligence Act') [2024] OJ L 1689/1.

- [8] Solicitors Regulation Authority, *SRA Code of Conduct for Solicitors, RELs and RFLs* (Solicitors Regulation Authority, 2019) [SRA](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [9] *Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023* (No 22 of 2023) (India), published in the Gazette of India on 11 August 2023 [Indian Kanoon](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [10] White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, *Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights: Making Automated Systems Work for the American People* (Office of Science and Technology Policy, October 2022) [White House](#) accessed 27 September 2025.

Secondary Sources

Books

- [11] Barfield W and Ugo Pagallo, *Research Handbook on the Law of Artificial Intelligence* (Edward Elgar Publishing Limited 2018).
- [12] Custers B and Fosch-Villaronga E (eds), *Law and Artificial Intelligence: Regulating AI and Applying AI in Legal Practice* (T.M.C. Asser Press 2022).
- [13] Davidson D, *AI in Legal Matters: Revolutionizing Justice and Law* (Pure Water Books 2024).
- [14] Dunoff JL and Pollack MA, *International Legal Theory: Foundations and Frontiers* (Cambridge University Press 2022).
- [15] Karim ME, *Cyber Law in Bangladesh* (Kluwer Law International BV 2022).
- [16] Rahman MM, *Criminal Sentencing in Bangladesh* (Brill 2017).
- [17] Robeyns I, *Wellbeing, Freedom and Social Justice: The Capability Approach Re-Examined* (Open Book Publishers 2017).

- [18] Susskind R, *Tomorrow's Lawyers* (Oxford University Press 2023).
- [19] Wischmeyer T and Rademacher T (eds), *Regulating Artificial Intelligence* (Springer 2020).
- Journal Articles and Working Papers
- [20] Adedoyin A, 'The Role of Regulatory Sandboxes in Testing Emerging Technologies' (18 January 2025) [ResearchGate](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [21] Ahmed M, 'Today, the Entire Bangladesh is Hostage to the Crowds: Mob Trials, Digital Panic, and the Algorithmic Collapse of Rule of Law After 5 August 2024' (2025) *Preprints.org* [ResearchGate](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [22] Akpobome O, 'The Impact of Emerging Technologies on Legal Frameworks: A Model for Adaptive Regulation' (2024) 5 *International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews* 5046.
- [23] Ali S and others, 'Explainable Artificial Intelligence (XAI): What We Know and What Is Left to Attain Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence' (2023) 99 *Information Fusion* 101805.
- [24] Ambrogi B, 'Report Shows 37% of E-Discovery Professionals Now Using AI, with Cloud Adopters Leading the Charge' (LawSites, 23 July 2025) [LawNext](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [25] Apurbo SR, 'Admissibility of Electronic Evidence: Drawback of an Outdated Evidence Act' (29 February 2020) [Dhaka Law Review](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [26] Ashraf SB and Islam MM, 'AI and the Future of Human Rights in Bangladesh: A Call for Robust Legal and Ethical Frameworks' (2024) 31 *International Journal of Law and Information Technology* 331.
- [27] Bhuyean MAM and Islam MN, 'Prospects of a Law Graduate in Bangladesh: A Critical Review' (2024) 6 *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Legal Studies* 227.
- [28] Bryson J and Winfield A, 'Standardizing Ethical Design for Artificial Intelligence and Autonomous Systems' (2017) 50 *Computer* 116.
- [29] Calo R, 'Artificial Intelligence Policy: A Roadmap' (2017) *SSRN Electronic Journal* [SSRN](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [30] Chaturvedi MA and Tiwari R, 'AI and Ethics: Jurisprudential Psychology to Investigate How Far It Can Be Regulated' (2025) 28 *American Journal of Psychiatric Rehabilitation* 784.
- [31] Danzon-Chambaud S and Foissac M, 'Professional Ethics by Design: Co-creating Codes of Conduct for Computational Practice' (2023) *arXiv* [arXiv](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [32] David D, Rajeshwari B and Timhna S, 'Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination in India: A Looming Crisis' (2025) 11 *Journal of Development Policy and Practice* 81. [SAGE](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [33] Eliot L, 'An Impact Model of AI on the Principles of Justice: Encompassing the Autonomous Levels of AI Legal Reasoning' (2020) *arXiv* [arXiv](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [34] Fazi MA and Hossain MB, 'Evaluating the Legal Accountability of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Bangladesh: Beyond Regulatory Frameworks' (2025) 14 *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- [35] Goswami P, 'Revolutionizing Legal Education: The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Shaping the Future of Law Teaching and Learning' (2025) *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- [36] Green B and Viljoen S, 'Algorithmic Realism: Expanding the Boundaries of Algorithmic Thought' in *Proceedings of the 2020 Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency* (2020) 19.
- [37] Greenleaf G, 'Bangladesh's Data Protection Bill' (2022) 179 *SSRN Electronic Journal* [SSRN](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [38] Han W, Shen J, Liu Y, Shi Z, Xu J, Hu F, Chen H, Gong Y, Yu X, Wang H, Liu Z, Yang Y, Shi T and Ge M, 'LegalAsst: Human-

- Centered and AI-Empowered Machine to Enhance Court Productivity and Legal Assistance' (2024) 679 *Information Sciences* 121052. [ScienceDirect](#)
- [39] Kazi Sakib Hasan, 'JusticeNetBD: Context-Aware AI to Enhance Legal Information Access for Bangladeshi Women via Retrieval-Augmented Generation' (2025) *Preprints.org*.
- [40] Hanspal MS and Behera B, 'Privacy and Data Protection in AI-Driven Legal Services: An Analysis of India's Emerging Challenges and Solutions' (2025) 03 *Journal of Trends and Challenges in Artificial Intelligence* 1.
- [41] Hasan MI and Rupa FJ, 'Digitalization of Bangladesh Judiciary and Access to Justice' (2021) 3 *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Legal Studies* 49.
- [42] Hashmi H, 'The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Courts for Timely Judgement' (Islamabad Policy Research Institute, 18 July 2025) [Islamabad Policy Research Institute](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [43] Islam MT, 'A Critical Analysis of the Adequacy of Data Protection Law in Bangladesh: Challenges and Potential Solutions' (2025) *SSRN Electronic Journal*.
- [44] Kabir MR, Islam MJ, Rahman MA and Rahman MS, 'A Unique Study of Corruption in Bangladesh' (2021) 6 *Saudi Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences* 18.
- [45] Khan AA, Akbar MA, Fahmideh M, Liang P, Waseem M, Ahmad A, Niazi M and Abrahamsson P, 'AI Ethics: An Empirical Study on the Views of Practitioners and Lawmakers' (2022) *arXiv* [arXiv](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [46] Kouroutakis A, 'Rule of law in the AI era: addressing accountability, and the digital divide' (2024) 4 *Discover Artificial Intelligence* 115.
- [47] Krištofik A, 'Bias in AI (Supported) Decision Making: Old Problems, New Technologies' (2025) 16 *International Journal for Court Administration* 3. [Crossref](#)
- [48] Lendvai GF and Gosztonyi G, 'Algorithmic Bias as a Core Legal Dilemma in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Conceptual Basis and the Current State of Regulation' (2025) 14 *Laws* 41. [MDPI](#)
- [49] Lie D and Alam M, 'Analyzing the Challenges and Opportunities for Implementing a Comprehensive Case Management System in Bangladeshi Courts' (2024) VIII *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science* 1018.
- [50] Mazumdar A and Alharahsheh HH, 'Digital Bangladesh – Vision 2021: What Is the Digital Bangladesh Concept?' (2020) 02 *South Asian Research Journal of Engineering and Technology* 6.
- [51] Mehta M, Palade V and Chatterjee I, *Explainable AI: Foundations, Methodologies and Applications* (Springer Nature 2022).
- [52] Nay JJ, 'Law Informs Code: A Legal Informatics Approach to Aligning Artificial Intelligence with Humans' (2023) 20 *Northwestern Journal of Technology and Intellectual Property* 309.
- [53] Pal SK and Sarker PC, 'SMART Bangladesh Vision 2041: Concept of a Sustainable Developed Country' (2023) 12 *Environmental Management and Sustainable Development* 67.
- [54] Perona R and Carrillo de la Rosa Y, 'Unveiling AI in the Courtroom: Exploring ChatGPT's Impact on Judicial Decision-Making through a Pilot Colombian Case Study' [2024] *AI & Society* 40(4) 2533–2540. [Springer](#)
- [55] Prince Tritto P and Ponce H, 'Causal Artificial Intelligence in Legal Language Processing: A Systematic Review' (2025) 27 *Entropy* 351. [MDPI](#)
- [56] Rahman MA and Rashid H-O, 'Digital Security Act and Investigative Journalism in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis' (2020) 2 *CenRaPS Journal of Social Sciences* 216.
- [57] Rhodeas J and Bello S, 'Bridging the Justice Gap: Evaluating the Role of AI-Powered Legal Aid in Enhancing Access to Justice for Underserved Communities' [ResearchGate](#) accessed 28 September 2025.

- [58] Sadiku MNO, Ajayi JO and Ajayi AS, 'Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice: Opportunities, Challenges, and Future Directions' (2025) 27 *Journal of Engineering Research and Reports* 68.
- [59] Simshaw D, 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' (2022) 24 *Yale Journal of Law & Technology* 150 [Yale Journal of Law & Technology](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [60] Socol de la Osa DU and Remolina N, 'Artificial Intelligence at the Bench: Legal and Ethical Challenges of Informing—or Misinforming—Judicial Decision-Making through Generative AI' (2024) 6 *Data & Policy* e59. [Cambridge](#)
- [61] Stix C, 'Actionable Principles for Artificial Intelligence Policy: Three Pathways' (2021) 27 *Science and Engineering Ethics* 15. [Springer](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [62] Surden H, 'Artificial Intelligence and Law: An Overview' (2019) 35 *Georgia State University Law Review* 1305.
- [63] Yadav S, 'Jurisprudence in the Digital Age: Adapting Legal Theories to Emerging Technologies' (2024) 4 *International Journal of Law, Justice and Jurisprudence* 299.
- Reports, Policy Papers and Online Sources
- [64] 'AI and the Judiciary: Balancing Innovation with Integrity' (UNESCO.org, 2 June 2025) [UNESCO](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [65] 'Artificial Intelligence Act | Freshfields' (Freshfields.com, 2025) [Freshfields](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [66] Brickell J, Matthews J and Podolny S, 'AI, Pursuit of Justice & Questions Lawyers Should Ask' (BloombergLaw.com, 2023) [Bloomberg Law](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [67] Chan K, 'Europe's World-First AI Rules Get Final Approval from Lawmakers. Here's What Happens Next' (PBS NewsHour, 13 March 2024) [PBS NewsHour](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [68] Cole M, 'From Code to Conduct: Ethical Considerations for AI in Legal Practice' (Reuters, 13 August 2024) [Reuters](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [69] 'Digital Governance and Rights in South Asia, and the Path Forward' (2025) [Tech Global Institute](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [70] 'Digital Security Act 2018 and the Draft Cyber Security Act 2023: A Comparative Analysis' (2023) [Transparency International Bangladesh](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [71] European Commission, *Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI* (Shaping Europe's Digital Future, 8 April 2019) [European Commission](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [72] European Commission, *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts* COM (2021) 206 final (21 April 2021) [EUR-Lex](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [73] GOV.UK, *A Pro-Innovation Approach to AI Regulation* (Department for Science, Innovation and Technology and Office for Artificial Intelligence, 29 March 2023) [GOV.UK](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [74] Huber N, 'Law Firms Start Generative AI Rollout, With Safeguards' (Financial Times, 17 May 2024) [Financial Times](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [75] Hunter PS, 'ABA Says Lawyers Must Understand AI' (Foley & Lardner LLP, 27 May 2025) [Foley & Lardner](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [76] International Bar Association and Center for AI and Digital Policy, *The Future Is Now: Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession* (International Bar Association/CAIDP 2024) [International Bar Association](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [77] 'Is AI Too Expensive?' (Reddit.com, 2024) [Reddit](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [78] 'Is It Ethical to Use Generative AI?' (Dentons.com, 26 August 2024) [Dentons](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [79] Karim MR, 'Civil Judicial System of Bangladesh: Trial Level and Jurisdiction' (30

- September 2023) *SSRN Electronic Journal* [SSRN](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [80] Krieger MM and Cohen DR, 'Navigating the Seven C's of Ethical Use of AI by Lawyers' (Reuters, 20 December 2024) [Reuters](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [81] McGrane SM and Delchin SA, "'AI Washing' — What Lawyers Need to Know to Stay Ethical' (Reuters, 10 February 2025) [Reuters](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [82] Ministry of Technology (Sri Lanka), *Artificial Intelligence in Sri Lanka: White Paper developed by the Committee on Formulating a Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (CFSAI)* (March 2024) [Ministry of Technology, Sri Lanka](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [83] OECD, 'AI Principles' (2024) [OECD](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [84] OECD, *Explanatory Memorandum on the Updated OECD Definition of an AI System* (OECD, March 2024) [OECD](#) accessed 24 September 2025.
- [85] 'Officials Seek Limited Use of AI in Judiciary' (Court.gov.cn, 24 April 2025) [Supreme People's Court of China](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [86] Olatunji E, 'How AI Is Revolutionising Africa's Legal Industry' (African Business, 7 October 2024) [African Business](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [87] 'Singapore CPD Accreditation' (CPD UK, 2025) [CPD UK](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [88] Sourav R, 'Bangladesh and the Quest for a Digitised Judiciary' (The Daily Star, 20 March 2025) [The Daily Star](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [89] Stokel-Walker C, 'Generative AI Is Coming for the Lawyers' (WIRED, 21 February 2023) [WIRED](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [90] 'Supreme Court Launches Translation Software "Amar Vasha"' (The Business Standard, 18 February 2021) [The Business Standard](#) accessed 27 September 2025.
- [91] PricewaterhouseCoopers, 'AI Act Comes into Effect' (PwC, 1 August 2024) [PwC](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [92] Iyad Rahwan, 'Society-in-the-Loop: Programming the Algorithmic Social Contract' (2018) 20 *Ethics and Information Technology* 5. [Springer](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [93] Rankin J, 'EU Accused of Leaving "Devastating" Copyright Loophole in AI Act' (The Guardian, 19 February 2025) [The Guardian](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [94] Reisman D, Schultz J, Crawford K and Whittaker M, 'Algorithmic Impact Assessments: A Practical Framework for Public Agency Accountability' (2018) [AI Now Institute](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [95] Sarkar A, 'The Daily Star' *The Daily Star* (5 July 2025) [The Daily Star](#) accessed 24 September 2025.
- [96] Solicitors Regulation Authority, *Risk Outlook Report: The Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Market* (Solicitors Regulation Authority, 20 November 2023) [SRA](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [97] 'SRA Approves First AI-Driven Law Firm' (SRA.org.uk, 6 May 2025) [SRA](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [98] Taylor J, 'Lawyer Caught Using AI-Generated False Citations in Court Case Penalised in Australian First' (The Guardian, 3 September 2025) [The Guardian](#) accessed 25 September 2025.
- [99] Hoque S, 'Reforming AI Laws and Regulation in Bangladesh: Current Harms and Possible Future(s)' (Tech Global Institute, 24 September 2024) [Tech Global Institute](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [100] Tobin S, 'Lawyers Face Sanctions for Citing Fake Cases with AI, Warns UK Judge' (Reuters, 6 June 2025) [Reuters](#) accessed 26 September 2025.
- [101] UNESCO, *Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence* (UNESCO, 16 May 2023) [UNESCO](#) accessed 28 September 2025.
- [102] Winfield AFT and Jirotko M, 'Ethical Governance Is Essential to Building Trust in Robotics and Artificial Intelligence Systems' (2018) 376 *Philosophical Transactions of the*

Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences 20180085. [Royal Society](#) accessed 28 September 2025.

- [103] ‘Wondering about AI in Legal’ (Reddit.com, 2025) [Reddit](#) accessed 28 September 2025.

Cases

- [104] *State v Loomis*, 2016 WI 68, 371 Wis. 2d 235, 881 N.W.2d 749.
- [105] *Uber BV v Aslam* [2021] UKSC 5.