Artificial Intelligence and Legal Transparency: A Comparative Analysis between Public and Private Law

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Abstract

The European Union is the first international institution to issue a law on artificial intelligence. This law constitutes a fundamental nucleus in transdisciplinary thinking related to the legal dimension of artificial intelligence. This article attempts to discuss the dimensions related to the transparency of artificial intelligence from a legal perspective. The article relies on an analytical methodology, as it analyzes international and national laws, and discusses the challenges posed by differences between public law and private law. It also relies on the comparative approach to make a comparison between the legislation of countries, and finally uses the descriptive approach to describe legal texts. Finally, this article concludes that the challenges related to the transparency of artificial intelligence are due to the differences between public and private law, and that both kinds of law play an integral role in framing artificial intelligence.

Keywords: *Artificial Intelligence, Legal Transparency, Public Law, Private Law.*

Introduction

The current time is witnessing the spread of artificial intelligence, especially generative artificial intelligence, as its services become more available for free to individuals. Websites and phone applications that create images, sounds, texts and videos are spreading widely. Sometimes the services are related to the legal professions. Will AI replace lawyers? At the moment, it cannot be done, for several prominent reasons, including the fact that AI is currently not strong enough. Also, some research such as GPT-4 has achieved a high percentage of acceptance by the Bar Association, but it is not sufficient, because it lacks expressive power. More than that, emerging artificial intelligence has helped AI in the field of legal summons, such as to a company that does not pay. Legal robots are also capable of writing lawsuits, and this is the function of a typical human lawyer (Singhal, 2024; Chien and Kim, 2024). Artificial intelligence has numerous uses in the legal sphere, since it is a system that supports judicial authorities and lawyers in their work while also providing citizens with rapid and complex services. However, this progress is accompanied by a number of legal debates, divided between public and private law. This essay tries to spark debate since, at the level of public law, we see applications of artificial intelligence in public administrations as well as administrative judgments, raising issues about who is responsible for the consequences of these decisions. Furthermore, countries and international organizations are attempting to improve the legal structure to accommodate these advances. At the level of private law, many questions arise about the protection of personal data and respect for competition and intellectual property rights by artificial intelligence systems.

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Related Work

In an article by Correia et al. titled "The Challenges of Artificial Intelligence in Public Administration in the Framework of Smart Cities: Reflections and Legal Issues" the authors noted that in recent years, AI has been integrated into public administration. Their article discussed this topic in relation to the framework of smart cities and presented important future investigations from the conclusions. The conclusions centered around the fact that AI in the framework of smart cities provides several advantages from the perspective of citizens. However, they stressed that the integration of AI into public administration must take into account the legal aspects related to administrative decisions. We should refer to Quintais article titled "Generative AI, copyright, and the AI Act." This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the issue of artificial intelligence and the legal aspects related to copyright, and relies on a strong analysis of the points of legal interpretation in the field of national policies. The article also discusses copyright issues from the perspective of European law, such as the broad outlines of the obligations and copyrights that artificial intelligence should be subject to, in order to respect the obligation of transparency. The article concludes that the current legal framework is insufficient to respond to the main concerns related to the rights of authors and artists. Kumar and Suthar noted that Artificial intelligence (AI) has generated interest in a variety of fields, including marketing. However, this excitement is being tempered by mounting concerns about the ethical and regulatory ramifications of utilizing AI in marketing. Previous studies have highlighted a number of ethical and legal difficulties, including algorithmic discrimination and data privacy, but there are no definite answers. Their study sought to address this gap by exploring AI's ethical and legal concerns in marketing and proposing viable solutions (Kumar and Suthar, 2024).

Terranova et al pointed out a very important topic related to the use of artificial intelligence in the field of health care. As the authors were conducting specific and accurate research, their study related to the use of artificial intelligence when analyzing medical and medical negligence issues. The authors emphasize that the use of artificial intelligence in the field of health care has provided satisfactory results in patient safety, but at the same time it faces significant legal challenges. Their article also indicates that the combination of artificial intelligence systems and human intervention is the best option: that is, artificial intelligence becomes a collaborative tool with humans, especially in the case of human assessments, which remain important in health work. Thus health sector workers must be careful and not resort to complete automation of the health sector (Terranova et al, 2024).

Methods

Results and Discussion

Results and discussions are divided between two sections. The first is about public law and the second is on private law.

Public Law

The Impact or AI on Individuals' Privacy

Here the article analyses the limits and opportunities in the protection of human rights in the face of algorithms. When we talk about artificial intelligence and public law, the first point we should focus is the impact of artificial intelligence systems on fundamental rights and public freedoms. In fact, artificial intelligence systems enhance the protection of rights and at the same time are

source of threat. This situation has been observed in developed countries when algorithms were used in important areas such as justice and health. This imposes imposes several challenges in the field of protecting individuals' freedoms and rights (Bex et al, 2016; Morley et al, 2020). We should not be pessimistic, as artificial intelligence systems provide better solutions in complex situations, which make them a good tool for protecting people, as well as a good tool for achieving satisfactory results in the field of health. For example, they can contribute to predicting humanitarian crises and improving the response of countries. Artificial intelligence in the field of justice also allows for the detection of bias in human judicial decisions, which enhances the principle of equality and non-discrimination. Hence, access to public services can be improved through this system (Beduschi, 2024; Ejjami, 2024). At the same time, In fact, there is a challenge facing algorithms, as it is currently difficult to challenge their unfair or discriminatory decisions, when they are used by the administration in making public or administrative decisions. Currently, laws do not allow the right to access justice or challenge those decisions, despite their significant impact on individuals. Therefore, persons working in the management of judicial systems and those related to social assistance in all countries of the world are currently called upon to provide more transparency and more accountability in this context (Segura, 2023; Henman et al, 2020). Moreover, the way algorithms work in themselves poses a threat to individuals' privacy. For example when it comes to surveillance and profiling mechanisms, the collection and analysis of large amounts of data may lead to the use of systems that violate individual privacy or may pose a threat, especially when it comes to systems that operate without the consent of individuals. For example, automated facial recognition systems can be used without the explicit consent of individuals, and this violates the right to privacy and human dignity (Purshouse and Campbell, 2019; Raposo, 2023; Farouk and Alsamara).

State Regulation of AI Systems in Public Administration

Governments can regulate and use AI to improve public services while respecting the rule of law (Leslie et al, 2021). The relationship between public administration and AI should be built on friendship, not hostility, given the potential that AI offers to public utilities, such as processing administrative requests, managing big data, and sometimes even granting permits. For example, AI can help analyze tax returns and detect fraud in an efficient and rapid manner. AI is also useful in anticipating the needs of citizens and individuals (Faúndez-Ugalde et al, 2020; Huang, 2018; Saragih et al, 2023). We should note that respecting the rule of law means taking into account several challenges when regulating the use of AI in public administration, to avoid misuse. One of the fundamental issues raised in this regard is that of algorithmic transparency. The lack of algorithmic transparency undermines trust in public institutions and undermines accountability. Decisions made by AI systems must be understandable, so that citizens can understand them. Moreover, public administrations must adhere to the rules related to the protection of personal data contained in the national laws of countries (Flügge, 2020; Giest and Grimmelikhuijsen, 2020; Alsamara and Ghazi, 2024). The European Union has been quick to develop legislation on artificial intelligence, and 27 member states have participated in developing this law. This law represents new European controls on artificial intelligence programs. It is binding on companies and countries. This law has attempted to define obligations and set a new framework for high-risk artificial intelligence. It is important to note that this law prohibits artificial intelligence programs that may be offensive and violate the values of the European Union, as the aforementioned law prohibits the use of artificial intelligence programs without the consent of individuals, or using misleading methods with the aim of harming human behavior in a tangible way. Accordingly, the approach adopted by the European Union focused

on the need not to violate the rights of individuals, and not to harm them, as one of the values on which the European Union is based. (Kalodanis et al, 2024; Laux et al, 2024).

The Challenges of Transparency and Accountability in the Use of AI to Make Administrative Decisions

When artificial intelligence systems were applied in the health and social benefits sectors, problems arose regarding citizens' right to know the reasons behind the decisions taken, as they have the right to know the reasons and procedures for making these administrative decisions. Accordingly, at the present time, the main challenges in administrative decisions are undoubtedly related to the ambiguity of the algorithms. To ensure the transparency of the algorithms, the public administration that has used this technology must ensure 3 guarantees: the first is to provide clear justifications for the decisions taken; the second is to allow citizens to appeal these decisions; and the third is to ensure the existence of another independent body whose mission is to evaluate the performance of these algorithms and ensure that they are subject to monitoring and appeal in order for citizens to be able to identify the person responsible in the event of an error or injustice in the decisions taken (Hermstrüwer, 2020; Alshadoodee et al, 2022; Parycek et al, 2023). In practice, violations of the neutrality and bias of administrative decisions made under AI systems have sometimes been observed, and public administration should therefore put in place oversight mechanisms to ensure that training data is unbiased (MAC, 2022; Livingston, 2020; Cossette-Lefebvre and Maclure, 2023).

Who is liable for damage caused by AI systems deployed by public administrations?

The central question is who should bear responsibility for the damage caused by AI systems operated by public administration. This question was raised after the integration of AI into the public sector in some countries, so that the discussion focused on the state's responsibility for this damage, as most of the decisions that may cause harm to citizens are decisions adopted by public administration (Alsamara and Ghazi, 2024; Long, 2018). It must be noted that liability for a harmful act means that the person who caused the harm is obligated to provide fair compensation. Civil law and administrative law provide the legal basis for civil liability for a harmful act. The law has linked liability to legal responsibility, so the person who does not enjoy legal personality does not bear liability (Wu, 2019; Schütte et al, 2021). Currently, artificial intelligence does not meet the conditions to be considered a legal person. It is a concept of civil law, to which the provisions of civil liability for things apply (Chesterman, 2020; Dremliuga et al, 2019; Doomen, 2023; ALsamara and Ghazi, 2024). The types of errors that AI systems make cannot be limited, but it can be assumed that errors lead the administration to make unfair decisions, such as applications for social housing when there is an error in the training data, which leads to incorrect management in studying the files.

The Contribution of International Law

At the United Nations level, there is increasing interest in artificial intelligence. Perhaps the most significant document that has surfaced in this area is the recommendation adopted by UNESCO regarding the ethics of artificial intelligence. This recommendation stressed the need to respect human beings and equality. It noted that AI technologies can provide great services to humanity and that all countries can benefit from them, but that they also raise fundamental ethical concerns, for example, regarding the biases that they may contain and amplify. These could lead to discrimination, inequality, digital divides and exclusion, threaten cultural, social, and biological diversity, and lead to social or economic divisions. Hence the need to ensure the

transparency and intelligibility of such technology is vital (Ossiannilsson et al, 2024; Pasopati and al, 2024).

Private Law

Artificial intelligence systems face several challenges in the field of private law. The first of these challenges is found in the general rules of civil law and commercial law. In civil law, the question is how to adapt contracts concluded by artificial intelligence. This is problematic as such contracts are concluded in a non-traditional way. This is contrary to traditional civil law where the agreement of the two wills is between two persons physically present. Several problems arise regarding the place and time of the conclusion of the contract in what are called smart contracts, because it is proven that artificial intelligence is not a legal person and is not qualified to enter into contracts as a party. Nevertheless, programs can still be a protocol to link the parties. Here, artificial intelligence becomes a tool for expressing the will between individuals. Accordingly, civil legislation is required to keep pace with these developments and provide clear visions of such topics. Moreover, can artificial intelligence do business on its own account, such as buying shares in companies and other businesses? The truth is that at the present time, artificial intelligence is not a legal person and therefore cannot have a commercial record or own assets and money.

AI and Personal Data Protection

Personal data protection law is a set of legal rules that protect individuals from misuse of such personal data as name, surname, image, voice, health status and consumer trends. These rules are defined in regional and national laws, and at various levels in each country there are local authorities whose mission is to protect the personal data of individuals. This primary mission is to ensure the implementation of data laws, and to remove all possible violations and compensate victims in case of damage (Bintarawati, 2024; Samin et al, 2024).   At the level of the relationship between artificial intelligence and data processing, it is necessary to discuss how artificial intelligence adheres to personal data protection laws (Kesa and Kerikmäe, 2020; Albakjaji and Kasabi, 2021) It is important to note that the European Union law of 2016 represents a basic reference for the protection of personal data. This regulation is based on philosophical foundations that balance the freedom of movement of individuals' data while ensuring its protection (Forcier et al, 2019). Article 5 of the regulation represents the constitution for the processing of personal data in Europe, and has established a transparent legal model with the aim of processing data without harming individuals. The processing of personal data must be in accordance with the principle of well-defined purposes, must abide within the framework of its purpose, and the collection of data must be subject to the principle of minimization. That means that only the necessary data is processed, i.e. no unnecessary data are requested. Even this processing is subject to the principle of limiting its activities to logical and reasonable retention while ensuring organizational and technical measures to protect against excesses. It is important that the rules for the protection of personal data are also characterized by national borders. Personal data rules apply even to companies outside the Union if they process personal data related to European citizens (Häuselmann and Custers, 2024; Becker et al, 2024; Alsamara and Ghazi, 2024).

Challenges of AI in Front of Competition, Intellectual Property and Consumer Protection Laws

There are other important branches of law for generative AI, the most crucial of which is related to competition law (Surblyte, 2017; hassan et al, 2021). This law finds its sources in international law and national laws, and is a set of rules that regulate and frame commercial activities where legal competition is encouraged, i.e. stimulating competition between businesses and institutions, while at the same time combating unfair competition (Ruslina, 2024; Khahro et al, 2021). We have recently observed the use of AI in unfair competition - for example, simulating sounds and images to provide advertisements that are not in compliance with those in force. For this reason, AI is required to respect competition law. The challenges of AI at the level of competition law appear in several aspects. First, in terms of launch, it is noted that AI requires high financial capabilities, which has made it the preserve of giant companies, and this represents a challenge for the judicious application of law. Second, it is noted that small companies are purchased by large companies, which contributes to monopoly, as the activities of small companies decrease. Finally, the responsibility for violating competition law by AI systems is raised. Is it borne by the programmer or by the company that used it? (Von Ingersleben-Seip, 2023). Moreover, consumer protection law plays a pivotal role, as the consumer's first right is to know that the service provided to him/her was made using AI. Other rights may include consumer protection against discrimination and the neutrality of AI systems. Although the legal texts are somewhat standardized, national legislation is called for to adopt prompt texts that highlight the responsibility of intelligence systems in the field of consumer protection (Kanungo, 2024).

Furthermore, intellectual property law is essential for AI-based activities. This law includes rules that aim to stimulate invention and protect intellectual property. AI is based on invention and is therefore concerned with this right (Ubaydullayeva, 2023; Ramli et al, 2023). There are other emerging issues facing generative AI that can find legal solutions in the general rules of intellectual property law (Albakjaji and Almarzouqi, 2024). AI is also capable of creativity and is therefore concerned with protecting its creations. The issue of AI using protected data is also raised (Saputra et al, 2023; Lopez and Gonzalez, 2024).

AI and Access to Justice

Many professionals can be recruited to automate much of the work that lawyers do for people who did not have their own attorney to begin with. Here is where the money is saved. Governments throughout the world are already racing to adopt this practice into their respective countries. In Los Angeles, for example, the state government is working to integrate a question-and-answer bot that assists people in filing legal documents. Since its inception, the success rate of these submissions has risen drastically, indicating how giving knowledge via automated means may significantly improve people' access to justice. Additionally, these systems are low-cost and simple to manufacture (Chien and kim, 2024).

Conclusion

In conclusion, we note a distinction in the approach of countries to deal with the legal problems of artificial intelligence. The European Union chose to enact specific legislation on the subject, while other countries such as the United States of America chose to distribute its provisions to the various fields of law. This is facilitated through the role of both the branches of law and the private sector in finding quick solutions to the legal problems of artificial intelligence. Although

the branches of law differ according to their field of application, they are all called upon more than ever to update their provisions and make them more in line with the reality of the development of artificial intelligence. Developers of generative artificial intelligence programs are also called upon to teach their models how to comply with the legal provisions raised above, in order to avoid legal accountability in both civil and criminal aspects.

Acknowledgment

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