

*Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Rule of Law: Examining UNESCO Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts
and Tribunals*

**Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Rule of Law: Examining UNESCO Guidelines for use of
AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals**

Kariuki Muigua

*Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Rule of Law: Examining UNESCO Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts
and Tribunals*

Table of Contents

Abstract..... 3

1.0 Introduction 3

2.0 Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law: Opportunities and Challenges 5

3.0 Examining the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals..... 7

4.0 Conclusion 10

References 11

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Rule of Law: Examining UNESCO Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals

Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper explores how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be effectively, appropriately and ethically utilised towards advancing the rule of law. The paper posits that AI has emerged as a key enabler of the rule of law due to its potential to strengthen access to justice. In particular, the paper observes that the integration of AI systems in courts and tribunals is providing solutions that are bolstering access to justice and promoting the rule of law. Despite its suitability in strengthening access to justice, the paper notes that AI also raises several risks and challenges that undermine the fundamental tenets of the rule of law. Consequently, the paper argues that it is necessary to regulate and govern AI in courts and tribunals in order to ensure its safe, ethical and transparent use towards enhancing access to justice while upholding the rule of law. In order to achieve this goal, the paper examines how the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Guidelines for use of AI systems in courts and tribunals can govern the use of AI in access to justice pursuant to the cardinal tenets of the rule of law.

1.0 Introduction

The rule of law is a fundamental political and legal principle that is necessary towards international peace, security and political stability, economic and social progress and development, and protection of people's rights and fundamental freedoms¹. According to the United Nations, the rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions and entities, both public and private, including the state, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards². It has been observed that under the rule of law, all persons, institutions and both public and private entities always act within the constraints set out by law, in accordance with the values of democracy, equality, justice and respect for fundamental rights and freedoms³. In addition, it has been pointed out that key elements of the rule of law include separation of powers among the executive, legislature, and judiciary; regular, free, and fair elections; an independent and impartial judiciary; free and independent media

* PhD in Law (Nrb), SC, FCI Arb (Chartered Arbitrator), OGW, LL. B (Hons) Nrb, LL.M (Environmental Law) Nrb; Dip. In Law (KSL); FCPS (K); Dip. in Arbitration (UK); MKIM; Mediator; Consultant: Lead expert EIA/EA NEMA; BSI ISO/IEC 27001:2005 ISMS Lead Auditor/ Implementer; ESG Consultant; Advocate of the High Court of Kenya; Professor of Environmental Law and Conflict Management at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Law; Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) [September, 2026].

¹ United Nations., 'What is the Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/en/what-is-the-rule-of-law> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

² Ibid

³ European Commission., 'What is the rule of law?' Available at https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/upholding-rule-law/rule-law/what-rule-law_en (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

institutions; and equality of the people before the law⁴. The rule of law therefore entails a set of principles, values and ideals, geared towards ensuring orderly, fair, inclusive, equitable and just societies⁵.

Promoting the rule of law is key towards unlocking Sustainable Development at all levels. For example, the United Nations points out that the rule of law and development are strongly interrelated and mutually reinforcing⁶. In particular, the advancement of the rule of law at the national and international levels is essential for sustained and inclusive economic growth, Sustainable Development, poverty eradication, and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development, all of which in turn reinforce the rule of law⁷.

The rule of law can therefore be viewed as an enabler of justice and development⁸. In particular, it has been observed that access to justice is a basic principle of the rule of law⁹. For example, strengthening access to justice ensures fair, equitable, inclusive, transparent and democratic societies that uphold the rule of law for Sustainable Development¹⁰. The United Nations *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*¹¹ recognises the rule of law and access to justice as fundamental pillars of sustainability. For instance, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for Sustainable Development, *provide access to justice for all* and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels¹² (Emphasis added). In particular, SDG 16.3 seeks to *promote the rule of law at the national and international levels* and ensure *equal access to justice for all*¹³ (Emphasis added).

⁴ International Commission of Jurists., 'Democratic Governance & Rule of Law' Available at <https://icj-kenya.org/what-we-do/democratic-governance-rule-of-law/> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

⁵ American Bar Association., 'Rule of Law.' Available at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/resources/rule-of-law/ (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

⁶ United Nations., 'Rule of Law and Development' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/en/rule-of-law-and-development> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

⁷ Ibid

⁸ International Development Law Organization (IDLO)., 'Rule of Law.' Available at <https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/rule-law> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

⁹ United Nations., 'Access to Justice' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/access-to-justice-and-rule-of-law-institutions/access-to-justice/> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

¹⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Access to Justice' Available at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/access-to-justice.html> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

¹¹ United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf> (Accessed on 17/09/2026)

¹² Ibid

¹³ Ibid

This paper explores how Artificial Intelligence (AI) can be effectively, appropriately and ethically utilised towards advancing the rule of law. The paper posits that AI has emerged as a key enabler of the rule of law due to its potential to strengthen access to justice. In particular, the paper observes that the integration of AI systems in courts and tribunals is providing solutions that are bolstering access to justice and promoting the rule of law. Despite its suitability in strengthening access to justice, the paper notes that AI also raises several risks and challenges that undermine the fundamental tenets of the rule of law. Consequently, the paper argues that it is necessary to regulate and govern AI in courts and tribunals in order to ensure its safe, ethical and transparent use towards enhancing access to justice while upholding the rule of law. In order to achieve this goal, the paper examines how the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Guidelines for use of AI systems in courts and tribunals can govern the use of AI in access to justice pursuant to the cardinal tenets of the rule of law.

2.0 Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law: Opportunities and Challenges

The emergence of AI and other digital technologies provides opportunities that can promote the rule of law towards development. In particular, it has been observed that AI is strengthening access to justice which is a fundamental principle of the rule of law¹⁴. AI, digital technologies and data have significant potential to bolster access to justice, as well as to support its resilience, efficiency, responsiveness, effectiveness and fairness¹⁵. AI has wide application in the access to justice discourse including through automating routine administrative tasks related to case management in legal processes, offering predictive analytics that can support effective dispute resolution and supporting legal research and writing¹⁶. Due to challenges that billions of people all over the world face in meeting their justice needs, AI can close the access to justice gap by increasing accessibility, speed and efficiencies in dispute resolution processes and democratizing access to legal information¹⁷.

In particular, the integration of AI in courts and tribunals has been a key development towards enhancing access to justice for Sustainable Development. For example, the adoption of AI and digital tools in courts and tribunals is automating processes such as case management, filing of court documents through e-filing platforms, allocation of matters to judicial officers, and communication between courts and parties therefore enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and expeditiousness of dispute resolution¹⁸. In order to enhance access to justice, advanced AI systems

¹⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2025/06/governing-with-artificial-intelligence_398fa287/full-report/ai-in-justice-administration-and-access-to-justice_f0cbe651.html (Accessed on 18/08/2026)

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Simshaw. D., 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' *Yale Journal of Law & Technology*., Volume 24, 2026

¹⁸ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

and algorithms can analyse incoming cases, categorise them based on complexity or urgency, and assign them to appropriate departments or judges¹⁹. In addition, it has been observed that AI tools can help to ensure that judicial processes are more consistent, transparent, fair and free from human biases, while also helping courts and tribunals to monitor efficiency and resources²⁰. AI systems are also enabling judicial officers to evaluate briefs, undertake legal research, quickly sift through vast amounts of pleadings and evidence and come up with more cogent rulings and judgments²¹.

Integrating AI into courts and tribunals is therefore an effective and appropriate solution towards strengthening access to justice. It has been observed that AI tools and systems are enabling courts and tribunals all over the world to tackle the challenge of backlog by fast-tracking processing of cases, strengthening case management, improving access to proceedings and enhancing efficiency, accessibility, responsiveness and cost-effectiveness in the delivery of justice²². For example, the Judiciary of Kenya notes that the integration of technology and digital tools into courts and tribunals is enhancing case management, legal research, predictive analytics and administrative support thus strengthening access to justice in Kenya²³. In addition, the United Nations points out that when harnessed effectively, ethically and pursuant to human rights standards and obligations, AI and other digital technologies can serve the interest of people and ensure that they access justice in a timely, participatory, affordable and efficient manner²⁴.

However, despite its crucial role in strengthening access to justice, the use of AI in courts and tribunals can also violate the fundamental tenets of the rule of law. In particular, it has been observed that procedural fairness, human dignity, transparency and accountability, human engagement, and independent legal judgment are fundamental concerns when adopting AI systems in courts and tribunals²⁵. For example, unfair and biased AI systems can worsen existing inequalities, discrimination and biases in the justice system, particularly regarding race, sex and socio-economic status thus undermining the cardinal principles of the rule of law and access to

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Artificial Intelligence in Court Rooms., Available at <https://www.clio.com/resources/ai-for-lawyers/ai-in-courtrooms/> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

²² United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'AI in the Courtroom: UNESCO's New Guidelines for the Judiciary' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ai-courtroom-unescos-new-guidelines-judiciary> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

²³ Judiciary of Kenya., 'Judiciary to leverage AI to enhance justice' Available at <https://judiciary.go.ke/judiciary-to-leverage-ai-to-enhance-justice/> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

²⁴ United Nations., 'Advancing Rule of Law, Justice for All through Technology Must Include Equal Internet Access, Human Rights Compliance, Sixth Committee Speakers Stress' Available at <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/FMfcgzQbfVGtksmCfmrlxLQbCCknVLCW> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

²⁵ Sargeant. H., 'Artificial intelligence and justice – an evidence scoping review' Available at <https://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/publications/artificial-intelligence-justice> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

justice²⁶. Algorithmic biases in AI can lead to unjust, discriminatory and unfair outcomes that undermine human rights standards and requirements under the rule of law²⁷.

In addition, it has been correctly observed that the rule of law envisions transparent and accountable decision-making processes and due process requirements including the right to a fair hearing²⁸. However, algorithmic decision-making through AI in courts and tribunals makes it difficult to understand how legal decisions are made which undermines transparency, accountability and due process requirements under the rule of law²⁹. Overreliance on AI tools and systems in courts and tribunals can also undermine independence of the judiciary which is a key principle under the rule of law. For example, placing too much reliance on AI tools in key judicial aspects including drafting of judgments and rulings and analyzing of facts and evidence can potentially replace judicial reasoning undermining judicial independence³⁰.

In light of the foregoing concerns, it is imperative to uphold the rule of law when adopting AI systems in courts and tribunals in order to ensure fairness, due process, human rights, transparency and accountability in dispute resolution.

3.0 Examining the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals

In light of the rule of law risks and concerns that arise when integrating AI in courts and tribunals, UNESCO has developed *Guidelines*³¹ to guide the adoption, governance and oversight of AI in the judiciary. The Guidelines acknowledge that AI is transforming justice systems all over the world, offering new tools and solutions to improve access to justice, streamline case management, and assist in judicial decision-making³². However, the Guidelines also acknowledge that AI innovations bring complex ethical and human rights challenges that can undermine the rule of law and access to justice³³. As a result of this concern, the UNESCO Guidelines propose principles

²⁶ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

²⁷ American Bar Association., 'Access to Justice 2.0: How AI-powered software can bridge the gap' Available at <https://www.americanbar.org/groups/journal/articles/2025/access-to-justice-how-ai-powered-software-can-bridge-the-gap/> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

²⁸ United Nations., 'What is the Rule of Law.' Op Cit

²⁹ Burgess. P., 'AI and the Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/ai-and-the-rule-of-law-9781509963171/> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

³⁰ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Safeguarding human rights and judicial independence in the age of algorithmic justice' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/safeguarding-human-rights-and-judicial-independence-age-algorithmic-justice> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

³¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Available at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000396582/PDF/396582eng.pdf.multi> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

³² Ibid

³³ Ibid

and recommendations for the safe, ethical, appropriate and effective adoption, deployment and use of AI tools to support the administration of justice.

The UNESCO Guidelines are built around fifteen fundamental principles that are key towards upholding the rule of law in the delivery of justice. In particular, *protection of human rights* is a fundamental principle under the UNESCO Guidelines which urge courts and tribunals to take necessary steps to respect, protect, and promote human rights and the rule of law throughout the AI systems' lifecycle³⁴. In particular, the UNESCO Guidelines require the use of AI systems in courts and tribunals to comply with international human rights standards including non-discrimination, equality, procedural fairness, right to privacy and personal data protection, and right to liberty and security³⁵. Further, *proportionality* is a key principle under the UNESCO Guidelines which urge courts and tribunals to adopt, deploy and use AI systems that aim to achieve legitimate and desirable objectives³⁶. In addition, when adopting AI systems, the UNESCO Guidelines urge courts and tribunals to ensure *safety* by avoiding, addressing and preventing potential harm to users³⁷. *Information security* is also a key principle under the UNESCO Guidelines which urge courts and tribunals to establish safeguards in order to address threats such as cyberattacks³⁸. In addition, in order to ensure fairness in the administration of justice, the UNESCO Guidelines urge courts and tribunals to take into account *accuracy and reliability*, by adopting, deploying and using AI systems that provide useful and pertinent information and produce correct outputs and predictions³⁹. The UNESCO Guidelines also seek to ensure that the use of AI systems in courts and tribunals adheres to the cardinal principles of the rule of law. To this end, the Guidelines urge courts and tribunals to foster *explainability* by adopting AI systems that explain the rationale behind their outputs and decisions and how they use inputs for such purposes; *audability* in order to safeguard against the potential negative impacts and human rights risks in AI deployment; and *transparency* with emphasis on how the AI system being adopted was developed, how it operates, its training data, its limitations (including its margin of error), its capabilities, and the purpose of the system⁴⁰.

In addition, *responsibility* is a fundamental principle under the UNESCO Guidelines in order to safeguard against potential risks and harms that may arise when adopting AI systems in courts and tribunals. The Guidelines require individuals and organizations that develop and use AI systems in justice processes to assume responsibility for AI decisions and outcomes⁴¹. Further, in order to ensure accountability in the use of AI in courts and tribunals, the UNESCO Guidelines

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Op Cit

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid

require courts and tribunals to inform and explain to parties how and why specific AI systems were adopted and the results achieved while also allowing litigants to challenge AI decisions and hold judicial operators accountable for AI errors⁴². *Human oversight and decision-making* is also a key tenet under the UNESCO Guidelines which requires AI to be adopted as a supportive tool that does not replace the independent analysis of facts, law, and evidence by judicial officers. Further, the Guidelines urge courts and tribunals to ensure *human-centric and participatory design and governance* of AI by involving all stakeholders including the public for inclusivity, equity and fairness in access to justice⁴³.

The UNESCO Guidelines therefore provide key principles and recommendations that can ensure that the use of AI systems in courts and tribunals upholds the fundamental tenets of the rule for enhanced access to justice. It has been observed that the Guidelines are a source of the first global ethical framework that can guide the safe, responsible and appropriate use of AI in access to justice⁴⁴. In particular, with AI being widely integrated into dispute resolution processes including courts and tribunals, the UNESCO Guidelines provide a timely response and intervention that can ensure that the transformative potential of AI is harnessed for enhanced access to justice while mitigating against its risks and impacts on the rule of law. In particular, by advocating for the use of AI as an assistive tool in courts and tribunals, the UNESCO Guidelines provide a framework that can safeguard judicial independence in the age of technology towards promoting the rule of law. Further, by complying with fundamental principles under the UNESCO Guidelines including protection of human rights, non-discrimination, data protection, transparency, accountability, explainability, human oversight, audability, responsibility and appeal and review measures, courts and tribunals can ensure that the use of AI promotes access to justice while at the same time adhering to the tenets of the rule of law⁴⁵.

The UNESCO Guidelines therefore offer comprehensive guidance to courts and tribunals to ensure that the adoption, deployment and use of AI technologies aligns with the fundamental principles of justice, human rights, and the rule of law. It has been correctly observed that the integration of AI into justice systems can undermine the rule of law due to risks and challenges such as algorithmic biases, discrimination, potential for human rights violations, impact on judicial independence, and inadequate transparency, explainability and accountability safeguards⁴⁶. Consequently, it has been correctly observed that there is need for global laws,

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Op Cit

⁴⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Artificial Intelligence in courts: from idea to reality' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/guidelines-use-ai-systems-courts-and-tribunals> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

⁴⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Op Cit

⁴⁶ Burgess. P., 'AI and the Rule of Law' Op Cit

policies, regulations, and ethical guidelines that oversee the development, adoption, deployment and use of AI across all sectors in order to harness its transformative potential while addressing social implications, ensuring transparency and accountability, and promoting responsible innovation for human rights, justice and equity⁴⁷. Effective AI governance ensures that AI systems and tools are safe, appropriate, responsive and ethical for justice, equity, fairness, human rights and non-discrimination⁴⁸.

Development of the UNESCO Guidelines is therefore an important milestone towards achieving sound, appropriate, effective and ethical AI governance in courts and tribunals. Consequently, it is imperative for judicial systems to integrate these Guidelines into service delivery for enhanced access to justice through AI while upholding the rule of law. The Judiciary and policy makers can also utilise the UNESCO Guidelines as a guidance to develop national and context-specific ethical guidelines on the use of AI in access to justice taking into account different justice needs, values and priorities between developed and developing countries.

4.0 Conclusion

The integration of technology and AI into courts and tribunals provide vital solutions that can strengthen access to justice towards Sustainable Development. However, the adoption of technology, particularly AI in courts and tribunals brings along risks and challenges that can undermine the rule of law. Consequently, effective governance of AI is key towards harnessing its transformative potential to improve access to justice while mitigating its risks and challenges in order to uphold the rule of law. The *UNESCO Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals*⁴⁹ provide a global framework that can promote the safe, appropriate, ethical and fair adoption and use of AI in justice systems towards promoting access to justice and the rule of law. It is therefore necessary for courts and tribunals to adopt the UNESCO Guidelines for effective and appropriate use of technology and AI in the administration of justice. In addition, there is need for judiciaries and policy makers to rely on the UNESCO Guidelines towards developing national rules, policies, standards and guidelines on the safe, ethical and appropriate use of AI in access to justice. Adopting the *UNESCO Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals* is a necessary endeavour towards harnessing technology and AI for enhanced access to justice in accordance with the fundamental tenets of the rule of law.

⁴⁷ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'AI Governance' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/tags/ai-governance-0> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

⁴⁸ What is AI Governance?., Available at <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/ai-governance> (Accessed on 18/09/2026)

⁴⁹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Op Cit

References

American Bar Association., 'Access to Justice 2.0: How AI-powered software can bridge the gap' Available at <https://www.americanbar.org/groups/journal/articles/2025/access-to-justice-how-ai-powered-software-can-bridge-the-gap/>

American Bar Association., 'Rule of Law.' Available at https://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/resources/rule-of-law/

Artificial Intelligence in Court Rooms., Available at <https://www.clio.com/resources/ai-for-lawyers/ai-in-courtrooms/>

Burgess. P., 'AI and the Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/ai-and-the-rule-of-law-9781509963171/>

European Commission., 'What is the rule of law?' Available at https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/upholding-rule-law/rule-law/what-rule-law_en

International Commission of Jurists., 'Democratic Governance & Rule of Law' Available at <https://icj-kenya.org/what-we-do/democratic-governance-rule-of-law/>

International Development Law Organization (IDLO), 'Rule of Law.' Available at <https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/rule-law>

Judiciary of Kenya., 'Judiciary to leverage AI to enhance justice' Available at <https://judiciary.go.ke/judiciary-to-leverage-ai-to-enhance-justice/>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'Access to Justice' Available at <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/access-to-justice.html>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Available at https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/2025/06/governing-with-artificial-intelligence_398fa287/full-report/ai-in-justice-administration-and-access-to-justice_f0cbe651.html

Sargeant. H., 'Artificial intelligence and justice – an evidence scoping review' Available at <https://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/publications/artificial-intelligence-justice>

Simshaw. D., 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' *Yale Journal of Law & Technology*, Volume 24, 2026

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'AI in the Courtroom: UNESCO's New Guidelines for the Judiciary' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ai-courtroom-unescos-new-guidelines-judiciary>

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Rule of Law: Examining UNESCO Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Safeguarding human rights and judicial independence in the age of algorithmic justice' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/safeguarding-human-rights-and-judicial-independence-age-algorithmic-justice>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals' Available at <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000396582/PDF/396582eng.pdf.multi>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Artificial Intelligence in courts: from idea to reality' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/guidelines-use-ai-systems-courts-and-tribunals>

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'AI Governance' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/en/tags/ai-governance-0>

United Nations General Assembly., 'Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.' 21 October 2015, A/RES/70/1., Available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

United Nations., 'Access to Justice' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/thematic-areas/access-to-justice-and-rule-of-law-institutions/access-to-justice/>

United Nations., 'Advancing Rule of Law, Justice for All through Technology Must Include Equal Internet Access, Human Rights Compliance, Sixth Committee Speakers Stress' Available at <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/FMfcgzQbfVGtksmCfmrlxLQbCCknVLCW>

United Nations., 'Rule of Law and Development' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/en/rule-of-law-and-development>

United Nations., 'What is the Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.un.org/ruleoflaw/en/what-is-the-rule-of-law>

What is AI Governance?., Available at <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/ai-governance>