

Integrating AI into Bangladesh's Legal Sector: Opportunities, Ethics, and Challenges

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Abstract

Bangladeshi legal services are being transformed by Artificial Intelligence (AI), producing new issues and opportunities. In Bangladesh, AI is used for legal research, document evaluation, case prediction, contract analysis, and client interviews. The paper examines ROSS Intelligence, Harvey AI, and DoNotPay utilising doctrinal and empirical data to assess their efficacy, accuracy, and ethical implications.

The research suggests that AI could solve major issues like long court delays, high legal bills, and a lack of lawyers, particularly in rural areas. These items come with risks including algorithmic bias, accountability gaps, and data privacy concerns. Formalism and realism are examined to discover if AI can understand Bangladesh's complex judicial system.

We adapt EU and American Bar Association norms to Bangladesh. The study also examines AI's socioeconomic impacts, such as job loss and the need for new skills. This paper advises policymakers and practitioners to use ethical AI design and robust regulation to ensure that AI enhances legal knowledge rather than replacing it.

Key Words-

Artificial Intelligence (AI), Legal System, Legal Research, Algorithmic Bias, Access for Justice

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is changing society in healthcare, banking, transportation, education, and now law. The legal profession has been seen as resistant to technological change due to precedent, interpretation, and discretion. This perception is changing as AI-powered legal technologies emerge. Law firms worldwide are using AI to automate legal research, document review, contract analysis, and predictive litigation. The US and UK have integrated AI into their legal ecosystems with defined legislative frameworks,

but emerging economies like Bangladesh are only starting.

Bangladesh's legal system has long struggled with court backlogs, rural legal aid shortages, overwhelmed lawyers, and expensive litigation expenses. These obstacles have made justice harder for marginalised and low-income groups.

AI can streamline case administration, reduce legal research time, and provide low-cost virtual legal assistance in Bangladesh, modernising and democratising legal services. AI-powered chatbots, document analysers, and litigation prediction software could transform legal services and improve justice. In Bangladesh's unique legal and socio-political framework, implementing such technology is difficult.

AI in law poses ethical, data privacy, bias, legal interpretation, accountability, and professional responsibility concerns. Legal services require morality, sensitivity, and sophisticated decision-making, unlike automated sectors. Can AI replace a lawyer's interpretive reasoning? Should an algorithm ever make a legal conclusion without human oversight? Bangladesh's legal system is shaped by social norms, religion, and customs, making these problems particularly pertinent.

Meanwhile, automation may displace younger lawyers, clerks, and paralegals, and a rapid transition to AI may expand the digital gap, especially in rural or underprivileged places. Bangladesh lacks comprehensive AI legislation, therefore regulatory uncertainty persists. This increases misuse, algorithmic prejudice, and legal system distrust.

Thus, AI's entry into Bangladesh's legal sector has two potential outcomes: it might cut inefficiencies and boost access to justice, or it can worsen disparities and ethical issues if left unregulated. This requires a research-based approach to understanding how AI can be properly, ethically, and effectively integrated into the legal ecosystem.

This study examines the pros, cons, and ethics of AI in Bangladeshi law. It seeks to evaluate technological, jurisprudential, and policy issues. The study uses global regulatory frameworks, comparative legal analysis, and doctrinal and empirical research to examine how Bangladesh might use AI to improve legal efficiency while protecting justice, transparency, and accountability. The theory sees AI as a catalyst for reconsidering legal values, institutional capacity, and professional duties, not just a technological novelty. The discussion highlights how the legal field must adapt to ensure that AI complements rather than replaces human expertise, and that its deployment is grounded in robust ethical and legal safeguards. Ultimately, this study contributes to a growing body of scholarship on legal technology and offers practical recommendations for policymakers, legal professionals, and technology developers aiming to responsibly shape the future of law in Bangladesh.

Background

Early legal technology focused on automating administrative and clerical duties. Still, huge language models like OpenAI's ChatGPT and Google's BARD, processing natural language, and automated learning have greatly improved the capabilities of artificial intelligence systems.¹ The legal research platforms Lexis+ and Westlaw Edge implement predictive analytics and semantic search capabilities. Renowned law firms are looking at tools like Harvey AI for contract analysis, due diligence, and litigation support. Startups like ROSS Intelligence, now defunct due to legal issues, pioneered the use of artificial intelligence to tackle complex legal questions. In Bangladesh, the use of AI in legal research is still in its infancy, with limited acceptance in the legal industry; nonetheless, there is significant interest among digital firms to build tools for legal professionals.

In addition to enhancing efficiency, this transformation threatens legal professionals' duties, especially junior associates and paralegals. More significantly, it poses basic problems regarding legal interpretation, responsibility, and ethical fairness.² As AI becomes more integrated into legal decision-making, attorneys must consider whether robots can match their complex thinking and morality.³ In Bangladesh, there are concerns about AI replacing legal jobs, particularly in areas where

the legal process is still manual, raising questions about employment and ethical dilemmas.

This changing setting makes AI in legal practice research current and necessary. It requires a reassessment of the legal system's fundamental principles in the light of disruptive innovation and opens the door to examining how AI may coexist with or redefine legal competence.⁴ For Bangladesh, this represents an opportunity to modernize the legal system and address access to justice issues by integrating AI technology, but it also raises challenges in terms of regulatory frameworks and ensuring fairness in AI-assisted decisions.

Research Questions

This study aims to examine the function and consequences of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice. While AI receives support in other industries, its adoption into the legal profession poses a unique set of obstacles and opportunities due to the domain's dependence on ethical judgment, precedent, and complicated interpretation of legislation and case law.

The following are the main research questions in the context of Bangladesh that govern this study

- i. What are the current applications of AI in legal practice?
- ii. What are the principal issues that AI presents to the legal profession, namely regarding ethics, liability, and transparency?
- iii. What prospects does artificial intelligence present for enhancing legal services, facilitating access to justice, and increasing efficiency?
- iv. What potential effects may AI have on the future of law practice and the legal industry as a whole?

Objectives

The aims of this research are, in the context of Bangladesh:

- i. To furnish a thorough examination of contemporary AI applications in the legal field.
- ii. To evaluate the hazards and ethical ramifications of AI-driven legal services.
- iii. To examine the influence of artificial intelligence on legal professions, education, and the judicial system.

To provide policy and practice-based initiatives for responsible AI integration in the legal The inquiries and goals seek to establish a comprehensive knowledge of AI's

function in law, rooted in both theoretical and practical frameworks, and assist in formulating informed regulations and professional standards in Bangladesh.

Significance

The convergence of AI and law has major ramifications for legal practitioners, institutions, and society. Understanding AI's legal implications is vital for academic debate, real-world application, and policy creation.

This study matters for several reasons. First, it addresses a current legal studies and practice topic. The rapid use of AI in law firms, courtrooms, and public legal services requires scholarly attention to assure ethical and successful use. This paper shows how AI is transforming legal processes from research and drafting to litigation and consulting, demonstrating technology's transformational impact in a conservative area.⁵

The study analyses the implications of AI on access to justice, particularly for vulnerable populations. DoNotPay and LISA have made legal services accessible to low-income individuals. This writing critiques AI-generated legal advice's quality and accountability.

Third, the research elucidates legal ethics and professional accountability. It compels the profession to investigate whether AI can uphold confidentiality, competency, and impartiality, and whether new ethical frameworks are necessary.

Finally, the study analyses regulatory gaps, best practices, and efforts for appropriately adopting AI into legal systems throughout the world, offering policymakers, legal educators, and practitioners with valuable insights.

Methodology

This interdisciplinary study integrates doctrinal legal research, empirical analysis, and comparative legal studies. Doctrinal analysis investigates AI-related statutes, court rulings, legal principles, and ethical standards in legal practice. As part of this, foreign laws such as the EU's Artificial Intelligence Act, the GDPR, and ethical guidelines from the ABA, SRA, and IBA will be looked at.

Academic literature, legal industry reports, surveys, and case studies demonstrate the practical application of AI technology. Prominent AI legal technology platforms such as ROSS Intelligence, Harvey AI, Kira Systems, and Luminance are emphasized. AI performance, limitations, and potential are elucidated in peer-

reviewed research and company reports.

The paper analyses the governance and implementation of AI in laws across several countries. Cross-border perspectives discern exemplary methods and common challenges, facilitating generalizations and policy recommendations.

Industry white papers, government publications, academic databases (JSTOR, SSRN, Westlaw, LexisNexis), and legal expert and technologist interviews or opinions are all sources. The research will incorporate insights from legal philosophers and ethicists to contextualize the problem within theoretical and normative frameworks.

This comprehensive methodology guarantees a meticulous assessment of AI's expanding role as a legal entity and bolsters the study's aim of substantially contributing to legal research and practice.

Theoretical and Legal Framework

Artificial intelligence in the legal domain prompts a re-evaluation of jurisprudential theories and their applicability to non-human entities. This discourse focuses on the discord between Legal Formalism and Legal Realism, two paradigms that diverge on legal interpretation and implementation.

Theories of AI in Law

Legal Formalism asserts that law offers principles that may be applied logically and systematically. Because they can quickly read through a lot of case law, rules, and regulations, AI systems seem perfect for legal work. If law is a logical framework, an AI equipped with natural language processing and logical reasoning might replicate or surpass human legal reasoning in some predicted domains of law. Formalist instruments such as predictive analytics engines assess previous case outcomes to forecast future verdicts.

However, Legal Realism holds that law is moulded by human judgment, social considerations, and decision-making context. Realists argue that judges may interpret laws differently based on

personal opinions, cultural influences, or situational elements, even when the facts are same. AI that doesn't have awareness or social sense might not understand the "spirit" of the law when things are unclear or morally tricky.

This conflict raises the philosophical question that can AI interpret or apply law or not.

Interpretation needs context-awareness, empathy, and a value-based view of justice, which AI lacks. AI can imitate thinking using algorithms, but it cannot make normative judgments, which are essential to legal practice.⁶

Researchers are examining legal determinism, the hypothesis that input data and legal variables may forecast legal outcomes. Artificial intelligence can provide statistically probable outcomes.⁷ Critics caution against the excessive usage of such systems, since they may perpetuate biases and neglect evolving society standards.⁸

Additionally, AI resurrects legal semiotics and jurisprudential debates, particularly those pertaining to the understanding of legal text. AI systems' ability to analyse text is hampered by the ambiguity, analogies, and context-specific vocabulary found in legal texts.

AI may adhere to formalist principles yet possesses realism limitations. The future of AI in law relies on whether legal systems view AI as a tool to supplement human decision-making or as an autonomous agent capable of interpretation and judgment, a leap that legal theory is hesitant to make.

Legal Framework of UK as reference

To guarantee the moral, open, and accountable application of AI in legal practice, a robust legal and regulatory structure is required. This section examines the legal framework and emerging initiatives for regulating AI within the legal sector, emphasizing data protection, accountability, and equity.

International legal frameworks and instruments

The European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act is a significant regulatory initiative concerning artificial intelligence. Risk-based classification of AI systems by the AIA comprises unacceptable, high-risk, limited-risk, and minimal-risk.⁹ Applications for legal decision-making, particularly inside court systems or public administration, are high-risk and must adhere to stringent standards of openness, data governance, and human oversight.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) safeguards people's rights concerning automated decision-making, particularly under Article 22. Legal AI systems that generate binding criminal or civil determinations or recommendations require this clause.¹⁰

The US has disjointed regulations for AI legal services. The American Bar Association (ABA)

advises attorneys to remain informed about emerging technologies and to utilize AI in accordance with their professional responsibilities. No federal AI legislation exists comparable to the EU's AIA.¹¹ Regulations frequently originate from governmental entities or professional organizations.

The UK Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) promotes legal technology innovation but mandates that enterprises utilize AI in compliance with professional standards.¹² Transparency, informed client consent, and human supervision of automated technology are priorities of the SRA.

Singapore and Japan possess ethical AI strategies. The legal profession values accountability, transparency, and fairness, which Singapore's Model AI Governance Framework highlights in its voluntary guidelines for AI development and implementation.

Legal Ethics for AI Frameworks

- Professional groups are creating AI-specific legal ethics rules. This includes: The ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, specifically Rule 1.1 (Competence), Rule 1.6 (Confidentiality), and Rule 5.3 (Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistance), apply to AI technologies.¹³
- AI creators and users in the legal area must protect justice, fairness, and privacy, according to the IBA.
- The IEEE Global Initiative on Ethics of Autonomous and Intelligent Systems provides detailed guidelines to guarantee AI systems comply with human values.

Jurisprudence Pertaining to Artificial Intelligence and Legal Frameworks

As legal jurisprudence regarding AI in legal practice progresses, many significant cases provide insight into the judiciary's stance:

In the case of *State v Loomis* (2016), the defendant contested COMPAS, an AI risk-assessment instrument utilized in sentencing decisions, asserting that its lack of transparency and potential bias infringed upon due process rights.¹⁴ The court permitted the technology but expressed concerns on openness and accountability.

Another prominent case is of *Uber BV v. Aslam* (2021) in UK. While not directly pertinent to legal AI, the case examined algorithmic management and the lack of human oversight, underscoring the

necessity for automated systems to be accountable and comprehensible.¹⁵

These instances demonstrate that courts may permit AI-assisted decisions, however require further scrutiny and ethical consideration.

Regulatory Deficiencies and Prospective Pathways

Notwithstanding increasing endeavours, regulatory deficiencies persist. Principal concerns encompass:

- **Algorithmic Transparency:** Numerous AI technologies function as "black boxes," complicating the comprehension or contestation of their results.
- **Cross-border Legal Standards:** Jurisdictions exhibit significant disparities in their regulation of AI, hindering international legal activities.
- **Certification and Auditing Mechanisms:** A standardized approach for validating the reliability or fairness of legal AI systems is absent.

To encourage ethical innovation in legal technology, it is anticipated that future developments would require international harmonization, required impact evaluations, and laws tailored to AI.¹⁶

A equilibrium must be established between fostering technology progress and protecting the essential rights inherent in legal frameworks.

Ethics and Professionalism in Artificial Intelligence

The application of artificial intelligence in the legal field presents a significant ethical dilemma. Professional codes emphasize competence, confidentiality, autonomy, and duty to the court for attorneys. AI technologies in legal operations present a significant question which is if AI can adhere to these professional conduct standards.

Competence and Diligence

ABA Model Rule 1.1 mandates that attorneys provide competent representation to clients, which includes acknowledging the advantages and disadvantages of technology. Assigning legal duties to AI systems, such as contract evaluation or case analysis, may enhance efficiency but poses a risk of excessive dependence. Legal professionals require human oversight to mitigate issues related to software and data bias.

Confidentiality and Information Protection

Legal ethics mandates secrecy (ABA Rule 1.6).

Numerous AI systems manage sensitive client information, resulting in privacy, storage, and breach vulnerabilities. Legal AI providers must adhere to data privacy, encryption, and data management regulations.¹⁷ Prior to integrating AI vendors, attorneys must verify compliance with GDPR and other relevant requirements.

Prejudice and neutrality

Artificial intelligence systems, particularly those developed with biased datasets, can perpetuate discrimination.¹⁸ Criminal predictive policing and sentencing methodologies have faced criticism for racial and socioeconomic bias. Employing such technology without due research may contravene a lawyer's duty to uphold justice, equity, and anti-discrimination statutes.

Responsibility and Answerability

Who has responsibility for mistakes in AI instruction or legal interpretation is the question here. Is the attorney present or Software developer, whether the company operational or not is another question. Ethics necessitate that human attorneys be held responsible for AI-assisted determinations. Judicial bodies and regulatory authorities are tackling this "accountability gap," however a consensus remains elusive.

Client Informed Consent

Client disclosure constitutes an additional ethical duty. If AI technologies are used in client consultations or case evaluations, clients should be informed and given the option to opt out. To safeguard trust and autonomy, attorneys must elucidate the utilization and limitations of AI.

Artificial intelligence can facilitate ethical legal practice. Nonetheless, it requires stringent regulation.¹⁹ Human oversight, rigorous privacy regulations, transparency, and ongoing training are essential to align AI with the principles of the legal profession. Ethics serves as the foundation of accountable legal AI, rather than an impediment to innovation.

Application of AI in Legal Field

Legal service delivery, organization, and efficiency have all altered as a result of artificial intelligence's integration into the profession. Artificial intelligence assists attorneys in making difficult decisions, providing strategic insights, and doing routine tasks. This chapter addresses the primary applications of AI in legal research, document review, contract drafting and analysis,

litigation forecasting, and client consulting.

Legal Research and Document Review

Legal practice requires legal study, which includes examining laws, regulations, court decisions, and scholarly writings. This procedure generally requires time and concentration. Legal scholars now using AI to enhance efficiency, precision, and scalability.

Artificial Intelligence-Enhanced Legal Research Instruments

AI platforms such as ROSS Intelligence, Lexis+, and Westlaw Edge employ natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning to comprehend user inquiries and extract pertinent legal resources. These technologies can comprehend inquiries articulated in simple English and deliver case summaries, legal concepts, or pertinent legislation within seconds. Their use considerably diminishes research duration, enabling lawyers to concentrate on strategic analysis instead of laborious inquiries.²⁰ For example, ROSS has been trained on a large collection of legal texts and can answer specific legal queries such as "What is the legal standard for establishing negligence in California?" This capacity is particularly advantageous in regions with a substantial and dynamic legal framework.

Analyse electronic discovery

Artificial intelligence has revolutionized document evaluation, particularly in e-discovery for litigation and compliance. Relativity, Everlaw, and Luminance employ predictive coding and pattern recognition to identify pertinent files within millions of records. These technologies assimilate human input regarding pertinent papers and assess the remaining content.²¹

Technology-Assisted Review (TAR) is efficacious in substantial corporate litigations and regulatory investigations. Artificial Intelligence may identify privileged or sensitive documents and classify them by subject or relevance.²² This accelerates litigation preparation, reduces costs, and minimizes mistakes.

Limitations and Human Oversight

Despite their advantages, legal research AI systems are not infallible. When legal norms evolve or are applied inconsistently across nations, they may overlook context, cultural nuances, or the hierarchy of precedents.²³ Human attorneys must verify AI outcomes. Ethical

standards also recommend that attorneys disclose their AI research, particularly when AI systems influence significant legal determinations. AI has improved the speed, thoroughness, and intelligence of legal research and document review. AI will undoubtedly progress from assisting attorneys to co-authoring legal arguments or producing court rulings under supervision.

Drafting and Reviewing Contracts in Bangladesh

The legal system of Bangladesh might gain advantages from AI-driven contract draughting and assessment. As business transactions and legal documents become increasingly complicated, AI technologies can automate many contract-drafting tasks, enhancing efficiency and reducing human error. In Bangladesh, as companies increasingly engage in international trade, AI-driven technology may streamline contract creation by assuring the avoidance of critical legal words, compliance obligations, and common contractual errors.

A significant advantage of AI in contract drafting is its ability to examine extensive datasets and identify patterns that may elude human observation. AI technology may cross-reference words, sentences, and contexts to enhance text coherence and detect faults. AI systems can assist Bangladeshi legal firms in adhering to domestic and international regulations by supplying templates that align with local and worldwide legislation, particularly for corporate clients and international agreements.

The adoption of AI to the legal setting of Bangladesh presents significant challenges.²⁴ The multilingual legal papers of the nation provide a difficulty. Most people's language, Bengali, is utilized to draft many legal papers. Translating legal language or understanding regional legal differences and contractual idioms might be challenging for artificial intelligence technologies. To ensure the correctness of Bengali and English legal writings, AI systems must be adapted to manage the linguistic variety of Bangladesh.

Local laws and procedures might differ from Western criteria, hence hindering AI implementation. AI systems have to be customised to Bangladesh's mixed legal structure combining common law and Islamic law. Attorneys in Bangladesh must develop AI technology in order to comply with local legal frameworks and establish compliance with

legislation.

Apart from these limitations, artificial intelligence can improve legal contracts, speed up contract

formulation and review, and reduce company costs. The legal profession in Bangladesh will benefit from AI technologies that promote local legal adaption.

Litigation and Case Prediction in Bangladesh

AI might alter Bangladeshi litigation, especially in predicting case results and increasing court efficiency. The judicial system of Bangladesh is plagued by a significant accumulation of cases, delays in conflict resolution, and a lack of legal resources for a significant number of individuals. AI's ability to forecast case outcomes can help attorneys prepare for litigation and provide clients more accurate case expectations.²⁵

To find patterns and trends, AI systems may examine a lot of historical data, including court rulings, legal standards, and case details. Artificial intelligence predicts legal challenges using machine learning.²⁶ This helps in Bangladesh, where court delays and case backlogs can delay conflict resolution for years. By focussing on prior successes, AI can help lawyers make smarter decisions and waste less time on losing cases. For instance, AI may monitor case progression and immediately identify missed periods, reducing unnecessary delays.

Furthermore, AI can predict case-specific risks, helping solicitors prepare for court. When litigants know the likely outcome, they may settle faster. AI technologies provide real-time insights about case law, precedents, and effective legal arguments in similar cases, helping Bangladeshi attorneys prepare for trials.

The Bangladeshi legal system hinders AI use. Initially, AI systems require enough high-quality data to provide precise predictions, which may be lacking. Bangladeshi legal data is frequently undigitized, complicating analysis by AI systems. Consequently, the digitization of case files, decisions, and court records presents a significant barrier to the integration of AI into Bangladesh's judicial system.²⁷ AI predictions, particularly on intricate legal issues, might be inconsistent. AI can examine patterns but cannot replicate the nuance of a lawyer or judge.

Artificial intelligence offers significant potential to accelerate and improve litigation in Bangladesh.²⁸ Through the integration of AI, Bangladesh's legal system may be able to

improve case administration, dispute resolution delays, and client counsel.

Budgetary constraints, informational gaps, and limited access to legal experts make it difficult for many Bangladeshis, particularly those living in rural areas, to obtain adequate legal representation. Artificial intelligence has the potential to render legal services more affordable and accessible, particularly for marginalized groups.

Client interactions may be enhanced with AI-driven legal counsel and assistance, particularly in essential legal matters. AI-driven chatbots and virtual assistants can provide preliminary legal aid to Bangladeshis in remote areas lacking access to attorneys. It only costs a small portion of what a lawyer would charge to get answers to questions about family law, property issues, and contracts. AI systems may offer guidance on legal procedures, legal matters, and methods to obtain more legal assistance.²⁹

AI technology may assist in the preparation of applications, affidavits, and contracts, as well as provide information. This can reduce individuals' expenses on legal bills for document preparation. Artificial intelligence can reduce the expenses associated with legal services for low-income and rural populations by automating certain tasks.

Artificial intelligence may enhance legal efficiency, significantly benefiting the Bangladeshi court system. Artificial intelligence technologies can schedule court sessions, monitor case advancement, and reduce judicial delays. Artificial intelligence can expedite the resolution of judicial disputes, hence sparing underprivileged communities from enduring prolonged delays.

However, Bangladesh's widespread use of AI in legal consultations raises concerns. Due to the digital divide, certain people, especially in rural regions, lack the technology and internet access to use AI technologies. Quality and reliability of AI-generated legal assistance are crucial. Fundamental questions can be answered by AI. However, it may not be able to provide context-specific legal advice. AI technologies must be carefully regulated and supervised to avoid worsening justice inequities.

Despite these challenges, artificial intelligence may make Bangladeshi legal services cheaper, faster, and more accessible. AI can help more Bangladeshis get fair and fast legal aid by helping the poor.³⁰

Challenges and Risk

AI offers legal professionals options and challenges. Artificial intelligence could improve legal practice by increasing efficiency, lowering costs, and increasing access to justice, but it also poses hazards. Bangladesh's laws, society, and economy exacerbate the issues.³¹ Without legal AI controls, concerns abound. Responsibility and guilt result from the lack of AI rules, especially in decision-making. Ethical issues include AI algorithm biases, legal professional misuse, and data privacy and security risks. AI also affects the legal workforce and economy. AI can improve efficiency, but legal professionals must retrain and lose jobs. These obstacles and hazards must be addressed to ensure AI's legal integration benefits all parties and preserves the judicial system.³²

Legal and Ethical Challenges

As Bangladesh's legislative structure and socio-cultural context evolve, AI technology in the legal profession creates a number of legal and ethical concerns.³³ The absence of regulatory frameworks for AI in Bangladesh constitutes a significant legal issue. Bangladesh lacks regulations pertaining to the application of AI in the legal domain, in contrast to other nations.³⁴ As AI technology progresses, existing rules frequently inadequately regulate its application. This lack of regulations might lead to legal practitioners abusing AI or using it without fully comprehending its potential. Law firms, courts, and AI developers struggle to grasp the legal implications of AI technology in the absence of specified standards, resulting in compliance and accountability concerns.

Data privacy is a significant concern, particularly in Bangladesh, where rules for personal data protection are still evolving. Legal AI systems, such as contract analysis and case predictions, utilize vast datasets that may include sensitive personal or financial information. In Bangladesh, data protection safeguards are insufficient, heightening the risk of breaches and unauthorized access. The Data Protection Act, which is now being drafted, must address how AI systems manage personal data to meet international privacy requirements. Lacking a robust legal framework to safeguard personal rights, artificial intelligence technologies run the risk of harming confidentiality and confidence within the legal system.

Another concern with artificial intelligence in legal decision-making is ethics. Massive datasets

drive AI systems that could reinforce data biases. In Bangladesh, where social and economic inequality is widespread, AI systems trained on biased datasets may exacerbate legal prejudice. For example, a certain demographic or socio-economic group would provide unfair results for other groups, hence biasing judicial decisions. AI's reliance on algorithms may impair human judgement needed to understand complicated legal issues, especially in Bangladesh's complex common law and Islamic law system.³⁵

Artificial intelligence-influenced court decisions may be unjust. Bangladeshi lawyers may feel forced to use AI to improve efficiency or predict case outcomes. Lack of openness in AI decision-making may raise responsibility problems. Bangladesh's corrupt and ineffective court system may be undermined by artificial intelligence technologies.

To address these legal and ethical issues, we need comprehensive AI regulations and strict safeguards to ensure openness, fairness, and accountability in AI-driven court proceedings. Bangladesh must pass clear legislation protecting people's rights, promoting court justice, and forbidding legal AI.

AI in legal decision-making raises major ethical concerns. AI systems that depend on extensive datasets may sustain data biases. There is a lot of social and economic injustice in Bangladesh, and AI systems that were taught on biased datasets may make things worse.³⁶ An AI system educated on data from a certain demographic or socioeconomic group, for example, may reach incorrect inferences about other groups, resulting in biased legal decisions. AI's dependence on algorithms

may impede the human judgment required to grasp complex legal issues, particularly in Bangladesh's convoluted legal structure, which combines common law and Islamic law.

Legal results produced by artificial intelligence might be unfair. Bangladeshi lawyers might feel compelled to use artificial intelligence to improve efficiency or forecast case outcomes. Lack of openness in artificial intelligence decision-making might create responsibility problems. In Bangladesh, where corruption and ineptitude plague the court system, artificial intelligence technologies might be used to assist certain interests, therefore subverting legal procedures.³⁷

We need comprehensive AI regulations and strong safeguards to ensure openness, justice, and accountability in AI-driven court procedures to overcome these constitutional and ethical

difficulties. Bangladesh must implement explicit laws and regulations that protect individual rights, ensure equity in court outcomes, and prevent the misuse of AI technology within the legal profession.

Professional and Economic Impact

The legal profession and economy of Bangladesh are anticipated to be significantly impacted by AI technology. AI might make things more efficient, lower costs, and make legal services more accessible, but it also causes problems, like job loss, legal professionals having to learn new skills, and the economy of legal practice.

AI can automate legal research, document examination, and contract drafting. This might enhance the efficiency of legal firms, particularly those managing substantial case or contract volumes.³⁸ In Bangladesh, where the legal system experiences delays, AI might streamline processes and enable attorneys to concentrate on more complex issues.³⁹ AI may therefore help firms, especially SMEs that find it difficult to pay for legal services, by making them more affordable and available.

A significant concern regarding AI's impact on Bangladesh's legal profession is employment displacement. Junior attorneys and paralegals, responsible for document analysis, case administration, and many administrative tasks, may be rendered obsolete by legal automation. In a nation where the legal profession is highly competitive, particularly among prominent law firms and governmental bodies, AI may exacerbate employment insecurity and diminish entry-level prospects for prospective attorneys. In Bangladesh, characterized by elevated unemployment rates, the migration of legal sector jobs might have significant socio-economic implications, particularly for younger generations pursuing stable professions.

Opportunities and Future of AI in Lawyering

Ranging from several industries, artificial intelligence has become a revolutionary instrument, the legal profession is not an exception. AI's use in lawyering can improve legal efficiency, save expenses, and increase access to justice. In a developing nation like Bangladesh, where legal resources are sometimes few, artificial intelligence has the possibility to solve many long-standing problems in the legal system.⁴⁰ the intention is to investigate the possibilities as well as obstacles of incorporating AI into Bangladesh's legal practice, focusing on

its potential to improve legal efficiency, increase access to justice, and improve human-AI collaboration.⁴¹

Enhancing Legal Efficiency and Reducing Costs

AI is revolutionizing several areas, including law. AI in law can boost efficiency, save costs, and expand justice.⁴² In poor nations like Bangladesh, where legal resources are few, artificial intelligence might solve many legal system issues.⁴³ The goal is to look into the pros and cons of using AI in Bangladeshi law, with an eye on how it could make things easier for lawyers, more accessible to those who need them, and better for people to work with AI.

• AI's Role in Streamlining Legal Processes:

Legal obligations that require time and resources can be automated by artificial intelligence. Contract review, legal research, and document automation may all benefit from AI. AI can rapidly assess and categorise legal documents with natural language processing (NLP) techniques, allowing attorneys to review extensive amounts of legal data in a much-reduced timeframe. Legal professionals in Bangladesh often possess limited resources. Nonetheless, artificial intelligence may enable them to concentrate on more complex and strategic tasks. AI also streamlines scheduling, document keeping, and lawyer-client communication. AI-powered applications might assist attorneys track deadlines, trace case progress, and communicate with clients, lowering administrative chores. This would enhance operational efficacy, enabling legal firms, particularly those with limited resources, to manage a greater number of cases.

• Reducing Legal Costs and Expanding

Access to Justice: Artificial intelligence has the potential to reduce legal costs in Bangladesh while enhancing operational efficiency. Many people in rural areas cannot afford legal representation. Automating standard legal procedures can reduce the cost of legal services for individuals and companies unable to afford conventional legal aid.⁴⁴ AI-driven chatbots and virtual assistants can provide fundamental legal support to aid individuals in navigating the legal system without the need for attorneys. This is particularly beneficial for low-income individuals lacking access to local legal services.

• Challenges in Implementing AI in

Bangladesh's Legal Sector: When implementing AI in the Bangladeshi law sector, IT buildings, access to artificial intelligence tools, and legal staff upgrading need all be taken into consideration. The use of AI may pose challenges in rural areas with restricted technology and internet connectivity. Legal firms and solicitors will want training and guidance to utilize AI tools effectively. Artificial intelligence may enhance legal efficiency, reduce expenses, and elevate service delivery in Bangladesh with appropriate infrastructure and training.

Expanding Access to Justice in Bangladesh

AI might help Bangladeshis, especially rural ones, get legal assistance owing to budgetary restraints and a lack of legal specialists. In a society where legal services are costly and concentrated in cities, AI can democratize access to justice by offering inexpensive legal aid to neglected populations.⁴⁵ Chatbots and virtual legal assistants can provide basic legal guidance to

low-income people. These AI systems may advise people on legal rights and procedures for family conflicts, property rights, and labour regulations.⁴⁶ Many rural Bangladeshis lack access to legal assistance; thus, these tools might help them comprehend and manage the legal system.

In addition to basic legal guidance, AI may help with legal document preparation. AI-driven document automation systems can assist people prepare contracts, wills, applications, and other legal documents, saving money on legal fees. This is crucial in Bangladesh, where low-income people struggle to pay for legal aid.⁴⁷ Document preparation can be automated using AI to reduce legal costs. AI can speed up legal processes, improving justice access.⁴⁸ AI might improve court procedures, automate case administration, and prioritise priority cases. This can speed up and resolve legal proceedings for low-income people who cannot afford lengthy litigation. AI may also translate court records and proceedings into local languages, improving accessibility.

Bangladesh faces many obstacles to implementing AI to improve justice. A major issue is that many people, especially in rural regions, lack internet and contemporary technologies. Inadequate technology may prohibit poor areas from implementing AI-driven programs. Artificial intelligence-generated legal advice is also being scrutinised. AI can answer basic legal enquiries but not detailed legal advice. Notwithstanding these challenges, artificial intelligence might significantly improve

Bangladeshi justice. AI's inexpensive, accessible, and efficient legal services can assist more individuals, especially marginalized ones, get legal aid. A more just and equitable Bangladesh is possible with the help of AI, provided the country has the necessary infrastructure and policies to back it up.

Future of Human-AI Collaboration in Bangladesh

Artificial intelligence may augment attorneys, so the collaboration between humans and AI in Bangladesh's legal industry has significant promise. Artificial intelligence may transform legal practice in a country characterized by elevated caseloads, resource constraints, and inadequate infrastructure. Artificial intelligence has the potential to enhance legal services and promote human-machine collaboration by streamlining administrative processes and providing data-driven insights.

How AI Enhances Legal Practice in Bangladesh

AI can speed up legal research, document review, and data analysis, which are difficult in Bangladesh's resource-constrained legal system. Lawyers can focus on client-facing, strategic, and difficult work by automating these tasks. This boosts production and lowers expenses in high-volume legal firms, allowing lawyers to handle more cases.

AI could speed up legal research, document review, and data analysis in Bangladesh's resource-constrained judicial system. These tasks can be automated so lawyers can focus on client-facing, complex, strategic work. This enhances production and lowers running expenses in high-volume legal firms, allowing personnel to handle more cases.

Challenges to Human-AI Collaboration in Bangladesh

Bangladeshi attorneys must learn to use AI tools, evaluate AI outputs, and comprehend system restrictions to work with AI. This requires significant law school and lawyer training program spending. Legal professionals without expertise may not use AI effectively.

Legal knowledge, compassion, and ethics cannot be replaced by artificial intelligence, but it can help with data analysis and trend spotting. Bangladeshi legal practice involves many social and cultural factors, making the human aspect

essential to fair and reasonable decisions. While AI improves legal practice, it cannot replace lawyers in understanding laws in specific situations.

Opportunities for Professional Development and New Skills

Bangladeshi attorneys can learn new skills and specialisations from AI. As AI is utilised more in law, lawyers will need to learn how to govern AI systems, ensure ethical behaviour, and address data privacy and artificial prejudice. This transition will need rethinking legal education and training to prepare the next generation of lawyers for a technologically-driven legal society. Lawyers must know both law and artificial intelligence.

Bangladeshi attorneys learning from AI

As AI becomes more common in law, attorneys must be able to manage AI systems, assure ethical compliance, and address data privacy and algorithmic prejudice. Rethinking legal education and

training is needed to prepare the next generation of solicitors for a technologically changing legal context. The function of law and AI must be researched by solicitors.

Bangladesh's legal field's human-AI partnership

It might improve services, streamline operations, and make justice easier. Human legal knowledge and artificial intelligence-driven technology may enable Bangladeshi lawyers offer cheaper and better legal services. This ideal requires enormous investment in technology, legal education, and professional development. AI can help and adapt human lawyers to ensure their importance in Bangladesh's legal system and take benefit of AI's capabilities.

Regulatory Approaches in Bangladesh

Strong regulations and processes are needed to ethically integrate AI into Bangladesh's legal system. As machine learning improves, government agencies, legal organisations, and stakeholders must collaborate to build standards protecting rights, boosting transparency, and supporting innovation. Bangladesh's legal sector AI regulation recommendations are below:

- Bangladesh must create legislation to regulate AI in the legal sector, aligning with worldwide best practices and considering local cultural, social, and economic conditions. A comprehensive AI

legislation should clarify what AI can and cannot accomplish in legal contexts, ensuring that AI systems supplement human decision-making rather than replace it.⁴⁹ Additionally, the law should address AI's accountability, culpability, and transparency to ensure responsible system design and use.

- As AI technologies are integrated into legal proceedings, it's crucial to assign responsibility for errors in legal advice or case projections. The government should collaborate with legal experts, AI makers, and other stakeholders to create AI accountability laws, especially when AI systems make choices or produce legal effects.⁵⁰ This might involve making AI developers accountable for system faults and forcing attorneys to monitor AI so people can make legal decisions.
- Artificial openness is essential for public confidence and justice. To perform impartial audits and construct bias-free AI systems, the government should oblige AI developers to disclose their methods.⁵¹ Legal organisations should adopt AI transparency criteria to ensure practicality and morality. This is crucial in sensitive areas like human rights, parental rights, and the judiciary.
- In order to ensure that lawful AI tools are licensed and certified, the government of Bangladesh has to prioritize the development of legislation that are particular to artificial intelligence. Legal practitioners and companies must be taught in AI technology, and the government should facilitate AI usage while protecting legal procedures. Such regulatory measures would appropriately incorporate AI, improving legal services, safeguarding rights, and preserving the judicial system.

Best Practices for Bangladeshi AI Integration

To responsibly integrate artificial intelligence into Bangladesh's legal profession, best practices must uphold ethical standards, protect privacy, and encourage openness. The following guidelines will enable ethical and successful AI application in law:

- Ensuring Ethical Standards: Making AI systems for legal usage ethical: AI systems must be fair and unbiased. AI systems must not propagate prejudices or discrimination, especially against marginalized groups.⁵² Law companies and legal agencies should work with AI developers to create algorithms that are constantly checked for biases, ensuring that AI suggestions or conclusions adhere to ethical standards.

Transparency in AI's decision-making process will increase legal responsibility and ensure that the technology is used fairly.

- **Privacy Protections:** Due to the sensitivity of legal data, Bangladesh's legal industry must prioritize privacy protection while using AI. AI systems should comply with national data protection legislation like the planned Data Protection Act.⁵³ Law companies must make sure that client data is encrypted and saved safely so that it can't be accessed by people who shouldn't be able to. AI solutions should also allow users to govern and access their data. Legal practitioners must be taught in managing AI tools and protecting privacy and confidentiality.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** AI systems must be transparent to establish confidence. Legal AI technologies should help professionals and clients comprehend AI outcomes. This includes straightforward descriptions of how AI models generate judgements and predictions, especially in crucial areas like litigation and contract review.⁵⁴ AI systems should be audited often to verify they work properly and follow ethical and regulatory guidelines. Additionally, attorneys should make final judgements on AI-related legal matters and oversee AI-driven procedures.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:** AI systems must be monitored and evaluated to stay effective. Legal organizations and corporations must periodically evaluate AI products for flaws, hazards, and improvements.⁵⁵ While preventing unintended consequences, such as the perpetuation of biased outcomes or the transgression of ethical standards, this process will help ensure that AI remains a reliable and effective resource for legal practice. By using these best practices, AI can be added to Bangladesh's justice system in a way that gets the most out of it and poses the fewest risks. These principles will foster a legal environment where AI improves legal efficiency, accessibility, and justice.⁵⁶

Future Research Directions in Bangladesh

- The legal profession in Bangladesh has several research and development potential using AI. To comprehend the social, cultural, and economic effects of AI on legal practices in the country, numerous major areas need more study.
- Future research should investigate how AI might assist decrease the access gap to justice, particularly for Bangladesh's disadvantaged and marginalized population.⁵⁷ Researchers can look

at how artificial intelligence technologies, such as legal chatbots or automated legal advising systems, might improve access to legal services in rural areas where legal professionals are few. AI may eventually reduce legal costs for low-income individuals.

- **Cultural and Social Implications:** Bangladeshi judicial AI systems have to be tailored to its society and culture. There could be ethics problems with looking into how AI systems understand or deal with family law, religion, and social norms in Bangladesh.⁵⁸ The cultural sensitivity and integration of AI into Bangladesh's legal system will be contingent upon an understanding of these issues.
- **AI Economics on Legal Employment:** A significant study area examining the economic impact of AI on Bangladeshi law. This involves researching AI-related job displacement and legal professional reskilling. Research might also examine how AI affects legal service costs, particularly in Bangladesh's small and medium-sized law firms, and the economy.
- **Regulatory and Policy Development:** Research should also focus on creating appropriate regulatory frameworks for AI in Bangladesh's legal system. This entails considering legal, ethical, and technological issues while designing AI-specific laws and regulations.⁵⁹ Comparative studies with other nations that have used artificial intelligence in their legal systems might give useful insights into best practices for policy formation in Bangladesh.

Final thoughts about AI as Lawyer in Bangladesh

Bangladesh's capacity to handle numerous crucial concerns will determine the judicial system's AI future. As AI technology evolves, Bangladesh must build a clear legislative framework that oversees its usage and assures ethical, transparent, and accountable AI-driven legal procedures. The fast growth of AI requires legal experts, legislators, and AI developers to work together to create regulations that promote responsible AI integration while protecting legal concepts like fairness, justice, and secrecy. AI might improve access to justice in Bangladesh's judicial system. With limited access to legal practitioners in many sections of the country, particularly rural areas, AI-powered solutions can help marginalized people obtain cheap legal services.⁶⁰ Legal chatbots, online legal counsel, and document automation

technologies can help people traverse the complicated legal system without expensive professional consultations. This might democratize Bangladeshi legal services and improve socioeconomic fairness.

As AI technologies become increasingly common in the legal profession, lawyers' work will change. The future of law in Bangladesh will most likely feature a combination of human experience and AI skills, with AI assisting legal practitioners by performing repetitive and time-consuming duties and leaving more sophisticated decision-making to human judgement.⁶¹ Legal practitioners must be retrained and educated to operate with AI systems.

If regulatory, ethical, and practical issues are overcome, AI in Bangladesh's judicial system has a promising future. AI may boost Bangladesh's legal profession's efficiency, accessibility, and justice while boosting socioeconomic growth with proper integration and supervision.⁶²

Conclusion

The incorporation of AI inside the legal sector in Bangladesh has substantial prospects for enhancing the efficiency, accessibility, and cost of legal services. Although AI has transformational potential for the legal sector, particularly in mitigating case backlogs, exorbitant prices, and restricted access to legal practitioners, it also introduces significant legal, ethical, and practical problems that require meticulous consideration.

The absence of a defined regulatory framework in Bangladesh for AI in the legal sector is one of the primary obstacles. Lack of comprehensive rules governing artificial intelligence use might lead to data privacy breaches, biased AI decision-making, and issues with responsibility when AI systems provide erroneous results. Comprehensive laws protecting individual rights, fostering openness, and clearly defining AI duty under the legal structure should be created through the government along with legal bodies.

Making sure that AI-driven law decisions are fair is very important from a social point of view. AI systems might unintentionally reinforce current biases; thus, authorities have to be open in AI algorithms and make sure AI tools are trained on various, representative data sets. Continuous monitoring is needed to avoid legal professionals from exploiting AI and ensuring that AI improves rather than replaces human judgement.

Though tough, artificial intelligence could

democratise legal services, especially for Bangladesh's poor. AI can simplify and lower the cost of legal representation for the poor. AI may improve legal access, lower expenses, and help the underprivileged. This may benefit rural Bangladeshis who cannot afford lawyers. AI's low-cost, accessible legal advice may close this gap and encourage public participation in legal cases, making justice more inclusive.

Bangladesh has to deliberately include artificial intelligence into its court system. This calls for teaching lawyers to utilize artificial intelligence effectively and efficiently. The ethical, legal, and operational concerns of artificial intelligence legislation call for rules. Transparent, fair, and non-discriminatory artificial intelligence applications need clear standards. Strong artificial intelligence ethics are also crucial. AI in justice, fairness, and accountability ought to assist all groups. These main efforts will use artificial intelligence to make Bangladesh's judicial system more equitable and accessible.

Finally, with careful planning and teamwork, AI has the potential to greatly enhance the legal field in Bangladesh, creating a more fair and effective legal system.

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