

# LEGAL FRAMEWORKS IN THE ERA OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

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## Abstract:

The article examines the significance of the quality of legal frameworks in light of the transformations driven by modern technology, with a focus on the issue of ensuring legal certainty in the face of rapid digital advancements. It discusses the necessity for legal frameworks to be flexible, precise, and comprehensive in addressing emerging challenges such as data protection, cybersecurity, intellectual property rights, and the ethical implications of new technologies like artificial intelligence. The analysis underscores that legal certainty, as a guarantee of the stability and predictability of legal norms, requires the formulation of clear and cohesive legislative provisions that align with the dynamic nature of technology, while safeguarding fundamental rights. The article concludes that enhancing legal certainty in the digital environment necessitates international cooperation to develop balanced legal frameworks that promote innovation, mitigate risks, and foster trust in legal systems, ensuring fairness and sustainability in the digital transformation.

**Key words:** Legal frameworks, legal certainty, digital transformation, data protection, cybersecurity.

## INTRODUCTION:

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, with the integration of law and technology, a number of challenges and opportunities have emerged that have reshaped the foundations of legal systems around the world. The seamless integration of information technology into every aspect of our lives has not only changed the way we communicate, interact and conduct business, it has also necessitated a fundamental re-evaluation of the quality and robustness of the legal frameworks on which our societies depend. The intersection of law and technology has affected a complex interplay between legal models, ethical considerations and technological advances, making it extremely urgent to examine the quality of the legal rule in this new digital reality.

The quality of the legal rule, which has traditionally been known for its coherence, clarity, consistency and adherence to basic principles, is now facing a series of unprecedented challenges stimulated and accelerated by the unlimited pace of technological innovation. Information technology has become an omnipresent force, affecting everything from how contracts are formed and enforced, to how crimes are committed and prosecuted. The complex nature of modern legal systems, which often take ancient precedents as a reference, is facing a very complex challenge represented in the extent of adaptability, effectiveness and fairness of the legal structures that govern our lives to these unexpected and constantly increasing changes.

To achieve this, the research will adopt an interdisciplinary approach, drawing from law, technology, ethics and social sciences. Through case studies, judicial trends and comparative analyses, we aim to highlight the successes and shortcomings of current legal frameworks in accommodating the rapid development of information technology. Furthermore, we will explore potential strategies and recommendations for enhancing the quality of the legal base to ensure that it remains effective and fair in an increasingly technology-oriented world.

The analysis includes a range of aspects, including the adequacy of existing legal models to address emerging technological challenges, the role of legal professionals in interpreting and applying

technological concepts, the implications of technology-based law reforms, and the preservation of fundamental rights and ethical considerations within evolving digital contexts.

Based on all the previous data, we raise a central problem: In light of the distinctive characteristics of modern technology, is applying pre-existing legal rules to new technology considered consistent with the idea of legal security?

We answer this problem in the following elements according to a three-partition plan:

1. The concept of the quality of legal drafting and its relationship to legal security.
2. Requirements of the quality of the legal text and the enhancement of legal security.
3. Information technology and the new legal paradigm.

### **1. The concept of the quality of legal drafting and its relationship to legal security.**

The importance of legislative drafting stems from its consideration as the main tool that contributes to achieving the purpose of legislation and the goal that the legislator seeks to achieve through issuing legal rules. This necessarily requires that the drafting of legislation be extremely clear and precise, consistent with the constitution, and not conflict with other laws, in addition to the need for it to be understandable to the person addressing the law, and easy to interpret and apply. Interest in the issue of legislative drafting is not merely concerned with both the formal and procedural aspects of it, but rather extends to striving towards achieving the application of the state of law and good governance <sup>(1)</sup>, This is done by enacting good, advanced legislation that is applicable to everyone equally.

Due to the law's connection to technology, its characteristics help to refer to experts and involve them in developing, interpreting and applying it. It also produced clear specializations in the judicial professions, jurisprudential work, and university teaching, and pushed jurists and other interested parties to naturally cooperate with the new specialists. In this situation, scientists and technology experts find the possibility of cooperating and communicating with jurists who are able to establish a relationship with them and simplify the difficulties of terminology, expression, theorizing, formulation, and harmonious treatment in general.

#### **1.1. Quality of legal drafting:**

It means the concept of quality as defined by the International Organization for Standardization ISO Based on standard specifications for the general concept of quality, the sum of the distinctive characteristics of a product, activity, institution, or person that make it meet the declared or expected needs or be able to meet them. <sup>(2)</sup>

Legal drafting is an important element in the formation of legal provisions and rules, as it is what brings them into existence, and the validity of that rule depends on its accuracy as well as its clarity. In the relationship between quality and legal drafting, it is related to the necessity of adhering to standards, the most important of which is the clarity of the legal rule and the ease of understanding it, as it has constitutional value and is one of the basics of legal security.

Legal drafting has been defined as (an art that consists of a set of means used to formulate legal ideas and legislative texts in a way that cooperates in applying the law from a practical standpoint, which achieves the absorption of life's requirements into legislative templates) <sup>(3)</sup> Or it is the transformation of the primary materials that make up the legal rule into disciplined and specific rules, so that the rule becomes complete and complete in terms of subject matter and in terms of form because the legal rule cannot be imagined to exist independently of the will of the positive legislator who deals with it in formulation and then pours it into the molds of positive rules. <sup>(4)</sup>

It should be noted that the legal formulas vary depending on the content of the rule and the provisions to be approved. Technological development and scientific progress, especially with regard to means of communication and information technologies, have begun to spread and their use increases and their scope expands at the expense of traditional means, which necessitated the creation of a legal framework to regulate information vessels and modern technologies, and the establishment of rules. appropriate and effective legal But information technology is accelerating in its internal movement, In terms of the challenges it poses and the changes it imposes in patterns

of behavior and legal relations, Making the need for legislative intervention closer to a strategy that is compatible with it rather than waiting for behavioral norms to prevail<sup>(5)</sup> to legal norms.

## 1.2. What is legal security?

Defining the terminological concept of the principle of legal security is not easy, and this is due to the multiple angles of study and the differences in visions about it. Despite the consensus of the majority of jurisprudence and the judiciary on its forms, functions, and some of its components, this does not mean agreeing on a single, ideal definition. Whenever security is associated with a specific and specific field, it is named after it, and examples of this include intellectual security, social security, food security, and perhaps the most important of all is legal security, on which the existence of the other sections above depends, and one of its most important manifestations is the spread of trust<sup>(6)</sup>.

Several jurisprudential trends have emerged in defining legal security: There are those who define legal security as one of the manifestations of the natural human right to security. On this basis, there are those who define it as “every guarantee aimed at ensuring the proper implementation of obligations and avoiding mistrust in the application of the law in a way that secures individuals’ right to security.” There are those who base their definition on the idea of legitimate trust, which means “every situation in reality can be determined from the clarity and accuracy of the rules of the applied law so that the individual can know his rights and duties and take a position in light of that.”<sup>(7)</sup>

The absence of legal security as a principle in the constitution or the law does not mean in any way that the legislator denies the principle, because the constitution and the law have indeed provided political and legal mechanisms to ensure the issuance of laws characterized by quality and standard, but the idea of legal security has not acquired the status of a principle in national legislation, whether Basic, ordinary or subsidiary legislation, except after the repeated jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Community starting in the sixties of the twentieth century, in its decision issued on March 22, 1961, and the European Court of Human Rights since 1979 in its decision issued in the case *Marckx*, so that the European judge considered that legal security is one of the basic principles that must be present in European law, despite the fact that the European Community law and the European Convention on Human Rights did not contain any evidence of stipulating the principle of legal security as a binding principle for the European Union countries in their legislation<sup>(18)</sup>.

Although the French Constitution issued in 1958 was amended in 2008 it was also not explicitly stated, but we find it implicitly stated in Article 2 of the French Citizen’s Declaration issued in 1789.<sup>(9)</sup> Most Arab constitutions in particular did not stipulate this principle, most notably the successive Algerian constitutions.

We find that some factors intervene in the principle of legal security to advance and strengthen it, the most important of which is the idea of formulating the legal rule. Legislative inflation has led to the weakness of the legal rule and its poor quality. To achieve the principle of legal security, the elements of insecurity that mar the legal system and threaten its stability must be eliminated. The stability of rights and legal positions, regardless of their diversity, does not prevent transformation and keeping pace with development<sup>(10)</sup> But it requires following specific and precise procedures to guarantee and stabilize rights and legal rules.

### 1. Requirements for enhancing the quality of the legal text in accordance with legal security.

The ability of legal security to provide double sources of protection for various legal persons through its role in neutralizing the dangers emanating from the law itself, has made benefiting from it possible and even necessary as a standard with a dual nature to control the efficiency of the new legislation to be enacted.<sup>(11)</sup> What is meant by the components of the principle of legal

security is the basic elements on which it is based, as it is a general principle that includes within it many legal principles that constitute a basis for the principles in making legislation and developing the legal system of the state. Most of these components find their sources in the contents of constitutional texts or legislative texts <sup>(12)</sup>.

The good formulation of the legal rule requires a number of factors, some of which are procedural prior to the issuance of the legislation, and others that coincide with the time of the issuance of the legislation. It is considered supportive of the principle of legal security.

### **2.1 Previous procedural factors:**

There are many previous procedural factors that are required by the quality of drafting, and we will suffice with some of them as follows:

#### **A. Human factor :**

Providing the necessary human and logistical skills and competencies to ensure their ability to build and draft legislation with the required quality and in the maximum possible time. It has become an urgent necessity required by the current circumstances. In light of the progress that life is witnessing, the rapid exchange of information, and the development of the fields of science, it has become urgent for the science of legislative drafting to keep pace with these developments. <sup>(13)</sup> This comes by improving the level of those charged with drafting legal texts. Continuous training and exposure to the experiences of developed countries in the field of legislation gives legal text makers experience, preparing them to understand the requirements for drafting a legal rule within each field of law.

#### **B. Distribution of legal drafting according to stages and bodies:**

The process of issuing legislation or a legal text goes through different stages, and each stage requires a special effort. Also, each authority has its own specificity in legislation. The legislative authority is distinguished from the executive authority in terms of the nature of the legislation to which it specializes. Therefore, there should be different bodies to formulate the legal rule so that it specializes in the type and nature of the rule to be formulated.

#### **C. Ensuring culture and legal information:**

The proper formulation of the legal rule requires the availability of a huge amount of information on the subject of the legal text to be issued, and this can be achieved through the use of modern technological means that put the world in the sights of everyone. <sup>(14)</sup>

### **2.2. Factors supporting legal security:**

The quality factors in legislation are linked to the reality of the legal text and what this legislation reflects. Therefore, the quality of the legal rule is linked to a number of elements, including:

#### **A. Ensuring the effectiveness of the text:**

The effectiveness of the text means the intended effect behind establishing the legal rule. It means the degree to which this rule that has been enacted is achieved and its impact in the social field. Therefore, effectiveness is a technique for administering the legal rules that seek to frame a specific behavior. It measures the difference that exists between the law and the extent of its application or the effects resulting from these rules. <sup>(15)</sup>

#### **B. The legislator's obligation not to surprise or surprise individuals or undermine their legitimate expectations:**

The law expresses the needs of society, which are by nature in a state of development, but it is a well-known development, and therefore the legislator does not set traps when amending the law, nor does he issue laws with unexpected or sudden provisions.

This idea is closely linked to the idea of legal security and is considered one of its forms. The idea of legitimate expectation or legitimate trust means that the abstract general rules issued by the legislative authority in the form of laws or issued by the executive authority in the form of administrative regulations must not be issued in a sudden and surprising manner that clashes with the legitimate expectations of individuals and which are built on objective foundations derived from existing systems based on the guidance of Official policies announced by public authorities and the promises and assurances issued by them.

The idea of legitimate expectation or legitimate trust is one of the basic principles and binding legal rules at the European Union level<sup>(16)</sup>The Union institutions decided that the governments of member states are committed to applying this rule in the legislation and regulations they issue. At the national level, a debate has arisen in jurisprudence and jurisprudence about the legal value of the idea of legitimate expectation or legitimate trust of individuals. Some people call for giving it a constitutional value. They rely on the principle of security stipulated in Article 2 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen issued in 1789<sup>(17)</sup>.

### **2.3. Adopting legislative and technical approaches to keep pace with technological developments:**

Technological development has its repercussions on various administrative, financial, international, criminal, commercial, and other laws. Therefore, laws must move steadily to keep pace with that development. Otherwise, they will fall short. The law must address the challenges resulting from technological changes, by providing relatively appropriate answers at the appropriate time. The matter is related to the type of legal reaction, the extent of its realism, and its ability to integrate new advanced technical data and the associated political, economic, social, cultural, ideological and moral repercussions. This means both approaches to innovation, knowledge, understanding, application and leadership or management of the legal norm.

#### **2. Information technology and the new legal paradigm.**

Information technology introduced Changes and transformations in various aspects of our society, including the legal system. The integration of technology into the legal field has led to a set of effects that enhance and challenge the stability of the legal base. Andon Despite some people's illusion that it is possible to estimate the size of the impact of digital and online spaces Possible impact on the rational landscape of human culture in its various branches, but this belief remains a remnant of human arrogance that this space has destroyed<sup>(18)</sup>.

There is no doubt about the existence of this actual dominance by digital technology over various branches of law, despite the emergence of some anomalous positions that attempt to ignore this fact. In this context, Mrs. **Elisabeth guigou** A skeptical question about whether digital technology has succeeded in disrupting the major concepts of law, where she answers in the negative, saying: "Digital technology has not affected the major branches of law: such as constitutional law and criminal law"<sup>(19)</sup>

There is not the slightest difficulty in noticing how modern technologies have been able to imprint and change the way of life in the last twenty-five years, and how they have been able to transform the forms of social relations to completely new levels, which is what drives us further to ask the question of how the law will pursue these matters. Qualitative breakthrough<sup>(20)</sup>.

#### **3.1 Legal technology:**

Legal technology uses new artificial intelligence techniques known as block chain technology<sup>(21)</sup>, to provide legal services better and more efficiently and help address regulatory and compliance burdens more efficiently and effectively. Technology in the legal sector is also known as law technology (law technology), technology or regulatory technology.

The adoption of information technology has radically changed traditional legal processes, making them more efficient and accessible. Online application systems, online databases, and digital document management have simplified legal procedures, reducing paper burdens and time consumption. This efficiency promotes greater stability of legal rules by accelerating case resolution and administrative tasks, allowing legal professionals to focus on relevant matters. However, this also raises challenges such as ensuring data security, protecting against cyber threats, and maintaining the accuracy and authenticity of digital records.

According to Bucerius Law School and Boston Consulting Group in their study *How Legal Technology Will Change the Business of Law*, there are three main types of legal technology:

- **Empowerment technologies :**

These technologies deal with the digitization of legal data.

- **Support process:** Solutions include office work including business development, human resources, accounts, case management, and document management, the latter often performed by paralegals. Paralegal technology refers to technology in this area.
- **Substantive law technology:** Legal technology companies that provide substantive law solutions offer basic and advanced support solutions and commodity law solutions for real-time litigation and case analysis<sup>(22)</sup>

Information technology has greatly affected access to justice<sup>(23)</sup>, .This ensures the provision of more extensive legal services. Providing online legal resources, virtual consultations, and AI-powered chatbots provide individuals with information and guidance, especially for those who cannot afford traditional legal services. However, this technology raises concerns about the quality and accuracy of legal information online, and problems around the spread of misinformation and misinterpretation of the law.

### 3.2. Development of laws and regulations:

As technology evolves, laws and regulations must adapt to deal with emerging challenges. Information technology has led to the development of new legal areas, such as information security, data protection, and intellectual property rights in the digital age. Rapid technological change may render laws outdated or inadequate, necessitating constant legislative updates to maintain relevance and effectiveness.

The stability of the legal base can be jeopardized when it comes to implementing IT-related laws. Criminalizing Internet misuse, digital piracy, and online fraud constitutes an obstacle in identifying perpetrators, collecting evidence, and ensuring joint cooperation between countries, as the borderless nature of technology may hinder effective implementation, which requires international cooperation and coordination of laws. This highlights the need for a strong legal framework that can adapt to the cross-border challenges posed by digital crime.

### 3.3. Globalization of law:

#### a. Globalization of law within the framework of digitization of commercial transactions:

At its thirty-fourth session, the United Nations Commission on Trade Law developed the UNCITRAL Model Law<sup>(24)</sup> Concerning electronic signatures for the year 2001, which included regulation of the reliable electronic signature, the body that determines it, the duties that the signatory bears, and the care he takes regarding his signature. It also regulated the provider of electronic signature authentication services, specifying the care required of him regarding the authentication certificates that he issues, and the behavior that must be followed. To be followed by the party relying on these certificates. The aforementioned law also regulates the recognition of foreign certificates and electronic signatures. At the regional level: Among the notable efforts in this regard, we also mention the European directive that was approved by the European Union on December 13, 1999. This directive obligated the member states of the European Union to license the establishment of private bodies entrusted with certifying electronic signatures, through certificates issued by them, indicating that the digital signature of the terms to be relied upon and linked to the document to which it is received, while securing it against any modification or change in its content.

Most Arab legislation was based on this model law (Concerning Electronic Commerce) 1996 as an international standard of a guiding nature in establishing legal frameworks regulating contracts concluded electronically. Article Two of this Model Law referred to the electronic contractor when it stipulated what was meant by the originator of the electronic message, the electronic addressee, and the electronic intermediary. In this context, many Arab countries - in the field of electronic transactions - have issued specialized laws in this field, and some of them have developed draft laws<sup>(25)</sup>.

#### B. The role of international organizations in shaping the regulation of artificial intelligence:

As artificial intelligence technology continues to advance<sup>(26)</sup> This has raised concerns about its potential impact on society and the need for regulation to ensure its development and responsible

use. International organizations play a crucial role in shaping the regulation of artificial intelligence at both the global and local levels. The role of international organizations in shaping the regulation of artificial intelligence can be seen from two perspectives: a systemic perspective and an instrumental one.

From a systemic perspective, international organizations provide a framework for understanding and developing ethical principles that can guide the development and use of artificial intelligence. For example, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has developed a set of guidelines<sup>(27)</sup> To develop artificial intelligence consistent with human rights, social justice and sustainable development. Likewise, the OECD developed (OECD) A set of principles for responsible AI that emphasizes transparency, accountability, and inclusion.

From an instrumental perspective, international organizations have a role in developing and imposing regulatory frameworks for AI. For example, the European Union has established a comprehensive legal framework for artificial intelligence, including regulations on the development and use of artificial intelligence in the region. Likewise, the International Organization for Standardization has developed (ISO) series<sup>(28)</sup> Standards for the development and use of AI can guide industry and governments in the development and responsible use of AI.

Moreover, international organizations also play a crucial role in facilitating global cooperation and coordination in regulating artificial intelligence. For example, the Global Partnership for AI was established in 2020 as an international forum for developing and implementing responsible AI principles and practices. This is the global partnership for artificial intelligence<sup>(29)</sup> It brings together governments, industry, civil society and academic experts from around the world to collaborate on AI regulation.

There are many areas in which international organizations have intervened to regulate their laws by setting common standards and principles, including:

- **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):**

Its role is evident in establishing principles and regulatory frameworks for artificial intelligence. It established the Principles for Responsible Artificial Intelligence in 2019, which seeks to enhance transparency, accountability, and inclusion in the development and use of technology.

- **International Labor Organization (ILO) :**

Focuses on the impact of technology on the labor market and workers' rights. It may contribute to defining the legal and regulatory context for artificial intelligence in relation to work and workers.

- **World Health Organization (WHO) <sup>(30)</sup>:**

Interested in the impact of artificial intelligence in the field of health care and medicine. It may play a role in developing regulatory frameworks for the use of AI in diagnosing and treating diseases.

- **Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Asia and the Pacific (APEC):<sup>(31)</sup>**

Focused on promoting economic cooperation and sustainable development in the region. It may play a role in guiding the regulation of AI to support sustainable development and achieve economic sustainability.

- **International Telecommunication Union: (ITU) <sup>(32)</sup>**

It plays a role in setting standards for technology, including artificial intelligence. By establishing technical standards and regulatory frameworks, the Union can contribute to guiding the development and use of technology.

- **Arab Organization for Administrative Development (ARADO):<sup>(33)</sup>**

The organization works to promote human resources and administrative development in the Arab world, including advanced technology such as artificial intelligence. It is developing a framework to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in the region.

- **Islamic Cooperation Organization (OIC) <sup>(34)</sup>:**

The OIC seeks to direct technology to meet the economic and social needs of member states. The organization can play a role in shaping the regulation of AI in the Islamic context.

Although these organizations play an important role in guiding the regulation of AI, challenges remain. AI technology requires intense global cooperation to ensure the sustainable and responsible development of this technology.

The diverse role of these organizations demonstrates the multiplicity of international efforts to guide AI regulation. In addition to regulatory aspects, we must also consider public policy and ethics aspects in the development and use of this advanced technology.

### **Conclusion.**

In conclusion, applying legal rules based on new technology is a complex process that requires a careful balance between maintaining legal security and facilitating innovation. While relying on established legal principles can provide a sense of expectation, among the most important findings we reached at the end of the research were:

- One of the main challenges in applying traditional legal rules to new technology is the high potential for unexpected consequences.
- Technological developments often bring new forms of interactions, transactions and risks that were not addressed by the original legal rules. As a result, applying outdated legal rules may lead to outcomes that do not adequately address the unique features of the technology.
- Adapting these rules to emerging technologies requires a predictive approach that takes into account the unique features and impacts associated with each innovation.
- Achieving this balance requires collaboration between legal experts, technology experts, ethics experts, and policymakers to ensure that the legal system remains relevant and effective in a rapidly changing world.
- The quality of the legal base in light of information technology are crucial concerns in today's rapidly evolving legal landscape. Below are some solutions and suggestions to deal with this issue:
  - Promote collaboration between legal experts, technologists, ethicists, economists and other relevant specialists to create comprehensive legal frameworks that fully address technological developments.
  - Establish mechanisms for updating and regular internal review of existing laws and regulations to keep pace, track and evaluate technological development.
  - Define key technology-related concepts and terms clearly in legal texts to reduce ambiguity and ensure consistent interpretation.
  - Establish flexible legal frameworks that can adapt to technology developments quickly without the need for complete restructuring. This could include principled regulation that focuses on results rather than strict rules.
  - Exploring the use of technology itself, such as natural language processing, to help draft complex legislation, ensuring clarity and consistency.
  - Develop legal frameworks that not only address current technological challenges, but also anticipate future developments. By adopting a forward-looking approach and taking into account emerging technologies.

### **Footnotes :**

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(21) technique blockchain block chain is an advanced database mechanism that allows information to be shared transparently within a business network. A blockchain database stores data in blocks linked together in a chain. The data is time consistent because you cannot delete or modify the string without consensus from the network. As a result, you can use blockchain technology to create an immutable or immutable ledger to track orders, payments, accounts, and other transactions. The system has built-in mechanisms that prevent unauthorized transaction entries and create consistency in the common view of these transactions. See source: <https://aws.amazon.com/ar/what-is/blockchain/>

(22) website <https://www.sahalfirm.com/blog>

(23) conducted by the European commission for the efficiency of justice of the council of Europe (cepe) a comprehensive assessment of the use of information technology in judicial systems of the council of Europe. The aim was not only to conduct an inventory of the development of information technology tools and their applications in courts and parliamentary departments, but also to identify the first means of analyzing their impact on the efficiency and quality of the public service of justice. See: studies (cepej) no. 24

(24) see: model law on electronic commerce issued by the united nations commission on international trade law (uncitral) for the year 1996. [http://www.uncitral.org/pdf/arabic/texts/electcom/ml-ecomm-a\\_ebook.pdf](http://www.uncitral.org/pdf/arabic/texts/electcom/ml-ecomm-a_ebook.pdf)

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(26) artificial intelligence is a simulation of human intelligence and understanding his nature by creating computer programs capable of simulating human behavior and forget about the intelligent person, and artificial intelligence is currently present everywhere around us, starting from self-driving cars, drones, translation or investment software, and many other widespread applications in life..

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(28) **international organization for standardization iso(ISO)** it is a non-governmental, non-profit organization that works to raise standard levels, establish standards, foundations, tests, and grant related certificates in order to encourage trade in goods and services on a global level in various fields except electronics, as there is a special body for this field called IEC, this organization includes representatives from most countries of the world.

(29) global partnership for artificial intelligence (GPAI) is a multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice in artificial intelligence by supporting cutting-

edge research and applied activities on ai-related priorities.gpai on the basis of a joint commitment to a recommendationoeed on artificial intelligence, bringing together participating minds and expertise from science, industry, civil society, governments, international organizations and academia to enhance international cooperation.

<sup>(30)</sup> the world health organization is one of several united nations agencies specialized in the field of health. It was established on april 7, 1948. Its current headquarters are in geneva, switzerland, and the organization is directed by mr. Tedros adhanom. It is the directing and coordinating authority within the united nations system regarding the health field.

<sup>(31)</sup>it is an intergovernmental forum that includes 21 member statespecific rimit enhancesfree tradingthroughout the areaasia pacific.

<sup>(32)</sup>it is the second oldest global organization still in existence that works to standardize and control radio and telecommunications. It initially existed as the “international telegraph union” in paris on May 17<sup>th</sup> , 1865. Its main mission includes standardization and spectrum division.

<sup>(33)</sup>the organization provides its advisory services to many government agencies, public institutions, and private sector institutions throughout the arab world.

<sup>(34)</sup>the organization of islamic cooperation, formerly known as the organization of the islamic conference, is an international islamic organization that brings together fifty-seven islamic countries. The organization describes itself as “the collective voice of the islamic world,” although it does not include all islamic countries, and that it aims to “protect the vital interests of muslims.”

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