

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Kariuki Muigua

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Table of Contents

Abstract..... 3

1.0 Introduction 3

2.0 Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Promises and Pitfalls 5

3.0 Prescribing Strict Governance of Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration 7

4.0 Conclusion..... 8

References..... 9

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Kariuki Muigua*

Abstract

This paper examines how AI can be effectively harnessed in arbitration. The paper observes that the adoption of AI in arbitration provides numerous benefits towards access to justice. The paper discusses how AI is revolutionizing arbitration and improving access to justice. However, despite its ability to bolster access to justice through arbitration, the paper observes that risks and challenges inherent in AI can undermine this ideal. It discusses some of the key risks and concerns in AI and how they can undermine the appropriateness of arbitration in the access to justice discourse. Due to its both positive and negative attributes, the paper posits that governing AI is vital towards effectively harnessing it in arbitration and ADR. It examines how AI can be strictly governed in arbitration in order to uphold due process, justice, human oversight and adherence to rules and legal frameworks.

1.0 Introduction

Arbitration is one of the fundamental Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) techniques. Arbitration has been defined as a private and consensual process where parties in dispute agree to present their grievances to a third party for settlement¹. In addition, arbitration has also been defined as a dispute management mechanism where parties through an agreement submit their dispute to one or more neutral third parties who makes a binding decision on the dispute². Arbitration can also be described as a contractual proceeding, whereby parties to any controversy or dispute, in order to obtain an inexpensive and speedy final disposition of the matter involved, select an arbitrator or arbitrators of their own choice and by consent submit their controversy to such an arbitrator or arbitrators for determination³. Arbitration usually arises where a neutral third party is appointed by the parties or an appointing authority to determine a dispute and give a final and binding award⁴.

Arbitration and other ADR processes including mediation, negotiation, conciliation and Traditional Dispute Resolution mechanism (TDRMs) are associated with several key attributes including informality, privacy, confidentiality, flexibility and the ability to promote expeditious and cost-effective management of disputes making ADR a viable and appropriate tool in enhancing access to justice⁵. In particular, arbitration is renowned for its key features including privacy, flexibility and party autonomy which allow parties to

* 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) [May, 2026].

¹ Muigua. K., 'Settling Disputes through Arbitration in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers, 4th Edition, 2022

² World Intellectual Property Organization., 'What is Arbitration' Available at <https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/arbitration/what-is-arb.html> (Accessed on 20/05/2026)

³ Sturges. W., 'Arbitration- What is It?' Available at <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/72831049.pdf> (Accessed on 20/05/2026)

⁴ Muigua. K., 'Settling Disputes through Arbitration in Kenya' Op Cit

⁵ Muigua. K., 'Alternative Dispute Resolution and Access to Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

engage in an efficient, confidential and fair process leading to a final, binding and enforceable award⁶. In addition, arbitration has a transnational applicability which means that it applies across different jurisdictions and therefore guarantees neutrality in the determination of disputes by addressing differences that may arise as a result of multiple legal systems⁷.

Due to their benefits, arbitration and other ADR processes are being widely embraced in the management of disputes towards access to justice. For instance, at the global level, the *Charter of the United Nations*⁸ encourages a peaceful approach towards managing conflicts amongst states. The Charter provides that parties to a dispute shall first of all seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, *arbitration*, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice⁹ (Emphasis added). At a national level, the *Constitution of Kenya*¹⁰ mandates courts and tribunals to promote ADR mechanisms including reconciliation, mediation, *arbitration* and TDRMs¹¹ (Emphasis added).

Embracing arbitration and other ADR processes is therefore key towards effective conflict management and access to justice at all levels. In particular, it has been observed that integrating modern technology including Artificial Intelligence (AI) in arbitration and ADR can ensure access justice in a timely, affordable, responsive and efficient manner¹². However, on the other hand, the integration of AI into arbitration and ADR raises several risks and challenges including the potential for human rights violations, data privacy and security risks, and concerns around transparency, accountability and due process¹³. Consequently, it is imperative to effectively govern AI in arbitration in order to harness its positive attributes for enhanced access to justice while minimising its risks and challenges.

This paper examines how AI can be effectively harnessed in arbitration. The paper observes that the adoption of AI in arbitration provides numerous benefits towards access to justice. The paper discusses how AI is revolutionizing arbitration and improving access to justice. However, despite its ability to bolster access to justice through arbitration, the paper observes that risks and challenges inherent in AI can undermine this ideal. It discusses some of the key risks and concerns in AI and how they can undermine the appropriateness of arbitration in the access to justice discourse. Due to its both positive and negative attributes, the paper posits that governing AI is vital towards effectively harnessing it in arbitration and ADR. It examines how AI can be strictly governed in arbitration in order to uphold due process, justice, human oversight and adherence to rules and legal frameworks.

⁶ What is Arbitration?., Available at <https://www.hkiac.org/arbitration/what-is-arbitration> (Accessed on 20/05/2026)

⁷ Moses, 'The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration' 2nd Edition, 2017, Cambridge University Press

⁸ United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 24 October 1945, I UNTS XVI

⁹ Ibid, article 33 (1)

¹⁰ Constitution of Kenya., 2010., Government Printer, Nairobi

¹¹ Ibid, article 159 (2) (c)

¹² Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Available at <https://ncia.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-AI-IN-INTERNATIONAL-ARBITRATION.pdf> (Accessed on 20/05/2026)

¹³ International Bar Association., 'Innovation in arbitration: The technological revolution in dispute resolution' Available at <https://www.ibanet.org/innovation-in-arbitration-the-technological-revolution#:~:text=Technology%20is%20revolutionizing%20arbitration%2C%20bringing%20efficiency%2C%20accessibility%2C,to%20focus%20their%20resources%20on%20substantive%20issues> (Accessed on 20/05/2026)

2.0 Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Promises and Pitfalls

Technology has emerged as a powerful tool that is revolutionizing arbitration and ADR and enhancing access to justice. It has been observed that the growth of technology holds the promise of an improved dispute resolution landscape that is based on fewer physical, conceptual, psychological and professional boundaries, while enjoying a higher degree of transparency, expeditiousness, efficiency, accessibility, participation and change¹⁴. Through technology, it is possible to foster access to justice for geographically separated parties via ADR processes such as arbitration and mediation¹⁵. In addition, technology can also enable parties to access information relevant to their dispute in real time therefore enhancing the efficacy of dispute resolution¹⁶. It has been observed that ADR, with its diverse range of methods such as mediation, arbitration, and negotiation, presents a viable option that aligns with the dynamic nature of technological advancement while addressing the specific demands of disputes in the cyberspace¹⁷.

The growth of technology therefore holds immense promise to improve the landscape of arbitration and ADR. In particular, AI has emerged as a powerful technology that is transforming arbitration and improving access to justice. AI offers opportunities for all parties in arbitration including arbitrators, counsel and arbitral institutions. For example, AI is enabling arbitrators to effectively draft procedural orders, organise evidence and prepare final awards¹⁸. For arbitrators, AI has the potential to summarise and organise large volumes of pleadings and evidence thus reducing workload and expediting proceedings¹⁹. In addition, AI has the potential to enable both arbitrators and lawyers to adequately prepare for arbitration proceedings by automating legal research, organizing evidence, aiding in document review and analyzing relevant case law and statutes²⁰. Further, it has been observed that when drafting arbitration clauses, AI can propose drafting suggestions therefore helping clients and lawyers eliminate errors, integrate all pertinent provisions, identify blind spots and ensure their interests are protected²¹. In addition, when appointing arbitrators, AI can aid parties to make sound decisions by examining thousands of candidates' track records in similar cases²². AI is also enabling arbitral institutions to effectively undertake administrative tasks including case management²³. In addition, it has observed that AI tools and systems are enhancing efficiency in cross border dispute resolution through international arbitration by facilitating language

¹⁴ Rabinovich-Einy..O., & Katsh. E., 'Reshaping Boundaries in an Online Dispute Resolution Environment.' *International Journal of Online Dispute Resolution*, Volume I, No. 1 (2014)

¹⁵ Rule. C., 'Technology and the Future of Dispute Resolution' Available at <https://law.scu.edu/wp-content/uploads/Rule-Technology-and-the-Future-of-Dispute-Resolution-copy.pdf> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

¹⁶ Ibid

¹⁷ Singh. B., 'Unleashing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Resolving Complex Legal-Technical Issues arising in Cyberspace Lensing E-Commerce and Intellectual Property' Available at <https://rbadr.emnuvens.com.br/rbadr/article/view/183> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

¹⁸ When Arbitrators Use AI: LaPaglia v. Valve and the Boundaries of Adjudication., Available at <https://www.acerislaw.com/when-arbitrators-use-ai-lapaglia-v-valve-and-the-boundaries-of-adjudication/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Available at <https://www.adr.org/news-and-insights/ai-in-arbitration-is-there-room-for-ai-arbitrators/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

²¹ Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Available at <https://ncia.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-AI-IN-INTERNATIONAL-ARBITRATION.pdf> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

²² Ibid

²³ Ibid

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

translation therefore aiding in efficient and cost-effective management of disputes involving parties from different jurisdictions²⁴.

The transformative power of AI can therefore improve the landscape of arbitration and ADR. AI can enhance efficiency and speed in arbitration by transforming all processes including the drafting of arbitration clauses, selection of arbitrators, conduct of arbitral proceedings and the writing of final awards²⁵. By automating various time-consuming tasks such as legal research, document review, case management, summarising documents and transcription, AI is making arbitration more expeditious and cost-effective²⁶. In addition due to its capacity to render awards more expeditiously when compared to human arbitrators, and the ability to learn from past awards more quickly and efficiently, AI can come up with more cogent, reasoned and consistent awards²⁷.

In light of the foregoing advantages, adopting AI can transform and improve access to justice through arbitration and ADR. However, the use of AI in arbitration raises several risks and concerns. For example, the use of AI in arbitration can raise data privacy concerns, especially in cases where confidential, private, sensitive, and privileged data is used for AI automation²⁸. The use of technology in arbitration can result in AI platforms handling sensitive personal data, including financial details, health records, personal disputes, personal contact information and legal information²⁹. Therefore, if not properly secured, this data could be vulnerable to breaches or unauthorized access undermining the right to privacy³⁰. In addition, adopting AI in arbitration fuels transparency, accountability and due process concerns. It has been correctly observed that algorithmic decision-making through AI makes it difficult to understand how legal decisions are made which undermines transparency, accountability and due process requirements under the rule of law³¹. When utilising it in arbitration, AI may devise conclusions that lack adequate explanation of how they are arrived at undermining transparency and accountability³².

Further, it has been observed that overreliance on AI by arbitrators on key issues such as writing awards raises ethical and integrity risks and concerns since this can undermine fairness, justice, equity, public policy, and cultural aspects that can only be adequately addressed by human judgment³³. In addition, it has

²⁴ ArbTech., 'Practical Implications of ChatGPT for Arbitration Practitioners.' Available at <https://www.arbtech.io/blog/practical-implications-of-chatgpt-for-arbitration-practitioners> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Available at <https://www.adr.org/news-and-insights/ai-in-arbitration-is-there-room-for-ai-arbitrators/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

²⁷ Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Op Cit

²⁸ American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Op Cit

²⁹ Hoppin. B., 'Ethics in Online Dispute Resolution: Balancing Technology and Human Judgment' Available at <https://odr.com/ethics-in-online-dispute-resolution-balancing-technology-and-human-judgment/#:~:text=3.,refine%20AI%20models%20without%20consent.> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

³⁰ Ibid

³¹ Burgess. P., 'AI and the Rule of Law' Available at <https://www.bloomsbury.com/us/ai-and-the-rule-of-law-9781509963171/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

³² American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Op Cit

³³ Ibid

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

been argued that given the international nature of the arbitration process, algorithmic biases can undermine its credibility³⁴. This is particularly relevant in the context of cultural, language, gender and racial biases which can potentially undermine the international nature of arbitration³⁵.

In light of its promises and challenges, it is imperative to ensure strict governance of AI in order to effectively and appropriately harness it in arbitration for improved access to justice.

3.0 Prescribing Strict Governance of Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration

The integration of AI in arbitration is vital agenda that can revamp and strengthen access to justice. AI can transform all aspects of arbitration including drafting of arbitration clauses, the appointment of arbitrators, legal research, document review, case management, communication, language translation and drafting of final awards thus ensuring efficiency, speed and cost-effectiveness of arbitration proceedings³⁶. However, despite its efficacy, risks and challenges including data privacy, algorithmic biases and transparency and due process concerns can undermine the use of AI in arbitration³⁷.

Consequently, it is imperative to ensure strict governance of AI in arbitration in order to harness its positive attributes while tackling risks and challenges. In particular, there is need to uphold transparency and due process. It has been suggested that when arbitrators use AI tools for key processes such as drafting awards, they should disclose this to the parties and, potentially, seek their prior approval³⁸. By upholding due process and transparency, it is possible to avoid the danger of AI replacing arbitrators' personal engagement with the facts, law and evidence³⁹. It is imperative for arbitrators to embrace the principle of non-delegation in order to avoid technology and AI from replacing and compromising their independent reasoning⁴⁰. Therefore, in order to ensure good governance, AI should be adopted as a supportive tool in arbitration rather than a substitute for human judgment and adjudication.

Tackling algorithmic biases is also necessary towards strict governance of AI in arbitration for justice, fairness and human rights. It has been correctly observed that AI models are only as good as the data they are trained on and therefore, if the data is biased, incomplete, or inaccurate, the AI model's predictions and decisions will also be biased, incomplete, or inaccurate⁴¹. Therefore, when adopting AI in arbitration, it is necessary to utilise non-biased tools and systems including through adopting AI systems that are culturally-appropriate, context-specific, gender-neutral and inclusive in terms of language, race, religion among other considerations in order ensure justice, human rights and fairness⁴².

³⁴ Global Arbitration Review., 'Artificial intelligence in arbitration: evidentiary issues and prospects' Available at <https://globalarbitrationreview.com/guide/the-guide-evidence-in-international-arbitration/3rd-edition/article/artificial-intelligence-in-arbitration-evidentiary-issues-and-prospects> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

³⁵ Ibid

³⁶ Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Op Cit

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ When Arbitrators Use AI: LaPaglia v. Valve and the Boundaries of Adjudication., Op Cit

³⁹ Ibid

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Vinciullo. A., 'The Risk of Law Firms Relying on Chat GPT to Perform Contract analysis and Legal Research.' Available at <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/risk-law-firms-relying-chat-gpt-perform-contract-legal-vinciullo/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

⁴² Global Arbitration Review., 'Artificial intelligence in arbitration: evidentiary issues and prospects' Op Cit

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Ensuring human oversight is also crucial towards strict governance of AI in arbitration. Human oversight in AI is key towards detecting and addressing risks such as algorithmic biases, errors, discrimination and human right violations⁴³. In addition, it has been observed that human oversight fosters transparency and addresses errors in AI systems towards building trust between technology and society⁴⁴. In particular, through human oversight, it is possible to ensure that the use of AI in arbitration follows due process for justice, fairness, human rights and non-discrimination⁴⁵. It is therefore necessary to inculcate human oversight in AI including through review and appeal processes in order effectively harness it in arbitration for enhanced access to justice.

Strict governance of AI also involves adherence to rules and legal frameworks. For example, complying with cybersecurity protocols such as the *Protocol on Cybersecurity in International Arbitration*⁴⁶ is key towards protecting data privacy and security when adopting AI in arbitration. In addition, complying with institutional arbitration rules is necessary towards effectively navigating issues such as bias, discrimination, information security, independence, integrity and transparency which may arise when utilising AI in arbitration⁴⁷.

4.0 Conclusion

The integration of AI in arbitration promises to revamp and strengthen access to justice. However, in light of its risks and challenges, it is imperative to ensure strict governance including through fostering transparency, due process and accountability, tackling algorithmic biases for justice and human rights, ensuring human oversight and complying with rules and legal frameworks including data privacy and security laws⁴⁸. Prescribing strict governance on AI in arbitration is a practical ideal towards harnessing the power of technology for enhanced access to justice.

⁴³ The crucial role of humans in AI oversight., Available at <https://www.cornerstoneondemand.com/resources/article/the-crucial-role-of-humans-in-ai-oversight/> (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

⁴⁴ Ibid

⁴⁵ Global Arbitration Review., 'Artificial intelligence in arbitration: evidentiary issues and prospects' Op Cit

⁴⁶ International Council for Commercial Arbitration., 'Protocol on Cybersecurity in International Arbitration' Available at https://cdn.arbitration-icca.org/s3fs-public/document/media_document/ICCA-reports-no-6-icca-nyc-bar-cpr-protocol-cybersecurity-international-arbitration-2022-edition.pdf (Accessed on 21/05/2026)

⁴⁷ Global Arbitration Review., 'Artificial intelligence in arbitration: evidentiary issues and prospects' Op Cit

⁴⁸ Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Op Cit

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

References

American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Available at <https://www.adr.org/news-and-insights/ai-in-arbitration-is-there-room-for-ai-arbitrators/>

American Bar Association., 'Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Is There Room for AI Arbitrators?—Part I' Available at <https://www.adr.org/news-and-insights/ai-in-arbitration-is-there-room-for-ai-arbitrators/>

ArbTech., 'Practical Implications of ChatGPT for Arbitration Practitioners.' Available at <https://www.arbtech.io/blog/practical-implications-of-chatgpt-for-arbitration-practitioners>

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

Constitution of Kenya., 2010., Government Printer, Nairobi

Global Arbitration Review., 'Artificial intelligence in arbitration: evidentiary issues and prospects' Available at <https://globalarbitrationreview.com/guide/the-guide-evidence-in-international-arbitration/3rd-edition/article/artificial-intelligence-in-arbitration-evidentiary-issues-and-prospects>

Hoppin. B., 'Ethics in Online Dispute Resolution: Balancing Technology and Human Judgment' Available at <https://odr.com/ethics-in-online-dispute-resolution-balancing-technology-and-human-judgment/#:~:text=3.,refine%20AI%20models%20without%20consent>

International Bar Association., 'Innovation in arbitration: The technological revolution in dispute resolution' Available at <https://www.ibanet.org/innovation-in-arbitration-the-technological-revolution#:~:text=Technology%20is%20revolutionizing%20arbitration%2C%20bringing%20efficiency%2C%20accessibility%2C,to%20focus%20their%20resources%20on%20substantive%20issues>

International Council for Commercial Arbitration., 'Protocol on Cybersecurity in International Arbitration' Available at https://cdn.arbitration-icca.org/s3fs-public/document/media_document/ICCA-reports-no-6-icca-nyc-bar-cpr-protocol-cybersecurity-international-arbitration-2022-edition.pdf

Moses, 'The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration' 2nd Edition, 2017, Cambridge University Press

Muigua. K., 'Alternative Dispute Resolution and Access to Justice in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers Limited, 2015

Muigua. K., 'Settling Disputes through Arbitration in Kenya.' Glenwood Publishers, 4th Edition, 2022

Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Available at <https://ncia.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-AI-IN-INTERNATIONAL-ARBITRATION.pdf>

Artificial Intelligence in Arbitration: Prescribing Strict Governance to Uphold Due Process, Justice, Human Oversight and adherence to Rules and Legal Frameworks

Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration., 'Artificial Intelligence 'AI' in International Arbitration: Machine Arbitration' Available at <https://ncia.or.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ARTIFICIAL-INTELLIGENCE-AI-IN-INTERNATIONAL-ARBITRATION.pdf>

Rabinovich-Einy..O., & Katsh. E., 'Reshaping Boundaries in an Online Dispute Resolution Environment.' *International Journal of Online Dispute Resolution*, Volume I, No. 1 (2014)

Rule. C., 'Technology and the Future of Dispute Resolution' Available at <https://law.scu.edu/wp-content/uploads/Rule-Technology-and-the-Future-of-Dispute-Resolution-copy.pdf>

Singh. B., 'Unleashing Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Resolving Complex Legal-Technical Issues arising in Cyberspace Lensing E-Commerce and Intellectual Property' Available at <https://rbadr.emnuvens.com.br/rbadr/article/view/183>

Sturges. W., 'Arbitration- What is It?' Available at <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/72831049.pdf>

The crucial role of humans in AI oversight., Available at <https://www.cornerstoneondemand.com/resources/article/the-crucial-role-of-humans-in-ai-oversight/>

United Nations, Charter of the United Nations, 24 October 1945, I UNTS XVI

Vinciullo. A., 'The Risk of Law Firms Relying on Chat GPT to Perform Contract analysis and Legal Research.' Available at <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/risk-law-firms-relying-chat-gpt-perform-contract-legal-vinciullo/>

What is Arbitration?., Available at <https://www.hkiac.org/arbitration/what-is-arbitration>

When Arbitrators Use AI: LaPaglia v. Valve and the Boundaries of Adjudication., Available at <https://www.acerislaw.com/when-arbitrators-use-ai-lapaglia-v-valve-and-the-boundaries-of-adjudication/>

World Intellectual Property Organization., 'What is Arbitration' Available at <https://www.wipo.int/amc/en/arbitration/what-is-arb.html>