

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

Kariuki Muigua

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	3
1.0 Introduction	3
2.0 Artificial Intelligence and Judicial Processes: Opportunities and Challenges	5
3.0 Utilising Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice	7
4.0 Conclusion	10
References	11

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper discusses how AI can be effectively and appropriately adopted towards strengthening access to justice for human rights and development. The paper observes that AI has emerged as a powerful solution that is strengthening access to justice. In particular, the paper notes that the integration of AI into judicial processes is ensuring accessibility, efficiency, speed, affordability and responsiveness of justice systems. The paper discusses how AI is transforming judicial systems all over the world. Despite its efficacy, the paper notes that without adequate safeguards, the integration of AI into judicial processes can violate the fundamental tenets of the rule of law and access to justice. In particular, the paper posits that AI can violate judicial independence. Consequently, the paper suggests how AI can be appropriately harnessed and utilised to optimize and promote efficiency in judicial processes while ensuring the core of judicial decision-making remains deeply human.

1.0 Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful technology that is revolutionizing and enhancing access to justice. It has been observed that digital technologies in general have the capacity to strengthen access to justice by enhancing resilience, accessibility, efficiency, fairness, and effectiveness¹. The application of digital technologies is broadening access to justice through solutions such as virtual proceedings, e-filing systems, and online case tracking systems². AI and other digital technologies are supporting remote access to justice services, therefore improving accessibility of justice systems for all citizens³. In addition, digital technologies are enhancing efficiency of justice systems through automation and streamlining of tasks⁴. Further, by

* 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) [October, 2026].

¹ 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 22/10/2026)

² Judiciary of Kenya., 'Leveraging on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to promote Access to Justice' Available at <https://judiciary.go.ke/leveraging-on-information-and-communication-technology-ict-to-promote-access-to-justice/> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

³ Okeke. U., 'Enhancing Access to Justice Through Technology in Developing Countries: Technology-Based Initiatives, Challenges and Emerging Technologies' *International Journal for Court Administration.*, Volume 16, Issue 3 (2026)

⁴ Ibid

eliminating the need for physical infrastructure, travel and accommodation among other costs, technology can reduce costs and delays facing justice systems all over the world⁵.

Adopting AI and other digital technologies is therefore vital towards strengthening access to justice. With billions of people all over the world facing challenges in meeting their justice needs, AI has the potential to address the global access to justice gap. This technology can increase efficiency in justice systems, strengthen access to legal information, and help people solve their own legal issues or connect them with competent professionals⁶. AI is revolutionizing and improving the delivery of legal services including through automating routine tasks, enhancing the accuracy of legal research, and offering real-time assistance through virtual assistants and chatbots⁷. Consequently, it has been observed that AI is no longer a future prospect for justice systems but it is a present reality that is ensuring efficiency, speed, affordability, quality, and accessibility of justice systems⁸. Adopting AI is therefore key towards advancing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.3 which seeks to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure *equal access to justice for all*⁹.

However, despite its role in strengthening access to justice, the adoption of AI in justice systems raises several concerns which need to be carefully navigated. For instance, it has been observed that concerns relating to due process, data privacy, fairness and judicial independence need to be adequately addressed in order to effectively leverage AI for enhanced access to justice¹⁰.

This paper discusses how AI can be effectively and appropriately adopted towards strengthening access to justice for human rights and development. The paper observes that AI has emerged as a powerful solution that is strengthening access to justice. In particular, the paper notes that the integration of AI into judicial processes is ensuring accessibility, efficiency, speed, affordability and responsiveness of justice systems. The paper discusses how AI is transforming judicial systems all over the world. Despite its efficacy, the paper notes that without adequate safeguards, the integration of AI into judicial processes can violate the fundamental tenets of the rule of law

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Simshaw. D., 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' Available at https://yjolt.org/sites/default/files/simshaw_-_access_to_a.i._justice.pdf (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

⁷ Okeke. U., 'Enhancing Access to Justice Through Technology in Developing Countries: Technology-Based Initiatives, Challenges and Emerging Technologies' Op Cit

⁸ Artificial Intelligence and Justice., Available at <https://www.freiheit.org/human-rights-hub-geneva/artificial-intelligence-and-justice> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

⁹ 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 22/10/2026)

¹⁰ 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 22/10/2026)

and access to justice. In particular, the paper posits that AI can violate judicial independence. Consequently, the paper suggests how AI can be appropriately harnessed and utilised to optimize and promote efficiency in judicial processes while ensuring the core of judicial decision-making remains deeply human.

2.0 Artificial Intelligence and Judicial Processes: Opportunities and Challenges

The integration of digital technologies including AI into court processes is a key development that is revamping access to justice. For example, it has been observed that AI and digital technologies are enabling the digitization of court records and processes towards ensuring speed, efficiency, and more transparency in access to justice¹¹. By enabling digitization of court records and processes, AI and digital technologies facilitate the tracking of case progress, helping to mitigate the backlog of cases that undermines the swift dispensation of justice¹².

It has been observed that justice systems all over the world are benefitting from the integration of AI in court processes¹³. The applications of AI in judicial processes include automating routine administrative tasks, supporting case management, aiding in legal research, offering predictive analysis thus supporting decision-making processes¹⁴. In particular, AI is reshaping judicial processes through workflow management by supporting case classification, allocation, scheduling, and tracking¹⁵. In addition, AI tools are enabling courts to effectively optimize and allocate resources towards greater efficiency in justice¹⁶. Further, it has been observed that digital assistants including AI-powered chatbots support court users by answering questions and guiding searches¹⁷. Courts all over the world are benefitting from justice solutions provided by AI including automation of court processes such as case management, filing of court documents through e-filing platforms, allocation of matters to judicial officers, and communication between courts and parties¹⁸. Further, AI tools including Large Language Models (LLMs) are enabling courts all over the world to tackle the challenge of backlog by fast-tracking processing of cases, improving access to proceedings and enhancing efficiency¹⁹.

¹¹ Judiciary of Kenya, 'Leveraging on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to promote Access to Justice' Op Cit

¹² Ibid

¹³ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ National Center for State Courts., 'Leveraging AI to reshape the future of courts' Available at <https://www.ncsc.org/resources-courts/leveraging-ai-reshape-future-courts> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Ibid

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

¹⁹ 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 22/10/2026)

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

Judicial officers are also benefiting from the integration of AI in court processes. For instance, advanced AI systems and algorithms can analyse incoming cases, categorise them based on complexity or urgency, and assign them to appropriate departments or judges²⁰. AI tools are also enabling judges to ensure efficiency, speed and predictability in the dispensation of justice. For instance, AI tools can enable judges to expeditiously and efficiently evaluate briefs, undertake legal research, sift through vast amounts of pleadings and evidence and come up with more cogent rulings and judgments²¹. In addition to civil processes, it has been observed that AI is being increasingly utilised in criminal justice to support bail, sentencing and parole decisions by analyzing previous behaviour and patterns and predicting the likelihood of an accused or convicted person (re)offending in future²².

AI is therefore a powerful technology that can revolutionize court processes for enhanced access to justice. If responsibly and ethically deployed in judicial systems, AI can help address access to justice challenges by reducing backlogs that leave citizens waiting years for resolution of their disputes, expanding access to justice through multilingual tools and legal information services, improving speed and consistency in routine processes, and enhancing transparency in the administration of justice²³. It has been observed that AI algorithms can help to ensure that judicial processes and outcomes are more consistent, predictable, transparent and free from human biases towards improving access to justice²⁴.

Despite its key role in supporting judicial processes in both civil and criminal proceedings, AI raises key fundamental risks and challenges which need to be carefully navigated. For example, it has been observed that the use of AI in judicial processes can bring justice closer to people, or it can push it further away. In particular, algorithmic biases as a result of inaccurate and discriminatory data sets disadvantage marginalized groups including people of colour, minorities and indigenous communities undermining their justice needs²⁵. 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

²⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

²¹ Artificial Intelligence in Court Rooms., Available at <https://www.clio.com/resources/ai-for-lawyers/ai-in-courtrooms/> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

²² Bell. F et al., 'AI Decision-Making and the Courts: A Guide for Judges, Tribunal Members and Court Administrators' Available at https://aija.org.au/wp-content/uploads/woocommerce_uploads/2022/06/AI-DECISION-MAKING-AND-THE-COURTS_Report_V5-2022-06-20-1lzkls.pdf (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

²³ United Nations Development Programme., 'The Algorithm in the Courtroom: How Artificial Intelligence is Reshaping Justice and the Rule of Law Across Asia and the Pacific' Available at <https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/publications/algorithm-courtroom> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

²⁴ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

²⁵ United Nations Development Programme., 'The Algorithm in the Courtroom: How Artificial Intelligence is Reshaping Justice and the Rule of Law Across Asia and the Pacific' Op Cit

principles of the rule of law and access to justice²⁶. The digital divide also affects the ability of vulnerable populations including the poor, the elderly, indigenous communities, and those without digital literacy from accessing justice in the age of technology and AI²⁷.

The use of AI in court processes can also undermine the fundamental tenets of the rule of law including judicial independence. The idea of judicial independence is a basic principle of the rule of law which ensures that courts and judicial officers are able to discharge their duties freely and impartially without influence or control from other actors²⁸. It has been argued that overreliance on technology and AI in key judicial aspects including drafting of judgments and rulings and analyzing of facts and evidence can potentially replace judicial reasoning undermining judicial independence²⁹. AI can therefore influence or replace core judicial functions such as final judgments, rulings, bail and sentencing decisions thus undermining judicial independence which is a fundamental tenet of the rule of law³⁰. Due to its potential to replace judicial reasoning, AI can create undue influence over the judiciary undermining judicial independence³¹.

Due to the foregoing concerns, and in particular the potential of AI to undermine judicial independence, there is need for safe and ethical adoption of AI in court processes for speed and efficiency while ensuring the core judicial decision-making remains deeply human.

3.0 Utilising Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice

Due to its transformative potential, it is imperative to harness AI in order to enhance efficiency, speed, accessibility, affordability and responsiveness of justice systems. The United Nations observes that technology and AI can ensure scalable, transparent, responsive, innovative and data-driven transformation of justice systems as long as principles of openness, inclusivity, and accountability are taken into account³². In particular, the adoption of AI in court processes is strengthening access to justice including through effective case management, legal research,

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

²⁷ Judiciary of Kenya., 'Judiciary to leverage AI to enhance justice' Op Cit

²⁸ Judicial Independence., Available at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/judicial-independence> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

²⁹ 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 22/10/2026)

³⁰ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development., 'AI in Justice Administration and Access to Justice' Op Cit

³¹ AI and Judicial Independence: A Critical Analysis., Available at <https://ajee-journal.com/ai-and-judicial-independence-a-critical-analysis> (Accessed on 22/10/2026)

³² 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 23/10/2026)

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

predictive analytics and administrative support³³. With appropriate policies and effective governance, AI can therefore improve access to justice through judicial systems.

Adopting AI is therefore necessary towards transforming justice systems all over the world. However, effective governance of this powerful technology is necessary towards harnessing its positive impacts while mitigating risks and challenges. In particular, while utilising AI in court processes, there is need to ensure that the core of judicial decision-making remains deeply human. In order to achieve this goal, there is need to ensure that AI is embraced as a supportive tool which does not replace human decision-making in the judiciary³⁴. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Guidelines for use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals*³⁵ urges courts and tribunals to adopt and utilise technology and AI as supportive tools that do not replace the independent analysis of facts, law, and evidence by judicial officers. It is therefore necessary to adopt AI as an assistive tool to expand access to legal services and information, enhance efficiency in court processes, and support the administration of justice, while always under human supervision and ethical review in order to uphold judicial independence³⁶. It has been argued that human oversight and intervention in algorithmic decision-making is key in order to avoid AI replacing independent analysis of law, facts and evidence by judicial officers³⁷.

Upholding human rights including through due process, transparency and explainability in AI is also necessary towards ensuring the core of judicial decision-making remains deeply human. The legal maxim '*justice must not only be done, but must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to be done*' requires legal processes to be completely fair, free from bias, while also accepted by the public through transparent, open and explainable judicial processes³⁸. However, upholding this tenets in AI remains a challenge potentially undermining public confidence in judicial processes. For example, it has been observed that the adoption and use of AI in judicial decision-making raises significant human rights concerns, regarding the right to a fair trial and the provision of reasoned judgments³⁹. Since AI tools often lack transparency, it is difficult for judges to explain AI-generated decisions, thus violating the rights of litigants to understand the reasoning behind

³³ Judiciary of Kenya., 'Judiciary to Leverage AI to Enhance Justice' Op Cit

³⁴ AI and Judicial Independence: A Critical Analysis., Op Cit

³⁵ 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 23/10/2026)

³⁶ Ibid

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ The origins of "Justice must be seen to be done.", Available at <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/the-origins-of-justice-must-be-seen-to-be-done> (Accessed on 23/10/2026)

³⁹ AI and Judicial Independence: A Critical Analysis., Op Cit

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

judgments and rulings⁴⁰. This situation can undermine public confidence in the judiciary while also raising questions over AI's influence on judicial-decision making. Consequently, there is need to ensure due process, transparency, accountability, and explainability in order to build public confidence that the core of judicial decision-making remains human in the age of technology and AI. This involves adopting AI tools that explain the rationale behind their output and decisions for transparency, accountability and fairness⁴¹. Further, when AI tools are used in judicial processes, informing parties on why such tools were adopted, how they were utilised and the data relied on is key towards ensuring transparency and procedural fairness⁴². Giving parties affected by AI-decisions the right to human review and appeal such decisions can also ensure that the core of judicial decision-making remains deeply human⁴³.

It is also imperative to build judicial capacity in AI. With AI being widely employed in judicial decision-making processes, concerns about fairness, due process, bias, accountability, and transparency in judicial decisions made by automated or AI-based systems can affect access to justice⁴⁴. Consequently, it has been suggested that in order to protect judicial independence and enhance public confidence in the delivery of justice, judges should be trained in digital and AI literacy and equipped with the authority and opportunity to consult with technologists⁴⁵. Building judicial capacity through measures such as training judicial officers on AI and other digital technologies, the safe integration of AI into judicial systems and establishing specialised judicial bodies focusing on technology and AI can ensure that courts and judicial officers have the ability to use AI to enhance access to justice while preserving judicial independence through transparency, accountability, due process, explainability, and human oversight⁴⁶.

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Guidelines for the use of AI systems in courts and tribunals' Op Cit

⁴² Ibid

⁴³ Ability to Appeal., Available at <https://aiethicslab.rutgers.edu/e-floating-buttons/ability-to-appeal/> (Accessed on 23/10/2026)

⁴⁴ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law: Building Capacity for Judicial Systems' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/ar/artificial-intelligence/rule-law/mooc-judges#:~:text=Role%20of%20Judicial%20Actors%20in%20AI%20Governance&text=The%20potential%20of%20AI%20is,stakeholders%20from%20the%20judicial%20ecosystem> (Accessed on 23/10/2026)

⁴⁵ Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'A/80/169: AI in judicial systems: promises and pitfalls - Report of the Special Rapporteur on Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a80169-ai-judicial-systems-promises-and-pitfalls-report-special> (Accessed on 23/10/2026)

⁴⁶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization., 'Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law: Building Capacity for Judicial Systems' Op Cit

4.0 Conclusion

The emergence of digital technologies including AI provides opportunities to broaden access to justice. However, effective governance of AI is necessary towards harnessing its positive attributes while mitigating its risks and challenges. In particular, it is imperative to ensure the core of judicial-making remains deeply human towards effectively, ethically and appropriately adopting and utilising AI for optimization of efficiency and justice.

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

References

Ability to Appeal. Available at <https://aiethicslab.rutgers.edu/e-floating-buttons/ability-to-appeal/>

AI and Judicial Independence: A Critical Analysis., Available at <https://ajee-journal.com/ai-and-judicial-independence-a-critical-analysis>

Artificial Intelligence and Justice., Available at <https://www.freiheit.org/human-rights-hub-geneva/artificial-intelligence-and-justice>

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

Bell. F et al., 'AI Decision-Making and the Courts: A Guide for Judges, Tribunal Members and Court Administrators' Available at https://aija.org.au/wp-content/uploads/woocommerce_uploads/2022/06/AI-DECISION-MAKING-AND-THE-COURTS_Report_V5-2022-06-20-1lzkls.pdf

Judicial Independence., Available at <https://www.britannica.com/topic/judicial-independence>

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

Judiciary of Kenya., 'Leveraging on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to promote Access to Justice' Available at <https://judiciary.go.ke/leveraging-on-information-and-communication-technology-ict-to-promote-access-to-justice/>

National Center for State Courts., 'Leveraging AI to reshape the future of courts' Available at <https://www.ncsc.org/resources-courts/leveraging-ai-reshape-future-courts>

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights., 'A/80/169: AI in judicial systems: promises and pitfalls - Report of the Special Rapporteur on Independence of Judges and Lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite' Available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a80169-ai-judicial-systems-promises-and-pitfalls-report-special>

Okeke. U., 'Enhancing Access to Justice Through Technology in Developing Countries: Technology-Based Initiatives, Challenges and Emerging Technologies' *International Journal for Court Administration.*, Volume 16, Issue 3 (2026)

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->

Artificial Intelligence for Optimization of Efficiency and Justice: Ensuring the Core of Judicial Decision-Making Remains Deeply Human

[with-artificial-intelligence_398fa287/full-report/ai-in-justice-administration-and-access-to-justice_f0cbe651.html](https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-law/artificial-intelligence/398fa287/full-report/ai-in-justice-administration-and-access-to-justice_f0cbe651.html)

Simshaw. D., 'Access to A.I. Justice: Avoiding an Inequitable Two-Tiered System of Legal Services' Available at https://yjolt.org/sites/default/files/simshaw_-_access_to_a.i._justice.pdf

The origins of "Justice must be seen to be done., Available at <https://www.barandbench.com/columns/the-origins-of-justice-must-be-seen-to-be-done>

United Nations Development Programme., 'The Algorithm in the Courtroom: How Artificial Intelligence is Reshaping Justice and the Rule of Law Across Asia and the Pacific' Available at <https://www.undp.org/asia-pacific/publications/algorithm-courtroom>

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>

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 and the Rule of Law: Building Capacity for Judicial Systems' Available at <https://www.unesco.org/ar/artificial-intelligence/rule-law/mooc-judges#:~:text=Role%20of%20Judicial%20Actors%20in%20AI%20Governance&text=The%20potential%20of%20AI%20is,stakeholders%20from%20the%20judicial%20ecosystem>

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., '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>