

Organizing the work of the smart electronic lawyer in litigation

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Abstract

This study showed the dimensions of introducing artificial intelligence (AI) into the judicial field through a smart, non-human electronic lawyer who performs the work of a traditional lawyer, in the absence of specialized Jordanian legislation thereof. This study has discussed the aspects supporting the existence of a smart lawyer, as well as a comparison between the work of a traditional human lawyer and a smart lawyer. Finally, it has discussed the special proposals to organize the work of the smart electronic lawyer in the law firm and before the judicial authorities. The study concluded the importance of introducing the smart lawyer to the judicial work in Jordan and relying on smart lawyer software that is capable of self-development and linking its inputs to solid legal firms that provide it with the latest legislation and judicial decisions thereof and the need for a human lawyer to play the role of supervision only. The study has also recommended establishing a legal center accredited by a judicial authority to qualify specialized lawyers and license law firms that plead before smart courts. The study has also emphasized the need for a link between the smart lawyer programs and judicial or administrative bodies such as the courts or the Companies Control Department for trade names and other related agencies due to the expected benefits thereof.

Keywords: Smart Lawyer, Electronic (informational) Lawyer, Supervisor Human Lawyer, Judicial Rulings Prediction.

1. Introduction

When lawyers defend their clients, they use their legal experience and seek to find the legal evidence produced in the lawsuit to resolve the dispute in favor of their clients and search for legal loopholes for their opponents and other issues. However, given the recent development in the field of electronics in general and AI in particular

(subject matter), special software, based on AI can perform this business, to support the lawyer in litigation and find solutions in a way that exceeds traditional electronic technologies. This smart software can find solid means and evidences and present them in a more convincing manner to the judge. Where this is performed by entering a large amount of information into the smart program to obtain outputs required for processing all cases. For example for the way of feeding smart programs, there are several programs in Jordan that publish judicial rulings and laws such as the programs related to the Bar Association, namely: Qararak (your decision), Qistas, Adalah programs, and others. By entering evidences into the smart programming of this large amount of information in the program, the AI program, while presenting any case to it, will study similar cases and multiple previous rulings, then it will analyze the special defenses of the subject case, but it can also indicate the attitude of the courts and the laws applicable to the previous disputes and finally it will give its advice to provide distinctive and typical defenses in favor of the beneficiary party for whom the advice was given.

The performance of AI software may exceed the work and effort of the most experienced lawyers. On the other hand, illegal (public) personal or social information may be entered. Some lawyers may prefer to elaborate on the presentation of the case, and some of them prefer to limit the pleading to direct evidences inspired by legal texts, i.e. prefer to be short. Therefore, these moral matters may affect, albeit to narrow limits, the judgment's decisions, and when entering this information into the smart system software, these and other matters will be taken into consideration and a pleading that takes into account the material legal aspects as well as other moral aspects. All these things together, no lawyer, no matter how strong he is, can do it except by taking a long time, while these smart systems will do all these things in a short time and present more than typical pleadings, therefore, the decision will be in most cases in favor of the beneficiary party that presented its evidence in a smart way.

Some have concluded, through an applied study on the future of the legal profession and AI, that the presence of modern technologies will lead to the dispensation of the services of some professionals (such as the legal profession), where some of the legal tasks have been assigned to the smart computer for commercial contracts, and algorithms have been programmed to be able to review these contracts according to a type of AI "Deep Learning and AI". The study compared natural lawyers against AI' algorithms to study a file and reached the following results:

- The program worked alone and quickly and reviewed a large number of agreements using AI and deep learning, compared to a team of lawyers.
- AI accomplished the task by reviewing agreements with a high average accuracy rate thanks to deep learning techniques and AI, compared to the lawyers' team.
- The level of performance of the AI program was higher compared to the performance of expert lawyers.
- This experience gave an impression and a future outlook on the added value and the great economic return to the investors in developing this sector, as scholars specialized in developing AI and machine learning techniques have come to its ability in analysis, deduction and conclusion, and it depends on converting philosophical legal values into engineering values so that they can be dealt with.

Others see in other studies conducted, applications using intelligence tools have shown great success. The following are typical examples of intelligence robots, including:

- A. "ROSS" can accept legal questions and their answers, shows outputs, citations, suggested readings, and can also draft legal memos.
- B. "Lexis Answers" can analyze millions of documents to create an 'answer card'.
- C. "Watson Debater" can thoroughly discuss any topic and propose convincing arguments and precedents on the legal issues before it.
- D. "CCLIPS" application is designed to retrieve related cases and laws from a highly integrated database containing civil laws.

The researcher believes that the profession of litigation through specialized lawyers cannot in any way be dispensed with, because the work of a lawyer requires legal skill, mental effort and experience so that the lawyer can plead in various cases in the courts or conclude contracts or implement on the debtor, however after the tremendous results achieved by AI programs in general in fields such as medicine, engineering, defense, etc., with great successes, the world found itself heading towards electronic courts, a smart electronic judge and smart electronic lawyer, where the latter is the subject matter of our research. AI came only as a complement to the scientific process, but this time as a matter of litigation and for achieving justice. Thus, the old ideas believed that the legal profession was limited to human beings, have changed into a shift towards a majority that believes that the issue of smart software and smart lawyers in law firms is necessary and take a short time to enter

all law firms, and these applications have already begun to be used in multiple law firms. As for the issue of introducing the smart (non-human) electronic lawyer with the inevitability of his presence in the future to plead in the courts, it takes a longer time in Jordan because litigation by a smart lawyer needs infrastructure and legislation that regulates such work. Note that currently there are many practical experiences that have appeared in the world that apply this matter, and our research sheds light on the infrastructures for litigation with smart lawyers and proposing a legal system that supports the establishment of smart electronic courts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with which litigation is conducted by smart lawyers (by relying on AI software).

2. The smart lawyer is supportive of exemplary litigation and the opposite opinions

The development of technology in the scientific fields can be followed by developments in the litigation process, especially the work of the traditional lawyer. The work of the lawyer can develop by relying on a smart electronic lawyer who performs office work on the one hand and conducts litigation before the courts in countries whose legislation approved this smart system, and every development of science is followed by an evaluation of the pros and cons of this system. In this chapter we will show the positives of introducing a smart lawyer to work beside a human lawyer in the field of litigation through smart systems.

The idea of robots helping traditional lawyers appeared in 2016, when the first robot was produced under the name (Ross), and it was developed to consider business bankruptcy cases and has achieved great successes, which made many countries seek to develop this experience.

However, there are a number of negative aspects that do not equal to the multiple positives. Below we show the most important of these positives and negatives:

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2-1 Aspects supporting litigation through the presence of a smart lawyer

The world has witnessed great developments in the field of AI in various aspects, and among these aspects is what is related to smart litigation for lawyers. Therefore, human lawyers should prepare for the intelligent lawyer to enter their cases. The consequences of this development are not clear of problems and various obstacles during

the trial periods. But there are great benefits to society from this smart technology besides reaching a stage where we need AI in litigation.

Therefore, following the path of AI for the smart lawyer will bring to the judicial world many aspects that support litigation, and these benefits will be achieved through the use of smart software in law firms, leading to the presence of a smart lawyer who pleads electronically before the judiciary.

2-1-1 General supportive aspects for introducing an intelligent lawyer

- Sound legal speech

Intelligent systems help control linguistic problems through the presence of high-level knowledge preserved in its data and the smart program takes these solutions using facts and inference like a human expert. The best example of sound language is the suggestion to correct spelling errors when writing in Google search applications, thus there are many specialized applications in the fields of knowledge. By entering data for the smart program for a variety of legal and linguistic vocabulary, the outputs of the smart lawyer program will be within a sound linguistic framework in all respects that the human lawyer may not be able to reach, and there will be no spelling errors, as well as the formality of writing will be in a professional framework.

- Reduce dealing with papers, drafts, and traditional paper and electronic correspondence

Usually, law firms try to avoid keeping documents, because paper or electronic storage faces challenges that may be similar, even if electronic records occupy less physical space, but sorting and finding documents is still a challenge. However, with the presence of smart programs such as document management software, it will store and organize legal files (documents, e-mail, contracts, etc.), and the smart program will store and organize digital files along with text and other data, thus making access to any document easily, in addition to easy filing and withdrawal, as well as files can be shared with other programs such as Microsoft Office.

On the other hand, in general, dealing with electronic systems, even traditional ones, will reduce paperwork, but with the presence of a smart lawyer, the matter will be more economical in terms of paperwork compared to traditional systems and traditional computer systems, and this matter relates to the work of the smart lawyer in law firms by extracting the results immediately from through its inputs, where it does not need writing, drafts, etc. Also, in the event of pleading before the smart electronic courts, we can imagine the huge amount of papers, correspondence and reports that the

traditional lawyer presents to the court compared to the smart lawyer who will deal even with the court in a completely electronic manner.

- Numbers of searches, analyzes and statistics

Smart lawyer programs allow support for legal search and quick scanning in large databases of laws, regulations, etc., and conducting more comprehensive and high-speed research saves time and money for lawyers' offices, and the results of these searches can also be attached to the relevant case.

These smart programs give statistics for any matter requested by the human lawyer or required by some cases or searches. The smart lawyer can create tables and statistics for any set of documents to benefit from these statistical data in any field, as well as linking these statistics and tables to laws and regulations and linking them with the cases presented before the law firm. It gives an analytical and statistical idea of any matter that is required thereof, which helps in directing the issue on its right track, based on solid and scientific foundations.

- Reducing the financial costs and time for law firms with traditional daily work

Before introducing the smart lawyer, human lawyers used to search to find relevant cases, and this search process may take a lot of time, and this search process includes a lot of hard work, after which the human lawyer prepares notes to summarize the relevant provisions and rules, as well as stating the reasons and factors related to the case, and these processes in the above, it takes time and increases the cost of the case, so it helps the smart lawyer to get immediate answers in a short period and thus provide answers at a very low cost with high efficiency.

In law firms, there are daily duties within these offices, from receiving cases, sitting with clients, requesting papers necessary for the case, preliminary study of the case file, writing draft regulations and other works. These duties require time and great effort to access and search for information and verify them properly daily and frequent. It also takes time to prepare the case file. Consequently, these businesses will lead to an increase in the operating costs of the law firm. Therefore, AI works to reduce the financial costs of these businesses.

Certainly, a smart lawyer will not need assistants to analyze the subject cases, do case preparation work, or write the answers, but these works are done through the smart program itself, therefore, there will be a reduction in the number of human lawyers and a reduction in assistants and secretaries, and all the needs of a smart

lawyer are available in the inputs to the program in addition to a Supervisor lawyer to ensure the safety of inputs and outputs for any unexpected actions.

Likewise, a human lawyer perform traditional work for long hours, therefore, the use of intelligence programs will give lawyers more focus on the essence of the case away from traditional formalities. This will save him time and effort. Therefore, the work of lawyers will focus on the pure arts of law and dedicated to receive clients and spend enough time for them. Thus, he will establish a social network that helps him to be assigned a greater number of cases, because the lawyer who uses the smart lawyer program will have an abundance of time.

- Save and organize documents

The Smart Lawyer software provides not only saving documents as a traditional computer does, but also saving, organizing and linking them if necessary with each other and referring to them according to the required search quickly and easily. Through this memorization, the smart lawyer will learn self-learning, and this is not found in other memorization methods, so we can say that memorizing and organizing documents in smart software is of particular importance compared to paper memorization as well as traditional electronic memorization.

Therefore, IBM developed, with the Ross robot, smart software that helps lawyers, for example, by collecting legal documents (up to a billion documents) to be processed and results and decisions issued in a few seconds.

- Study (review) of large contracts

In general, the process of reading and studying contracts takes the average person one to five minutes per page. The contract may consist of 5, 15, 50, or more than a hundred pages, and the contract may contain complex details that require a lot of work. It usually requires studying contracts and their numbers with experience in the field of contracts, which increases the cost for the client, and whatever the lawyer's expertise, it will not be in the accuracy and speed of AI, as reviewing contracts is a highly focused task, and the abundance of data that must be reviewed makes it almost impossible for even the keenest human lawyers maintain a high level of concentration for long periods of time.

Smart contracts are computer software consists of a set of codes that represent the terms of the agreements between the parties. The program is created using electronic platforms. The electronic contract allows the automation of operations by following up on the application of conditions and their implementation in a smart

manner without the presence of an intermediary, and therefore these contracts are self-executing.

Therefore, large contracts such as energy contracts need such organization of these contracts in a smart way and help lawyers to follow up. These contracts usually consist of hundreds of pages and contain many legal details. Reviewing these contracts requires an integrated team of experienced lawyers in large numbers. One lawyer will not be able to review all the paragraphs of these large contracts and implementation of all conditions thereof. Conversely, this matter does not exist in the software of the smart lawyer. This program can apart, as quickly as possible, analyze and write these large contracts, conducts studies on them, organizes them, detects defects thereof, gives legal solutions, drafts paragraphs in an exemplary manner, and makes a summary of the most important contractual paragraphs affecting contracting, as well as follow-up its implementation automatically. On the above, we can describe the smart lawyer in the field of large contracts as a mobile and fast law firm.

- Health security

During the period of Corona pandemic, in particular during the closures, most of the businesses were practiced remotely, including (lawyers) work. The epidemic forced law firms to change work practices, whether inside the office or by communicating with the judicial authorities, and here the presence of AI appears to be used by lawyers' offices to perform their work remotely. Today, it has become easier for professionals to access documents from their home and arranges a video meeting to analyze and decide on the case. However, among lessons learned from the pandemic, law firms are becoming more productive and efficient with new technology.

The smart lawyer who deals with electronic inputs may be one of the logical solutions to avoid the need to mix and be in offices for long hours in the event of epidemics such as the Corona epidemic, and the choice of a smart lawyer, whether in office work or official litigation work before the courts, is all through the use of remote software. And due to the circumstances of the Corona epidemic, most of the cases were delayed and obstructed due to closures, defense orders, organization of movement, and the difficulty of lawyers carrying out their work. Preparation for the case, pleading, etc. will be done electronically by all parties without direct contact or interview.

- Increase national income

It is known that Jordan has developed in the world of software. Therefore, the presence of AI-international law firms undertaking its legal regulation and the presence of global and national software that is constantly developing it will have a significant impact on

Jordan's national income. This will attract large investments and great profits in this new profession. It can also get licenses for Jordanian law firms working with local and international cases. The biggest evidence of this what the official portal of the United Arab Emirates government showed, where the revenues of the largest American law firm "Kirkland & Ellis" have reached an annual income of three billion one hundred and sixty-five million one hundred and ten thousand US dollars and it has 2,000 lawyers. Many major international offices have already started the application of AI software on a large scale, and began with the emergence of the "robot lawyer" and "smart lawyer or automated lawyer". This lawyer can be defined as a program or electronic application that performs many tasks usually carried out by human lawyers.

- More accounting efficiency for law firms using AI

Legal AI helps lawyers become more efficient and serve a broader range of clients on a broader range of cases. For anything, legal AI allows lawyers to do more work with less effort. Accordingly, the only lawyers who have anything to fear are those who refuse to adopt change because AI has the potential to intrude into almost every aspect of legal practice.

However, the most efficiency may be achieved in the accurate calculation of fees for lawsuits and the language of figures. In terms of calculating figures through the smart lawyer program, the process will be done efficiently by entering the laws regulating court fees in advance in the smart program for one time, or in the event of amendment or the issuance of new laws, so the smart lawyer will calculate these expected fees within minutes so that the client is aware in advance of their value. Equally, this process in traditional law firms is either given approximate figures for these fees or referring to the laws that determine such fees, which takes time and effort, especially for less experienced lawyers and sometimes they are forced to go to court to ask about judicial fees for a procedure thereof.

On the other hand, in many cases there are mathematical operations that may be required, including simple calculations such as traditional addition and subtraction, and more complex ones such as calculating inheritance shares or calculating financial values for multiple damages, or calculating specific account numbers based on specific laws and other calculations, and certainly these calculations will be done through Intelligent program more accurate and faster than it is performed by a human lawyer.

- Dispensing with the preliminary study (review) of cases

It presents a smart lawyer who gives immediate and timely solutions to the cases before him without the need for a preliminary study

(review). A smart lawyer proves and supports the evidence and develops successful strategies for the case, while the traditional human lawyer needs days and weeks for performing a preliminary study of the case. He will also need long hours to study previous legal rulings and adapt the case and search for legal materials he will rely on in his pleading. Thus, a smart lawyer will be an assistant and supporter of the human lawyer, so some believe that whoever works in the judiciary must support smart machines because they will serve society and that robots that have intelligence software will not substitute human lawyers, but rather support them in multiple aspects such as the ability to apply the law, and make the right decisions in a quick way for all business that do not need the intervention of a human lawyer.

- Smart electronic communication with courts

To use this smart software for lawyers, it simplifies the litigation system through the ease of judicial communications and speeds up the consideration of cases brought before the courts. These works include :

- ☐ Translate office work into electronic form.

- ☐ provide the opportunity to submit and receive procedural documents online, and participate in court hearings by videoconference on a regular basis.

- ☐ Automation of business processes, including document distribution, litigation, operational and analytical reporting, and information assistance to judges.

- ☐ Automation of operations, information and telecommunications of the judiciary.

- ☐ In addition to remote submission of documents and correspondence with the court and process participants, it gives the potential for remote participation in court sessions via videoconference has become of particular importance.

2-1-2 Supporting aspects of having a smart lawyer to provide legal advice to stakeholders

Intelligent software provides advice and usually this software is able to do so usefully to people and potential parties to a lawsuit, as well as those who are looking for a solution to their problem, but do not know what they can do professionally. Advisory AI can also be useful for legal professionals. After giving advice from this intelligent software, the human user decides himself whether to act on the advice.

This advisory function can help people solve more of their problems themselves and thus prevent disputes or court cases. If advice is not

enough, support in finding a solution is also possible. In many cases, assistance in formulating a solution that requires judicial review, such as an application or summons, and based on this consultation, we can ensure that the judge will accept these requests routinely and easily.

AI can also perform automated tasks and adopt collective decisions efficiently. The use of AI is crucial in legal research in terms of efficiency in searching, classifying, filtering, categorizing, arranging cases, facts, ideas, laws, etc.

AI is also a very useful tool for law and legal sciences in general. By applying knowledge to find a solution to legal problems, AI applications assist in legal reasoning. AI provides tools and techniques developed to solve specific problems in law in general. Legal science recognizes the usefulness of AI in legal reasoning and research. Legal reasoning is a general concept that refers to the process of forming and providing a justified answer to a particular legal question, for example, by searching databases of legal texts and identifying issues of relevant ongoing judicial proceedings. Moreover, AI tools greatly simplify legal research in the judiciary, as they can filter out irrelevant information. Besides, some AI expert systems can think independently and provide specific answers on their own to various legal issues.

2-1-3 Supporting aspects of introducing a smart lawyer to study a newly issued law

The issuance of any new law requires in-depth study, especially if the new law came with various amendments. Also, the entire law may have introduced new principles for the first time, or the law may have been completely amended and there may be some vague paragraphs. All these amendments might be in the laws and published in the Jordanian Official Gazette. For example, the AI software represented by the smart electronic lawyer can, through the introduction of general legal principles, traditional theories, and previous laws, and with the help of its software, conduct a quick search for general matters in the law or special matters for particles in this newly issued law, i.e. the output of a smart lawyer will be to give a comprehensive idea of this legislative amendment in whole or in part. A good practical example of this is the issuance of the Jordanian Insolvency Law No. (21) Published on page (2640) of the Official Gazette No. (5514) issued on 16/5/2018, in which Article (1) clarified its entry into force after one hundred and eighty days from the date of Publish, it in the Official Gazette.

In order to demonstrate the effect and benefit of the presence of algorithms for a proposed smart lawyer (according to AI) in this law, we will show the most important points that a smart lawyer will deal

with this law and can be compared to other amended laws, so the importance of the intervention of AI in assisting the traditional lawyer in this law, for example, we will show it as follows:-

- Referring to the Jordanian insolvency law, we find that the law dealt with a lot of procedural work, most of which is novel and includes specifying periods for applications and appeals. Thus, the introduction of this law in the smart electronic lawyer software will give lawyers alerts to these periods and application procedures, since lawyers are still unaware of the dimensions of these procedures.
- The law consists of 142 articles which provided for fundamental principles and amendments, abolishing the principle of commercial bankruptcy and turning it into insolvency, whether commercial or civil. Therefore, understanding this law with its large and varied articles may be difficult at first sight or it takes a long time to be understood by the traditional lawyer and even the legislator gave a later period for its implementation up to six months, which indicates that the legislator knows that it is difficult to fully understand it except for a long period of time. On the other hand, introducing the law into the smart lawyer's software requires only hours to implement all the articles and details of the law accurately.
- The concept of this law greatly affects other laws. The Jordanian Trade Law defines commercial bankruptcy, stops the merchant from paying his debts, and preventive reconciliation from bankruptcy. There are other laws related to this law, and this means canceling all legal articles contained in other laws that contradict this law implicitly. This constitutes a great burden on lawyers for knowing the canceled articles and proper application. As for the treatment by the smart lawyer software, it will be through the introduction of the old laws and the new insolvency law, and the introduction of legal research related to this law and the previous law. By virtue of its superiority, the smart lawyer program will work by excluding the opposing laws and applying the new law.
- The insolvency agent who implements the insolvency law needs to work according to new mechanisms mentioned in the law, which differ radically from the traditional commercial and civil bankruptcy. So, the matter requires extensive training. It may not also be sufficient and may require experience in its implementation. However, this experience is not present with the insolvency agents as it is a new application with its new principles. In this regard, the smart program for the lawyer can train the insolvency attorneys from among the lawyers and also assess their work at every step during the stages of insolvency implementation, which reduces the negatives of the lack of experience in this field.

So there is a lot of ambiguity in many points of this law. If the human lawyer had a smart lawyer program, and instead of studying the law for long days, through previous and new entries of the text of the law with the approved or explanatory explanations of the smart program, the smart lawyer would be able to reverse the law on the case presented with ease, speed and accuracy, as well as answering all inquiries of the human lawyer with everything related to this law, not even doing research for any legal part mentioned in this law.

Various applications of AI are also used in many contexts relevant to search in the legal profession. For example, legal reasoning is used to formalize legislation to identify ambiguities in a legal text and to support the drafting of legislation or to model legal precedent.

However, it is worth noting that there are many positive aspects of the entry of AI software as a smart lawyer into the fields of justice and the contribution to the achievement of justice, but the most important of them was sufficient due to the limited research.

2-2 Opinions opposing the existence of an intelligent lawyer and responding to them

The introduction of any application of modern science into practical reality after leaving the theoretical side produces a number of opposing opinions, and the practical application is acceptable in the event that the negatives were got rid of or were insignificant and ineffective compared to the positives of this science. AI is only a branch modern science that has entered all areas of life, including the activation of its smart systems to serve litigation with the presence of a smart lawyer. Thus, we will show in this chapter the arguments of the opposing opinions and we will discuss the mechanism for dealing with these negatives and responding to them as follows:

- Bias

Richardson, an expert in the areas of bias, believes that most people look at smart robots when they do their work, it will be objective, but they sometimes do not realize that when these robots work they have rules in terms of the input data through which they acquire learning experience. This means any biased data entry will get also biased decisions of the robots.

This means that the work of the smart lawyer software begins to work after entering the required input data by the human lawyer or their assistants, however we may witness human bias by entering information that has some kind of tendencies in a certain attitude, or turning a blind eye to something that the human lawyer had to enter into the database of the smart lawyer. Thus, this bias in the information may reflect similar bias to smart advocate software due to these incomplete or biased entries.

The researcher, herein, believes to solve these problems relying on entries from more than one person and from more than one decision of different courts, as well as relying on purchasing smart programs from specialized companies that automatically enter data according to the latest versions.

- Reducing legal consulting fees

Legal consulting fees using smart lawyer techniques have become less expensive. Because law firms that rely on smart lawyers can use consulting robots equipped with AI to deal with their clients' questions and provide them with preliminary legal advice. These robots help provide legal assistance during the consultation if requested, as well as provide service for settlement of the case outside the court framework.

Most law firms provide paid legal advice, where the price of these consultations is paid by the client to the lawyer. These consultations may be verbal or written, and they may be calculated by time or in a lump sum. Therefore, the fees for these consultations are determined by the time and effort spent by the lawyer. However, what is mentioned related to fees and work of a traditional lawyer, as for a lawyer who uses smart programs or smart lawyer robots, these consultations do not require a lot of time and do not require mental effort, which will embarrass traditional lawyers in asking for high wages as is the case now, therefore, these lawyers will not use these smart programs for face-to-face consultations, and it is possible that they might eventually introduce it, having to spread widely, as a modern technological element in the competition between law firms, but this takes a long time.

The researcher, herein, believes that although these works will lead to a reduction in their fees due to quick consultations, but in the end, the number of consultations will increase due to the increase in demand for them. However, many clients avoid going to lawyers' offices for advice. As a practical example in Jordan, most landlords do not go to lawyers to make lease contracts. Rather, they used to buy printed copies from libraries that may have errors and the pre-printed contract may not match the nature of the leased property or its omission of some important conditions pertaining to a particular property. The reason for reluctance to consult a traditional lawyer is the high cost of the consultation. If there is software for a smart lawyer, information and the nature of the lease contract are entered, with regard to the subject contract thereof, the smart program will deal with the data to conclude a model contract within minutes, commensurate with the nature of this special contract. Therefore, if the costs were low, we expect that most of the lessors and tenants will conclude their contracts through smart law firms.

- Hackers attacks to the software

Smart lawyer programs are usually composed of electronic software and algorithms and are usually connected to the Internet completely all the time or intermittently, for example when entering data or when sending lists, which may expose this software to cyber attacks and hacking channels, thus the information or entered data might exposed for misleading, stealing, blocking and other unwanted actions.

Some believe that from a technical point of view, intelligence systems have not reached the ideal level to protect themselves, and their programs may be exposed to hackers and viruses, where this interference will make them operate in an unacceptable manner and thus cause damage.

In response to this negativity, the researcher believes that protection programs against hacker networks have developed a lot and are confronting all cyber intrusions except in exceptional cases. Also most of the vital businesses in the world are currently managed through the Internet, such as air traffic and software for most of the businesses of countries, banks, etc., so we cannot adopt this fear, for not developing the lawyer's business in an electronic smart way.

- Increased unemployment

Research shows that law firms using AI tools have better information retrieval quality, easier to use, and require less training. Thus, it has significantly reduced working hours. This has enabled companies to refrain from hiring many lawyers and assistants, and on the other hand, this smart software needs to spend less time on research, which has led to layoffs of a number of employees due to the automation of hard legal work.

Currently, due to the advent of AI support, law firms will no longer need to hire multiple staff to examine contracts and conduct legal research. The use of AI tools will help to maximize the efficiency of each research project, forcing these law firms to either reduce hiring or use their staff for other work.

On the above, it is clear that introducing smart software into lawyers' offices will lead to unemployment according to the prevailing concept and will lead to the layoff of a large number of employees, and therefore this argument will support the opinions opposing the adoption of smart lawyer software into law firms or in litigation.

In response to this point, the researcher believes that despite our support for the idea of getting loss of many jobs, this does not mean that it will lead to unemployment with the presence of a smart lawyer, rather many traditional jobs will be converted to other jobs that are in line with smart software and the new reality that leads to

the advancement of justice. To confirm our opinion we give examples of businesses that will end, but new jobs will appear, so a budget will work to reduce unemployment, and it will not include layoffs for all those who used to work as legal aid in law firms. For these it will create new job. Also, Smart lawyer programs need human assistants to monitor the business, and these assistant lawyers may transform their work from traditional by studying the case writing defenses, interpretations, and other matters assisting them with the help of AI software to enter the details of the cases and reflect the outputs on the traditional pleading in the absence of an official smart system for litigation or reverse the outputs on the smart system in the electronic pleading in the event that there are courts that allow smart pleadings as well as other related works. Another example of businesses that provide legal assistance, there are companies specializing in the traditional judicial system such as Qistas, Adalah, and others, these companies introduce the latest judicial decisions of the various courts and the latest laws. However, in the event that AI is introduced into the legal field, the work of these companies will change to enter these updated data in harmony with AI programs, so that they are the ones that give information while the intelligence program is the one that classifies such information, reflects it in an intelligent way, self-learning and developing itself, through the issues presented thereof. Therefore, it is only a matter of time for these smart systems to enter the world of litigation. However, the best near historical example of the matter is the introduction of computer science and traditional computers to business and the abandonment of manual work, which gave us accuracy and speed but did not greatly affect the rate of unemployment for this reason.

- Malfunctions of electronic devices

Technical solutions for repair may be more difficult than traditional electronic defects, as they are special smart software and require specialized technical qualifications. Since intelligence software applications are newly applied in the fields of smart lawyer, we will miss the presence of programmers with extensive experience in this field.

Thus, some judges and lawyers have raised concerns about frustrating technical issues with connectivity issues and malfunctions during online hearings that could delay hearings. In this regard, countries, including China, have issued official documents with the aim of guiding online litigation activities across China during the epidemic to support the orderly operation of courts. However, the principle of the parties' "willingness" to participate in the online hearing was adopted as a prerequisite for judges to proceed with an online trial, and thus a mandatory online hearing was not permitted without the consent of the parties.

In response to the above opposing justifications, we must make it clear that the work of traditional software and electronically programmed robots (non-intelligent) differs from AI software; therefore, we cannot talk about traditional electronic failures that are applied as criticism of intelligent systems, as the matter is different.

Some have indicated this by saying: robots are machines that can be programmed and carry out a specific series of procedures, provided that many robots are not AI, while AI does not work in the same way. That is, it does not need programming (to crash or hack) because it handles a large amount of input data and uses the self-learning feature and reproduces operations similar to the human brain.

- Large offices will dominate the business of a smart lawyer

There are two opposite opinions in jurisprudence, one of which sees damage to small law firms, another opinion tells damage to large law firms. We will below review the two opinions and their justifications as follows:

The first opinion: Some believe (large law firms are harmed), that with the advent of more efficient search tools, there will be conflicting pros and cons between large and small law firms.

Smaller companies will compete with larger companies to provide cheaper services. This competition may force major companies to restructure their business model, which charged customers exorbitant prices.

The second opinion: Some people see the opposite of what was mentioned above, by justifying that large law firms can keep up with the financial burdens of AI and thus harm small law firms. Smart lawyer software used in law firms has high costs and additional costs, which will lead to large law firms dominating the smart business starting from preparing a lawsuit file, ending with litigation through a smart lawyer in the event of such legislation thereof.

In addition, there is also the possibility that large companies, given their resources and profit margins, will have greater access to this disruptive technology at an early stage compared to small companies, which enables them to attract new customers while retaining previous customers, which will discourage small companies from joining the market.

The researcher, herein, in response to these conflicting opinions, that there is a claim of great benefit that will accrue to small law firms at the expense of large firms, and opinions that see the exact opposite, believes there is evidence that there are positives and negatives for small and large law firms. However, if we verify the positives of each of them, we find that they are significant in comparison with the

negatives that can be dealt with. Therefore, this is normal according to the equations of professional practices, and the law is only one of these professions.

On the other hand, to respond to the opposing opinions due to the high costs of smart lawyer software, the researcher believes that it is not possible to accept the lack of development of science under the pretext that it is expensive. For example, upon the emergence of a medical device that treats people in a safer way, is not accepted to be claimed that this humane technology shall not be introduced to some hospitals under the pretext of cost. On the other hand, the introduction of this software will be gradual, allowing its acquisition. Also, this software will reduce even the costs of small law firms and also will give more accuracy, which leads to greater financial returns. Finally, it will be one of the solutions to establish alliance of small firms to enter the world of smart law.

The best example shown in Jordan, can be found in the several small law firms of individual lawyers that gather in separate rooms and each lawyer practice his business separately. However, in the middle of these offices there is a middle room for the secretaries of typing, responding to calls, arranging appointments as well as other works, where everyone shares the expenses of the secretariat. According to this simple Jordanian experience, a smart program can be placed in the law firm in the secretariat room, where all lawyers share the costs of the programs. This participation in the program will have an indirect positive return as well, in terms of the large number of entries for cases for a number of lawyers, as the smart lawyer program will do its work more accurately because it is self-learning.

- Artificial intelligence (AI) cannot be a substitute for human lawyer

In recent years, AI technology has been widely used in the field of justice. Compared to human judges, judicial AI is more efficient, experienced, and objective. But AI has its own limits. The foundation of AI is still based on big data, algorithms, and computing power, not organic intelligence. Taking into account the difference between AI and human intelligence in knowledge structure, application scenario, and potential ability, judicial AI cannot completely replace human brains. Therefore, it is important to be clear that AI is only an assistant tool, not a substitute.

Human lawyers can read and interpret legal texts. In contrast, applications can only extract some meanings from legal texts. Machine language will give answers but not explanations. Sometimes it cannot interpret its answers to legal questions. On the other hand, the tool also cannot think about how different circumstances affect it. However, most AI tools cannot operate completely independently of human support.

The researcher, herein, believes that the above opposing opinions are exceptional cases and not general for all intelligence decisions. On the other hand, we have already shown that the role of the human lawyer will be a supervisory and auditing element for the outputs of smart programs before relying on. Therefore, he will easily discover this exceptionality in rare cases, in which intelligence is unable to analyze a specific text and thus process it.

- Lack of experience

Many problems and obstacles appeared and will continue to affect the development of legal AI such as lack of knowledge engineers, lack of domain experts, and lack of current methodology, that developers should use to develop expert systems in the legal field, lack of adequate AI tools, difficulties in quality control of legal AI systems, and significant concerns about the legal implications of AI tools.

The researcher, herein, believes that the solution lies in starting with the gradual application of a smart lawyer. To begin with, a smart lawyer will be available in law firms in Jordan, and the first software to include it may be for specific works, and then expand to include most of the firm's work. There is no doubt, however, that this specialization will be gradually allocated to a specific court or part of a court that will be dedicated to smart trials and its work will expand to include the rest of the courts. Therefore, in light of what has been stated, experience will be gained with the gradual entry of smart lawyer software into the world of litigation.

- Smart lawyer (the robot) shall not be liable

The issue of who bears responsibility was raised in the event that a smart lawyer fails to do the assigned work. The answer may be easy in the event of a mistake within the law firm, because the human lawyer who works with a smart lawyer program is the one who bears the responsibility, but the problem arises regarding the mistakes committed during the judicial practice before the smart courts. Due to the importance of this topic, this problem was discussed and referred to the legal basis and adaptation, in accordance with the Jordanian legislation, through an independent and integrated research in this regard.

It is clear from the above, after discussing some of the opinions opposing the use of AI in the field of law and litigation, introducing these smart systems is certain because the positives are much more than the negatives and most of these negatives are either easy to solve, as we dealt with by responding to those who proposed it or it is temporary, and that whoever opposes the wheel of technology and electronic technologies seems to stand against the way of the development and science progress. Therefore, this cannot be accepted. On the other hand, AI has provided us with an advanced

stage, including the adopted electronic sciences, automation and other traditional auxiliary software.

Some assert that the development of AI in the future will be significant, with the emergence of ever-evolving AI, which has a huge computational and analytical capacity for a huge amount of data and processing power that will have an impact on legal research much greater than mere automation. With this leap in computational capabilities and advances in algorithmic thinking, it is expected that AI tools will develop to have the ability to provide various effective legal services and solve legal problems.

3. Comparison of the work of the traditional human lawyer with a smart lawyer in the field of preliminary study (review of the case and prediction of the verdict

In this chapter, we will show how the work of the lawyer is to receive the case and review it in a preliminary manner. During a study or a review, the lawyer will build a strategy for the judicial battle, and these strategies may change during the judicial battle depending on the surrounding circumstances and the defenses of the litigants, and in periods that begin before entering the case or during it, the lawyer may predict the attitudes and decisions of the ruling. Usually his prediction has a high percentage of success if it is a regular case; however this percentage decreases whenever the case becomes unconventional or complicated.

All that we mentioned above in terms of the initial study of the case and the prediction of the judicial ruling thereof will be discussed in this chapter by comparing the work of a traditional lawyer with the work of a smart lawyer. Such distinction will give us a clear view of the addition that the smart lawyer offers in this field compared to a traditional lawyer, as shown below: -

3-1 Preliminary study (review) of the case and prediction of the court ruling through a traditional lawyer

In most cases that are presented to law firms, they are subject to a preliminary study of the merits of the case, through which an agreement is reached between the lawyer and the client to authorize him in the case. By the initial study of the case, the file is studied before the final agreement between the lawyer and the client. We also mean the preliminary study of the case after the agreement to assign the lawyer to plead before the court. This is a more in-depth study than the initial study that precedes the agreement, because at this stage the lawyer will build his strategy and documents for the actual entry into the case thereof.

As for what we mean by the main heading above with the phrase “prediction” of judicial rulings, it is dedicated for the cases pending before the courts that have not been decided, or predicting the cases that will be filed. This prediction is an approximate expectation of the ruling. However, what we mean by the phrase “traditional” that such predication shall be done through the current used traditional means, which is the experience of lawyers, judicial and jurisprudential interpretations, and rulings of previous cases similar to the presented case. The best and most general way of prediction is to look at precedents judicial and jurisprudential interpretations, and previous case rulings similar to the case presented. However, in the old periods before entering the world of the traditional computer, it was done manually and required great efforts thereof. For example, it required going to the courts and get the information from the court’s registry and from the titles of the cases it was possible to infer previous cases similar to the modern presented case. However, this way had many negatives starting from the lack of cooperation of the court clerks to lack of the ability to collect only limited cases. Later, the Bar Association began issuing a monthly book containing these adjudicated cases, which reduced the negatives, but it did not end, since new negatives appeared in terms of the number of volumes, and similar cases were scattered over dozens of volumes. In a later period, traditional electronic programs appeared, and authorities issued especially traditional electronic programs to search for previous laws and cases issued by all courts in Jordan. The Jordanian Bar Association has also established a website that any lawyer can reach through the website by entering the member’s number and password. These steps, with the presence of these various legal and judicial programs, have achieved many advantages, so it has become easy to search for the rulings of any court specifically, such as the Court of Cassation, the Customs Court, or others. It has also become possible to search through keywords such as moral damage, insight, or any other related keyword, or search by entering a text from the legal texts within a specific law, and the program will show many of the cases that the court relied on with regard to this text, so the traditional prediction has become at its best with the presence of this large data and easy access to it, but this large number of cases has become a burden on the lawyer in terms of collecting it, researching it, and making comparisons, because it requires a lot of time and effort.

3-2 Preliminary study (review) of the case and prediction of the judicial ruling through a smart lawyer

In this section, we will explain the mechanism of work of the smart lawyer (AI software) in terms of studying the case and submitting a detailed report on the status of the case and the required documents thereof, as follows: -

3-2-1 Preliminary study (review) of the case through a smart electronic lawyer

Usually, a client goes to present a case to a specific lawyer. A traditional lawyer will study the case and usually explain to the client the dimensions of the case and its expected success rates, as shown above. However, in the case of smart programs for the smart lawyer, the matter will be different and more accurate. Through the case' software, the program will study all the directions or attitudes of litigation, starting with studying the direction of the Jordanian courts according to their latest attitudes in the case presented through case law, finally the case will be studied objectively, so the smart lawyer will be able to give a clear idea to the client and to the supervising human lawyer much more than the expectations of the traditional lawyer.

Licensed Law firms dealing with smart programs for litigation can charge fees for legal and judicial consultancy work, by delivering a report to the client on the possibility of applying certain laws or the potential success of the case or not. This is done by entering the case information for the client who requests advice only. Later, after entering the information to the smart program, it will return detailed outputs of the case and the success rates thereof. This will help the client in making a decision to file a lawsuit or not, whether the case is filed later in traditional courts or before smart courts, and whether the case is filed by the same law firm that provided the legal advice or another one.

The human lawyer assigns the client to bring the papers and documents required to find out the legal documents that the human lawyer will enter into the smart lawyer's software. However, in the absence of a specific document, and a specific matter has been agreed upon verbally, then the human lawyer must enter this important information for the smart lawyer program because the ruling will differ and the evidence will change according to the conditions of the presence of written or oral evidence. Also, in the event of a commercial or civil dispute, all these correct and sufficient inputs will eventually lead to a solid report, as a preliminary study of the case that will be presented before the supervising human lawyer and the client.

Therefore, the researcher believes it is necessary to determine the price ceilings of the legal advice fees that the law firms adhere to during the preliminary study of the case when resorting to smart software, because this matter will have a great demand from clients, and we suggest finding a ceiling with certain limits for these smart electronic consultations. Note that Paragraph III of Article (6) of the Jordanian Bar Association Law clarified the inclusion of these consultations in the text, "Lawyers are judicial aides, who have

practiced a profession to provide judicial and legal assistance to those who request it in exchange for a fee, including: providing legal advice.”

Likewise, Article (45) of the Jordanian Bar Association Law specifies that “a lawyer has the right to receive remuneration for the work he has done within the scope of his profession, he also has the right to collect the expenses that he paid for the cause he was entrusted with.”

However, since the lawyer, according to the Jordanian legislation, is not allowed to practice commercial business in conjunction with the legal profession, and in order not to link the smart lawyer software consultancy to being a commercial business, so the lawyer cannot practice it, we suggest referring to considering a legal advice practiced in the lawyers’ offices through a smart lawyer as part of Lawyer’s (non-commercial) business.

Also, many of the rulings of the Court of Cassation indicated that legal fees should be commensurate with the effort expended thereof, but by applying AI software, the effort expended is almost not mentioned in legal advice. In this way, the lawyer only has to enter the consultation information into the smart lawyer program, and then within minutes the consultation will be ready and written. However, if we applied the criterion of the Court of Cassation related to the prescribed fees for traditional legal work, the wages would be symbolic because the effort expended is little, and this cannot be accepted because this software for the smart lawyer has high costs and provides exemplary consultations, so we suggest introducing new standards, especially in terms of the fair fees for legal advice when using a smart lawyer in providing preliminary advice or conduct a preliminary study or review of the case.

3-2-2 predicting the judicial ruling through a smart electronic lawyer

Most litigation AI software has the ability to predict court decisions, which attracts a lot of lawyers interest, the usual term for this ability is called “predictive justice”, and this term has sparked controversy among opinions, because the result of prediction algorithms is not achieving justice, however the term “prediction” alone is a more accurate description. It is similar to the process of weather forecasts, as it is more of a possibility than an established fact. Therefore, predicting the outcome of a judicial ruling can be likened to predicting the future weather condition, because in certain circumstances the court may take actions that lead to unexpected results. Certainly, the more the case presented to the AI to predict a future court ruling is “complicated”, the lower the rate of prediction success. In spite of this fact, AI returns good results in forecasting, because it can also, with these predictions, be able to reduce risks.

Currently, in several countries, there are various forecasting tools offered commercially, however its predictions mechanism is not disclosed, as it is considered a trade secret owned by those who work professionally with this software.

Courts usually publish judgments, so big data analysis (i.e., large-scale statistical analysis of case law and machine learning) within the legal field is possible. For example, by taking data from the European Court of Human Rights, we analyze texts of court proceedings in order to automatically predict future judicial decisions, with an average accuracy of 75% in prediction.

However, the use of legal AI has led to predictive tools that are essential for legal research in assessing the merits of a case. The predictive power of AI tools is changing the lawyers' approach of research in litigation. For attorneys, assessing how a litigant's current status maps to the court's current body of decisions can present several challenges. For example, legal cases are usually shaped by hundreds of judicial decisions (case law), which makes it difficult for lawyers to evaluate all of these decisions in the past. In this regard, AI tools help overcome the challenge by providing a more objective prediction of the likely outcome of a given situation.

The negatives that appeared in the traditional prediction may be treated with smart prediction, that is, linking the legislation in force and judicial precedents with a smart program, and the latter searches these networks through thousands of judicial precedents and laws and gives you details to plead the case before it by entering it into the smart program, as well as its success rate and ways to defend it and write case defenses as well as giving statistical details.

However, in order to obtain a typical smart lawyer program in prediction, it is subject to three stages, the first stage (the training stage), machine learning is used, i.e. training the smart program to learn, after which the smart program will be able to return the required information for certain judicial cases, and this is done by providing the smart programs with information related to judicial precedents with judgments issued by courts and the latest legislation. The second stage (testing stage) is to know the accuracy of evaluating the performance of the machine learning program, as smart lawyer software is provided with a case for testing, which it has to present the verdict most likely to rule the case. Whereas the third stage (classification stage) is to evaluate the work of the smart lawyer and its degree of accuracy.

On the above examples, the researcher believes that smart programs can think and analyze. This is only done through the introduction of a large amount of case law and laws. However, in the event that the cases brought before the program are repeated through judgments

that have obtained the final decision, this smart program can analyze the cases thereof and provide the expected judicial rulings with a high accuracy rate through the machine self-learning, however, this function is absent in the traditional electronic programs.

4. Organizing the office business of a smart lawyer and its performance in smart pleading before the judicial authorities

At the beginning of this chapter, we would like to clarify terms that may sound similar. Among these terms, the Electronic (Informational) Lawyer, the Smart Office Electronic Lawyer, the Smart Electronic Lawyer (who pleads before the court), and the first term is the electronic lawyer who is the lawyer earning the electronic expertise to plead before an electronic court according to this system apart from AI.

Some have defined the Electronic Lawyer, or the so-called informational lawyer, as a traditional lawyer who practices the legal profession, but he has obtained an experience certificate through his participation in a specific specialized training course in modern electronic communication technologies and websites to be authorized to register the case using electronic technology and to conduct pleadings before a specialized electronic judiciary represented by the traditional electronic court. So, the electronic (informational) lawyer is outside the scope of our research.

As for the second term, it is the Smart Office Electronic Lawyer, which is the lawyer who uses AI software and algorithms for his work in his private office without reaching pleading through this smart software before the courts, where this is our subject matter.

As for the third term, “the Smart Electronic Lawyer, which is the lawyer who litigates and pleads before smart courts specialized in AI software and algorithms or robots, it is also a subject matter of this research.

Therefore, it turns out that we need to organize two types of smart lawyer business; the first is the legal regulation of smart lawyer work in law firms through the use of AI systems to facilitate work in law firms in terms of searching for similar cases or giving ideal proposals for pleading and other procedures that lawyers perform outside the framework of the courts, and these works will be assigned to a smart program to carry out. However, here the matter does not need legislation, but may or may not need a specific license, so the introduction of such smart systems to carry out the tasks of the human lawyer in the offices and outside the actual court framework shall not have any legal problems around it and does not need a legal regulation.

The second type is to allow AI software to act as a human lawyer by pleading, appealing, and perform all judicial legal procedures that the ordinary lawyer performs, where this matter requires special legislation and special courts that allow work according to this smart electronic framework, this is what is going on in our research.

4-1 Special proposals for organizing the business of a smart electronic lawyer in the law office

Despite the expectation that these smart software, whose application may impose a license or legal organization, is faster in organizing the official litigation before the courts in the manner of AI from an electronic judge and lawyers, therefore the lawyers' offices will dispense with many of the matters currently present. For example, beginners lawyers those who prepare cases, or experienced lawyers who work in attorneys' offices, as well as the law office may not need previous court programs because they will be stored in smart programs, however this dispensing will create new works that keep pace with AI in litigation and be supportive of this modern technology. Thus, we will discuss in this section the proposals which can be provided to the lawyers' offices, who wish to introduce software and algorithms to their business, including: -

1. Since AI software gives us outputs that may not be similar between a robot or a smart lawyer and software, and since the process of relying on the pleadings that the smart program gives to present and plead electronically in smart electronic litigation is found, we suggest that law offices depend on more than one AI program or robot. Thus, the outputs of each program are studied or reviewed separately and one is preferred over the other.
2. On some cases, there may be confidential information that only specialize persons, assigned to the subject case, shall read, and for fear of losing this privacy, we propose to the administration of the law office to ensure the smart program for the lawyer that will be purchased contains the feature of the possibility of not entering the case file in full or not entering specific documents related to the case by encrypting them with secret figures or code so that they are not available to all members of the law office, but only it can be access by those concerned or those determined by the owner of the law office or the responsible manager thereof.
3. We suggest the law firms that deal with smart litigation within their offices to rely on programs for a smart lawyer that is self-evident by the manufacturer (Automatic Learning), that the responsibility of the producing company be obligated to introduce the latest legislation in terms of its issuance or amendment and it is also possible to enter the latest cases, that has taken final rulings, because these factors are important for the smart lawyer to make

correct decisions in accordance with the latest legislation and judicial trends. On the other hand, the lawyers will have a role in following up the issuance of modified laws or canceling laws, in addition to the confrontations of the Court of Cassation in the event that they change their view in a new direction through the expanded bodies. Therefore, lawyers must follow up and ensure that they are included in the smart programs of the smart lawyer, so that its pleading is compatible with the latest laws and their amendments, as well as with the latest decisions of the courts and their attitudes.

4. We suggest the law firms licensed to plead with intelligence systems to introduce the results of the cases after acquiring the final degree, because these programs are prepared to correct the errors that the smart lawyer makes through the programs where it developed itself automatically.

5. Identify clients in AI programs and informing them of the necessary details from the ethical and moral point of view about his case. The element of insight for the intelligent lawyer may be better than the traditional lawyer, especially since the element of insight has become one of the elements considered in bearing responsibility.

6. No matter what smart programs are used in law firms, these smart systems will not be able to cover everything. On the other hand, we do not guarantee that the outputs of these programs will be free from bias, illogical requests, and other undesirable exceptional matters. To solve this problem, it is indispensable to have a human lawyer checks and supervises the outputs. Of course, the role of the human lawyer will be much simpler than the traditional lawyer who prepares the case for days and weeks, while the supervising human lawyer will not verify documents for more than an hour or hours for the largest cases.

7. AI software in law firms is not a threat or robbing them of their profession. Rather, it is an organizational process that greatly reduces the efforts exerted by the human lawyer, and also reduces the difference in human experience in the legal profession, which leads to the creation of an easy and fast legal and judicial environment, and thus it is stronger in achieving the goals of justice.

8. Some law firms that do not spend in the areas of AI in anticipation of an increase in their expenses warn that they will have missed great opportunities to compete with their peers if they are faster than them, because they will have strategic advantages to excel in finding solutions in faster ways. This speed may lead to a reduction in working hours for lawyers in offices, but the future is for legal companies that use AI software, even if the net fees from one case will be less, but the number of cases will increase and compensate for the decrease in legal fees.

9. After the introduction of the smart lawyer software to law firms in Jordan, we suggest that websites that contribute to the publication of judicial rulings and modern laws, whether they are affiliated with the Bar Association (Qararak program) or operate as companies in the private sector (Qistas Program, Adalah Program), to prepare their current software to be linked electronically with Smart lawyer software so that it collect a specific subscription that is paid from law firms in exchange for continuous and daily feeding of the latest court decisions and laws, so that the inputs of the smart lawyer programs are in accordance with the latest amendments, and in line with the latest judicial trends as well as increasing the Smart lawyer's self-learning in the office.

4-2 Special proposals to regulate the work of the smart electronic lawyer in pleading before courts and judicial authorities

Some countries have organized smart pleading lawyers through special platforms. For example, in British Columbia, Canada, the new Civil Disputes Tribunal aims to operate using an online platform in which disputants make initial contact and initiate proceedings through an online format. The processes used by the court are primarily online, at least initially. Online supported negotiation and online dispute resolution are also features of the system along with arbitration, where most cases are decided, based on evidence and arguments submitted through online court tools. However, when necessary, the arbitration judge will have the discretion to conduct a hearing by telephone or videoconference.

Experiments to introduce smart litigation (using AI), whether in court (by a smart judge), or by submitting requests, defenses, pleadings, etc. (by a smart lawyer) have become widespread in many countries of the world, and have achieved good results, so it is only a matter of time to introduce these technologies by legislation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, especially since Jordan was one of the first developing countries to enter the world of electronic government and introduce modern software for most of the Jordanian environment joints. However, since our research is specialized in one aspect of the entry of AI into the world of litigation, which is the presence of a smart electronic lawyer in an integrated system for smart litigation, so we presented proposals that regulate the work of the smart lawyer when it works in a complete system represented by a smart electronic court that was the focus of a particular research, as well as represented by a smart electronic judge which will be the focus of its own research as well. Thus, we focus in this research to talk about the smart lawyer. The following are special proposals to organize the work of the smart lawyer; who works with a fully intelligent judicial system:

1- After our study of the smart lawyer from several aspects, we suggest a definition of it as follows: “It is an electronic professional program that uses AI techniques to play the role of a human lawyer, but electronically and independently, and takes the required decisions and outputs after analyzing the entered data. It can work by self-learning and self-development during its practices in law offices and in smart litigation before smart courts and judicial bodies”.

2- We propose the establishment of a center accredited by a higher judicial authority as its supervisor to qualify lawyers specialized in litigation, while this accredited certificate is a condition for practicing AI litigation.

3- Set legislation for regulating the business of law firms that deal with smart lawyers, through licensing law firms to allow them to plead before smart courts.

4- It can be expected that smart lawyer software is expensive, therefore, it is expected that smart pleading will be performed through large law firms that can bear the consequences of high costs. Law firms participate in and contribute to these consulting programs in order to reduce their costs, provided that they are not given the right to plead with a smart lawyer before the courts unless they have an accredited smart lawyer program and a licensed office for this purpose.

5- To motivate and develop the business of law offices that are licensed for litigation using AI methods, or that deal in their offices almost entirely with this intelligence software to encourage them by proposing provisions that support these offices and merging them with investment laws and encouraging them.

6- Robots should not be our adversaries. In today's world, computer simulations are widely used to educate young engineers, scientists, etc. Over time, a bot could be used as a tool in moot court, and parties (plaintiff and defendant) and universities may benefit from having a bot. Moot courts and opportunities to practice law in law schools. Therefore, in order to ensure proper litigation in smart courts, the researcher suggests, in addition to introducing these smart simulations of lawyers in moot courts, to adopt a compulsory courses in all law faculties for smart electronic litigation, similar to the compulsory courses in law faculties, so the student of law will be prepared to deal with legal provisions, He will then be able in the future to analyzes the legal texts supported by a legal background that helps him in that, so introducing such a requirement that develops the legal basis on which the law student relies so that he can absorb litigation and pleading programs in a smart electronic way because it will be one of the outputs of this course. On the other

hand, the smart programs for litigation do not work without education. There is information that is mainly entered by the programmer into the smart system of the lawyer, and this is ready when purchasing the program or the smart robot. There is information that the user enters, and this also contains self-learning for the smart program. Thus, the more the information entered are accurate, the more the smart system outputs will be accurate and stronger based on evidence to win the case.

7- We suggest that the legislator regulating the smart litigation process by imposing a set of approved international programs that have the right to litigate as a smart lawyer before the judiciary to ensure that improper smart mechanisms are not used. These lists can be updated and reviewed from time to time to include new ones and cancel what has proven to be useless. This can be done through the annual license for the law office or Attorney's company authorized to conduct litigation by a smart lawyer, where a presence of two smart lawyer applications can be imposed as a condition for licensing.

8- The work of the smart lawyer may be outside the framework of the judiciary and the courts, but it is organizational, so the researcher believes that there is a potential for periodically linking between the programs of the smart lawyer and the Companies Control Department for the commercial names to be applied for, so that the smart program for the lawyer chooses from two things, the first is the lack of a similar name and the second is from a suggestion by a smart program of unregistered company names, and in the latter case it is possible to enter information about the company and its objectives as well as the general framework of the name to be approved. Therefore, the smart program can suggest a trade name that can be easily approved by the Companies Controller. However, the process of choosing a name may require a lot of effort and time using the current traditional methods.

5. Conclusion

After a detailed discussion of the current study named: "Organizing the work of the smart electronic lawyer in litigation" the researcher concluded the need for the presence of a smart lawyer within law firms as a preliminary step to develop the business of the legal profession in general, followed by the regulation of the presence of a smart lawyer in the Jordanian courts after completing the necessary legislation and regulations thereof. Thus, the presence of an intelligent lawyer achieves the advancement and development of justice.

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