

The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Theory and Practice: Research Insights from Chinese Scholars

Yuzhi Zhao¹, Jinsong Kuang^{2,*}, Yongqing Feng^{3,*}, Bo Shi⁴

¹Beijing Dacheng (Harbin) Law Firm, Harbin, Heilongjiang, China

²College of Economics and Trade, Hunan University of Technology and Business, Changsha, Hunan, China

³Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Guiyang, Guizhou, China

⁴School of Academy for China's Rule of Law, East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, China

*Corresponding Author.

Abstract: With the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, especially large models and generative AI, a profound transformation has been demonstrated by the application of AI in the realm of jurisprudence. Under gradually penetrating to multiple levels such as judicial adjudication, legal services, jurisprudence research and education, AI has also transformed traditional jurisprudence into intelligence and automation. AI has improved the accuracy and efficiency of judicial decisions through data analysis and machine learning, promoting the workflow intelligence in legal services, which innovated teaching models in legal education. However, issues still occurs in the application of AI such as technical implementation, legal basis, ethical challenges, and legal regulations, in terms of algorithmic bias, transparency, and interpretability in especial. Thus, this paper will review the application advances of AI in the field of jurisprudence, analyze the changes and challenges brought and the future development, so as to provide a reference for related researches.

Keywords: Next-Generation Artificial Intelligence; Legal Theory; Legal Practice; Research Insights

1. Introduction

With the rapid progress of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, especially large models and generative AI technology represented by ChatGPT, an internal logic is revealed by the focuses on language use and content generation, which is highly consistent

with the needs of legal industry^[1]. AI has gradually penetrated into all levels of law, playing a gradually important role in such aspects of traditional law as judicial adjudication, legal services, jurisprudence research and education. AI as a cutting-edge technology, its application not only involves in the traditional automation and intelligence level, but also goes deep into complex fields such as legal consultation, legal reasoning and case analysis, which brought unprecedented changes^[2]. Among them, big data analysis and machine learning by artificial intelligence are used in the field of judicial adjudication to help judges improve the accuracy and efficiency of judgments, predict judgment trends and provide relevant precedents, thereby reducing deviations and improving judicial impartiality^[3]. At the same time, it could also optimize the handling of cases, lower labor costs, and alleviate resource constraints. In the field of legal services, the advent of "legal big data plus machine learning" has enabled lawyers to transform their work from computerization to digitalization and intelligence. AI could also be great assistants for lawyers in retrieving cases quickly, querying laws and regulations, and generating standardized legal documents automatically, which helps reduce costs and expand the coverage of legal services^[4]. The efficiency and quality of service could be improved by AI technologies such as intelligent question answering, automatic generation of legal documents, and contract review. In jurisprudence education and research, AI promotes innovation in teaching methods and support in personalized teaching by precise data analysis tools, which improves

learning efficiency^[5]. In addition, AI also reveals legal development trends and theoretical innovations by analyzing a large number of documents, providing a new perspective for jurisprudence research^[6].

As the increasingly mature of artificial intelligence technology, Chinese scholars are also deepen their research constantly in this field, especially for reshaping the judicial system, driving the evolution of legal reasoning and legal education, which trigger profound changes. Legal ethics issues have become the center focus of contemporary legal research. Chinese researchers are actively exploring the applicability and challenges of artificial intelligence in China's specific legal environment for China^[7], for example, In what way AI could be used to improve judicial efficiency and transparency while ensuring legal fairness and human rights. Although great prospects are shown under the application of artificial intelligence technology in the field of law, there are still severe challenges. First of all, one of main obstacles comes to its transparency and explainability for the large-scale promotion of AI systems. Since AI systems rely largely on "black box" algorithms and provide a clear basis for decision-making in no way, it appears particularly sensitive in legal fields which requires extremely high transparency in decision-making, and triggers disputes potentially about legal liability and fairness. Secondly, AI could be affected by training data bias in the legal reasoning process, leading to biased algorithmic decision-making or even misjudgment. Finally, legal and ethical issues should not be overlooked, including how to achieve a balance between the application of AI technology and the protection of personal privacy, and how to ensure that AI assumes its due moral responsibilities in legal practice. These issues need to be further discussed and resolved^[8].

Therefore, this article will sort out the main progress of Chinese scholars in the application of artificial intelligence in law, combining with the development of relevant theories and technologies to analyze how AI promotes changes in law, especially impacts on legal practice, subject development and ethical thinking. At the same time, this paper will discuss the challenges and prospects of artificial intelligence applications, and provide

theoretical support and practical guidance for related research. Through a comprehensive analysis of relevant research home and abroad, this article aims to provide a clear vision for researchers and practitioners in the intersection of artificial intelligence and law, and to promote the development of this emerging field.

2. Main Applications of Artificial Intelligence in the Field of Law

2.1 Intelligent Justice and Judicial Adjudication

Intelligent justice is one of the most promising and influential applications of artificial intelligence in the field of law. With the continuous advancement of science and technology, the application of AI in judicial adjudication has gradually moved towards practical applications, especially in assisting judicial decision-making, generating judgments and intelligentizing sentencing standards, showing significant potential. Chinese scholars have conducted extensive discussions on this topic, especially focusing on how to use artificial intelligence to assist judges in making more accurate and fair judicial decisions. Zhou Shizhong and Lu Tongtao proposed that AI can provide efficient judgment support for judges when handling cumbersome and complex cases through data mining and analysis, thereby improving the efficiency and accuracy of judicial decision-making^[9]. Based on a large amount of historical case data, AI can provide judges with quantitative judgment suggestions, thereby reducing the impact of human factors in refereeing. Through machine learning algorithms, AI can continuously optimize its prediction models and improve the accuracy and consistency of decision-making. For example, in certain specific fields, such as intellectual property and tax litigation, AI can directly simulate the logic and judgment patterns of historical judgments when providing judgment suggestions, forming an "automated judgment" model to promote judicial efficiency. However, Wei Bin proposed that in the process of integrating AI and justice, the potential risks brought by algorithmic bias need to be paid urgent attention^[4]. The algorithm learns based on

historical data, and the data itself may contain social biases and historical injustices. Therefore, the output of the AI decision-making model may perpetuate or even amplify these biases. In the absence of effective supervision and transparent decision-making mechanisms, smart justice may exacerbate inequality and even, in some cases, produce unfair rulings against specific groups^[10]. The solution to this problem requires not only the innovation of technical means, but also the improvement of the legal system and ethical framework. How to ensure judicial fairness while ensuring technological advantages has become a core discussion topic in the current academic community.

2.2 Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Law

In the field of criminal law, the application of artificial intelligence is gradually changing the trial model of criminal cases, especially in terms of criminal proof standards, sentencing mechanisms and the definition of responsible subjects. The introduction of AI technology, especially in data mining and analysis, has provided more accurate technical support for the proof of criminal cases. Wang Xingyi believes that AI can effectively assist judicial personnel in criminal cases to judge the reliability of evidence and the correlation between evidence^[11]. Especially when dealing with complex cases, AI can reveal the case through the analysis of large amounts of data. Potential connections in the case help judges and prosecutors more clearly identify key evidence. The use of this technology helps reduce human misjudgments and biases. However, with the continuous development of artificial intelligence technology, the field of criminal law is facing new challenges. Wang Chong and Dong Puyu proposed that when machines play an increasingly important role in criminal cases, the problem of dividing the responsible subjects becomes more and more complex^[12]. AI may be involved in the analysis of criminal behavior, the provision of evidence and even sentencing recommendations. At this time, whether the machine should bear certain responsibilities becomes a new legal issue. With the advancement of AI technology, the traditional definition of "human behavior" may face challenges, especially when a machine decides whether it constitutes a criminal act. How to

define its legal liability will become an urgent problem to be solved. Therefore, the theoretical system of criminal law needs to be constantly adjusted and expanded to cope with the new changes brought about by artificial intelligence.

2.3 Legal Reasoning and Algorithmic Jurisprudence

Driven by artificial intelligence technology, the process of legal reasoning is gradually becoming more systematic and algorithmic. As a cutting-edge application of artificial intelligence in the field of law, algorithmic law mainly focuses on how to influence legal reasoning and judicial decision-making through computational models and algorithms^[13]. Zhang Ni and Pu Yifei pointed out that AI can not only reveal the structure and interrelationships of legal rules, but also improve the understanding and understanding of legal phenomena through quantitative analysis^[14]. Especially when dealing with the analysis of legal rules, AI can help legal researchers and judicial personnel discover potential logical relationships in legal provisions through data modeling, thereby achieving more accurate and efficient legal reasoning. At the same time, Ji Weidong discussed the development and evolution from computational law, metrological law to cognitive law, and pointed out that artificial intelligence technology has shown significant potential in judicial reasoning, judgment analysis and automated processing of legal texts^[15]. The AI-assisted legal reasoning model can not only improve the efficiency and accuracy of legal analysis, but may also promote innovation in legal theory and further expand the boundaries of legal thinking^[16]. For example, AI can help judges form a more comprehensive and scientific basis for judgment in complex legal cases by simulating different legal situations and judgment models.

2.4 Legal Ethics and Risk Regulation

With the widespread application of artificial intelligence in the field of law, issues of legal ethics and risk regulation have become increasingly prominent. Although AI can significantly improve efficiency in legal decision-making, its potential ethical and legal risks also require special attention^[17]. Hu

Xiaowei pointed out that the "black box" and unexplainability of AI make its decision-making process lack transparency, which brings challenges to judicial justice^[18]. If AI's decision-making cannot be clearly understood and reviewed by outsiders, its potential biases and errors will be difficult to identify and correct in a timely manner, which may affect judicial justice. In addition, the problem of algorithmic bias in AI decision-making also needs to be solved urgently. How to ensure that AI can follow the principles of fairness and justice when making decisions and avoid bias and discrimination is a major problem in legal ethics. For example, a special "Artificial Intelligence Ethics Committee" is established to review the application of AI in the legal field to ensure that it complies with ethical standards and to ensure the transparency and fairness of the judicial system. In addition, for the application of AI in judicial adjudication, a more complete regulatory framework should be established to ensure the openness, fairness and transparency of the AI decision-making process to minimize ethical risks in the use of technology^[19]. The application of artificial intelligence in the field of law is gradually deepening, from intelligent justice and criminal law to legal reasoning and algorithmic law, and its influence continues to expand. But at the same time, the introduction of artificial intelligence technology has also brought many ethical and legal risks. How to find a balance between technological innovation and legal justice has become a major issue that needs to be solved urgently in academia and practice. By strengthening the ethical review and regulatory framework construction of artificial intelligence applications, we can better ensure its healthy development in the field of law and effectively protect judicial justice and social equity.

2.5 Application of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Education

The application of artificial intelligence in legal education has gradually attracted widespread attention from the academic community. Chen Siriguleng pointed out that AI has brought revolutionary changes to legal education, especially in legal practice teaching. AI can simulate court trials, provide case analysis, and help students perform practical operations through the virtual court system

training to improve students' legal practice abilities^[20]. Liu Kunlun pointed out in his research that legal education needs to conform to the trend of technological change and cultivate compound talents with the ability to deeply integrate with artificial intelligence technology^[21]. The reform of legal education must not only focus on the teaching of theoretical knowledge, but also need to strengthen the understanding of AI technology and the cultivation of application capabilities.

3. Challenges and Prospects of Artificial Intelligence Legal Research

Gong Shanyao pointed out that the use of artificial intelligence in judicial applications not only helps to assist judicial decisions, improve management quality, and promote judicial efficiency, but also shows counterproductive effects, such as weakening the trial-centered litigation system reform and solidifying judicial management. hierarchical structure and increase the work burden on front-line judicial personnel^[22].

Artificial Intelligence (AI), as a double-edged sword, has great potential to effectively improve the efficiency and quality of legal work. However, it still faces challenges in technical implementation, legal basis, ethical issues, legal regulations and other aspects. With the continuous development of technology, how to promote the deep integration of AI and legal science on the basis of ensuring the principle of rule of law has become one of the core issues of current and future research.

3.1 Challenges in Technical Implementation

Although AI technology has been initially applied in legal search, compliance review, contract analysis, litigation prediction, etc., existing technology still faces certain limitations^[23]. For example, AI's reasoning and judgment capabilities on complex legal issues are often restricted by data quality, model transparency, and algorithm reliability. The complexity and diversity of legal issues require AI to have higher understanding capabilities and be able to comprehensively consider multiple factors such as legal provisions, case backgrounds, and judicial precedents. However, existing deep learning models still lack a comprehensive

understanding of legal provisions and are often limited to surface-level pattern recognition, unable to make comprehensive judgments from a holistic and long-term perspective like human legal experts.

Wei Bin pointed out that the legal basis of AI is not yet complete, and how to deeply integrate technology and law to solve problems such as technical opacity and data privacy protection is still the focus of current research^[24]. Data asymmetry and privacy issues make the application of AI prone to controversy. Especially when dealing with sensitive personal data and judicial data, how to ensure the security and fairness of information is still a topic that requires in-depth thinking.

3.2 Defects in Legal Basis

The legal basis of AI is still in the exploratory stage. The current legal system mainly relies on human interpretation and application of the law, and AI's reasoning logic is quite different from human legal thinking. How to ensure that the legal judgments made by AI comply with the basic principles of the current legal system, especially how to handle the law? Gray areas and ethical controversies in application are still issues that need to be resolved^[25]. Ma Zhiguo pointed out that artificial intelligence cannot possess or replicate the non-professional knowledge and experience of judges, and cannot handle complex social disputes mixed with various conflicts of interests^[26]. AI cannot be used when executing judgments or analyzing cases, it is difficult to take into account the social values and ethical norms behind the law, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion being too mechanical or extreme.

Furthermore, can AI comply with the principles of judicial independence and impartiality in all circumstances? If the AI's judgment results do not meet the public's moral expectations or social habits, will it cause a conflict between the law and public trust? These require in-depth discussion and answers from the perspective of jurisprudence.

3.3 Ethical Issues

The application of AI in the legal field inevitably brings about ethical issues. First, AI may exacerbate inequalities in the legal

profession, particularly in terms of access to and fairness of legal services. For example, some large law firms or enterprises may have access to better AI tools and data resources due to technological advantages, while small law firms or individual lawyers may be at a disadvantage. Secondly, Wu Jiaojun pointed out that due to the high professionalism of algorithm writing, users cannot know the actual situation of data theft, which may infringe on personal privacy, especially when predicting judgments, analyzing case history, or conducting personality tests^[27]. When pushing data online, how to ensure the anonymity of data and the compliance of use has become an important ethical issue.

In addition, the "black box" characteristics of AI in legal decision-making are also the focus of ethical discussions. Wei Yuanshan pointed out that the black box attribute of algorithms not only gives algorithm users algorithmic rights, but also threatens the legitimate rights and interests of counterparties^[28]. Many AI algorithms are used in decision-making. There is insufficient explainability in the process, and even the developers themselves may have difficulty fully understanding their decision-making paths. This "unexplainability" has brought doubts about judicial transparency and accountability mechanisms, especially when decisions made by AI involve the vital interests of the people. How to ensure public trust in the AI judicial system? These problems urgently need to be paid attention to and solved in technology research and development and practical application.

3.4 Challenges of Legal Regulation

With the rapid development of AI technology, the existing legal framework has been unable to keep up with the pace of technology. The law itself is in many cases lagging behind and needs to adapt to new issues brought about by emerging technologies. Yang Yanchao pointed out from the perspective of intellectual property rights that this not only challenges traditional legal frameworks such as intellectual property law and data protection law, but also brings new tests to the application of antitrust laws^[29].

Furthermore, whether the large amount of data used in the AI system violates personal privacy rights, whether there is "algorithmic

discrimination" when AI handles a large number of cases, and whether AI may be used for improper purposes (such as automated monitoring, bias prediction, etc.). Liu Zegang revealed that there are many privacy risks in the process of artificial intelligence training, deployment, and use, but there is no comprehensive solution so far, and it is urgent to solve them through legislation and regulation^[30].

Against this background, many countries and regions have begun to try to formulate corresponding laws and regulations for the application of AI. For example, the Artificial Intelligence Act introduced by the European Union attempts to regulate the development and application of AI by setting risk assessment levels and other measures to ensure its compliance and transparency. However, such a legal framework is still in its preliminary stages. How to develop a unified set of standards globally to deal with the legal challenges brought about by AI in different jurisdictions, cultures, and social contexts remains an important issue for future legal research and practice. subject.

3.5 Prospects of AI Legal Research

Despite the many challenges, the prospects for AI legal research are still broad. As AI technology continues to mature, scholars generally believe that AI will promote the development of intelligence and automation in the legal field in the future and promote innovation in legal theory. Specifically, AI is expected to trigger profound changes in the following aspects: First, legal reasoning and cognition. The introduction of AI will change the traditional way of legal reasoning. Liu Jinsong believes that big data-assisted proof can help improve the scientificity and accuracy of fact determination, thereby using AI technology based on big data analysis and machine learning models, and drawing from a large number of judicial cases and legal documents. Knowledge, realize automated and programmed legal reasoning and justification, and effectively improve the effectiveness of trials^[31]. This process not only improves the efficiency of legal analysis, but may also achieve standardization and consistency of legal judgments in certain areas, providing technical support for judicial fairness. The second is judicial fairness and transparency. AI

can optimize the allocation of judicial resources through algorithms and provide more fair and transparent rulings. Pan Yonglu pointed out that the introduction of artificial intelligence has brought significant objective effects and value to the public prosecutors and law case handling platform, helping to prevent unjust, false and wrong cases, improve judicial efficiency, and effectively prevent judicial corruption^[32]. In the long run, it will help reduce injustice in the judicial process and increase public trust in the judicial system. The third is to promote legal education. The application of AI can not only improve the efficiency of the rule of law, but also promote innovation in legal education. Liu Bei emphasized that AI technology is embedded in the entire ecology of the legal industry^[33]. The legal profession, as the demand side for talents, is connected to the supply side of legal education. This interactive relationship will promote corresponding changes in legal education. It is reflected in formal changes in teaching methods, environment, management, roles of teachers and students, etc., as well as content changes in student sources, subject construction, teacher quality, teaching and research and other elements. For example, AI can help law schools cultivate students' abilities through mock courts, virtual internships, etc. Legal thinking and practical ability.

4. Conclusion and Enlightenment

With the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, its application potential in the field of law has become increasingly significant, bringing both unprecedented opportunities and unprecedented challenges to legal practice. The initial application of AI in legal retrieval, compliance review, litigation prediction, etc. has shown great potential to improve legal work efficiency, reduce labor costs, and optimize judicial decision-making. However, deficiencies in AI's technical implementation, legal basis, ethical issues and legal regulations still restrict its in-depth integration and comprehensive promotion in the field of law. First of all, the application of AI in the legal field is limited by the immaturity of the technology, especially in understanding complex legal issues and reasoning and judgment. Existing AI technology still focuses

on pattern recognition and lacks a comprehensive understanding of legal provisions, precedents, and legal backgrounds. As a result, its reasoning results often lack the flexibility and depth of human legal experts. Secondly, the legal foundation that AI relies on in legal judgments still has flaws. In particular, how to ensure that AI judgments comply with judicial independence, fairness and social ethical values has become an important issue that needs to be resolved urgently. In addition, the application of AI also faces many ethical challenges, such as privacy protection, algorithmic discrimination and fairness of legal services. Finally, the existing legal framework for regulating AI technology is not yet complete. Legislative and regulatory mechanisms around the world are still in the exploratory stage. How to formulate laws and regulations that adapt to the development of AI and ensure its popularization in different legal jurisdictions and cultural backgrounds. Adaptability and fairness are important tasks in future research and practice.

Despite this, the prospects of AI plus law are still broad, especially in improving the efficiency and transparency of legal judgments, reducing judicial bias, and optimizing legal services. AI has huge potential. With the continuous improvement of technology and the deepening of legal research, AI will play an important role in helping to build a more just and efficient legal society.

This research has important implications:

(1) Strengthen interdisciplinary research and deepen the integration of law and AI

The deep integration of law and artificial intelligence is not only a matter of technological development, but also a need for interdisciplinary cooperation. Legal scholars should actively cooperate with experts in computer scientists, data analysts and other fields to promote the continuous optimization of technology and explore reasonable application paths of AI in judicial practice based on the characteristics of the law. Future AI legal research must explore AI technologies that are more suitable for legal practice on the basis of respecting legal principles and achieve an organic combination of technology and legal principles.

(2) Improve laws and regulations to ensure fairness and transparency in AI applications

Currently, many countries and regions have

begun to study and formulate laws and regulations related to AI, especially in aspects such as data privacy, algorithm transparency, and anti-discrimination. However, these laws are still in the exploratory stage and require the legislative bodies of various countries to strengthen communication and cooperation to promote the unification of international legal standards. In this process, the law should provide guidance for the development of AI, while preventing its possible negative effects and ensuring its fairness, justice and transparency at all levels.

(3) Promote the construction of AI ethics standards

The ethical issues of AI have become the focus of global attention, especially in the legal field. Issues such as how to avoid algorithmic discrimination and ensure data anonymity and privacy protection need to be resolved urgently. The "black box" characteristics of AI systems require developers to pay attention to the interpretability and transparency of algorithms when designing, and ensure the openness and transparency of the judicial process. Ethical norms should become the core requirements in the development and application process of AI technology to avoid technology abuse and ensure that the application of AI in legal services complies with the basic principles of social fairness and justice.

(4) Strengthen AI application training in legal education

AI empowerment, education first. In the context of the further expansion of the demand gap for artificial intelligence legal talents, China's law schools must also consider incorporating relevant knowledge of AI technology into the curriculum content, including subject directions, new curriculum systems, and new courses to cultivate artificial intelligence legal talents. The establishment of specialized institutions and new degree programs will be promoted in four aspects to meet the supply of artificial intelligence legal talents in the future. By comparing the judicial practice of artificial intelligence in foreign countries, we should broaden the legal application scenarios of artificial intelligence. The practical application of AI technology should be used as part of legal practice training to provide necessary technical tools and methods for lawyers, judges and other

legal practitioners. This can improve their legal analysis and decision - making capabilities, thereby better promoting the construction of a digital and intelligent judicial environment.

(5) Pay attention to judicial justice and ensure social acceptance of AI decision-making Although AI can help optimize the efficiency of judicial decision-making, how to ensure that AI's judgment results comply with society's ethical standards and moral expectations is still an important issue. Judicial justice is not only the precise calculation of technology, but also the embodiment of social values and ethical norms. In the process of AI-assisted decision-making, we must pay attention to the public's trust and acceptance of AI judgments and avoid overly mechanistic rulings that have a negative impact on judicial authority.

In short, AI plays an important technological role to promote economic development on the legal system, judicial practice and legal education in the future. However, only by solving multiple technical, ethical and legal challenges can unleash its full potential in the field of law.

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