THE JUDICIARY IN THE EMERGING GLOBAL AND DIGITAL SPACE

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PART ONE:

INTRODUCTION:

This topic can take days or even weeks in discussion for real impact to be achieved. For some time now, a question has been unanswered. The question is:

SHOULD COMPUTERS REPLACE JUDGES?

Desire for matching with the demands of the 21st century and coping with ever increasing volumes of cases in the hierarchy of courts and the sophistication they come with given the speed of today's civilization is on the increase.

The traditional court is simply a bastion of decorum. In deciding cases, Judges weigh the records, the briefs and arguments of lawyers, also considering the judge's independent view of the knowledge of law. Notwithstanding all these efforts, the society has continued to demand for quicker and better service delivery in judicial circles.

Issues of delay in dispensation of justice, conflicting judgements from different courts on similar topics, long term adjournments, cost of litigation, frustrations arising from change of judges affecting on-going cases, loss of records or even case files, misrepresentation of facts, delays arising from change of lawyers and paucity of funds etc are abound.

ICT infrastructure (*unfailing Electricity supply, Computer Hardware, Programme Software, installed Networks, national Legislation to support use of ICT, Personnel ability boost, routine Backup systems and professional Discipline*) becomes where to turn to.

In medicine today globally, a lot is going on for self service and generic medical solution provisions to just anyone who seeks such help. If you wish.

Possibilities in technology today have replaced impossibilities. But only if you wish. With robotic science technology, there are unlimited solutions. Nigeria is trying but more work needs to be done to catch up with the explosion and the revolutionary elucidation.

To fully realize an effective dream of a computerized judicial system, all relevant constitutions in Nigeria, statutes, judicial decisions and opinions must go electronic (substantive Constitutions and subsidiary legislations inclusive). Then the fundamental thing is "**attitude**". Justice administration will have to face deliberate and systemic changes. Apart from equipment, the judicial personnel, judges, court users and record keeping has to go electronic.

Lawyers will be made to file documents electronically including evidence. With enhancements, Judges will have to depend on the completeness of electronic filing of cases and the use of multiple online libraries as well as the internet (as the need arises) to make decisions. This way, ICT will help in possibly improving efficiency, enshrining transparency, producing universally acceptable decisions on court cases and entrenching integrity.

Ambitions, targets and desire for improvement generally stimulates individuals, groups, corporate organizations, countries etc for greater heights.

As the times changes, competition increases, demand for excellence is on the rise and need for general high performance among nations in embracing high productivity in view of growing universal population with the attendant targets on speed, quality, cost effectiveness and competitiveness on global watch is keen.

With a devastated world in hunger and starvation, inflation, poverty, crime and criminalities, political instability, heinous insecurity, capitalist exploitation, economic inequality and crisis of the rich versus the poor, there are so many problems confronting the judiciary that must be handled with all needed might to ensure a just society. The political pressure from governments alone is an element that cannot be underrated. The judiciary must be awake and up ahead.

Our class is for multidisciplinary professionals. Here we probably have:

Lawyers, Research Officers, Computer Scientists, Engineers, Sociologists, Administrators, Anthropologists, Librarians etc. Since service is on-going process with endless time and technology only available to few people, complementation is a necessity to all using the bookless technology (e-library). The complementation clearly indicates that physical equipment no matter how much acquired may not be enough emerging demands for effective service delivery. Cloud computing is a way to store and access information and application on-line instead of having to build manage and maintain them on your servers or hard drives. It is fast, efficient and secure. It’s also a little bit mysterious. Although most of us have been using the cloud for years, the question still echoes inside of many organizations:

PART TWO:

Our main Preamble today:

Let us attempt to examine some vital modern scientific programming that is impacting almost every profession including "The Judiciary".

1. What is Cloud Computing? Types and Examples

Cloud computing is a way to access information and applications online instead of having to build, manage, and maintain them on your own hard drive or servers. It's fast, efficient, and secure.

It's also a little bit mysterious. Although most of us have been using the cloud for years, the question still echoes inside of many organizations: What is cloud computing?

Whether you'd like to understand it better yourself, or you're trying to help your organization use it more effectively, you definitely need it. You'll learn about:

The types of cloud computing? Why so many businesses are embracing cloud computing? How cloud computing keeps sensitive data secure? What is the future of cloud computing?

What is cloud computing?

Simply put, cloud computing is a way of accessing services on the internet instead of on your computer. You can use the cloud to access applications, data, and development tools from virtually anywhere. Whether you're working on your phone from a crowded train in Lagos or on your laptop at a hotel in Makurdi, you can access the same information because it all lives online.

Who uses cloud computing? Answer is: Everyone. From your phone and your car to your smart watch and your delivery app, the cloud is everywhere.

But cloud computing is especially powerful for businesses. Because it gives them flexibility and scalability, organizations of every size and in every industry already use cloud computing. Companies use it for routine tasks like data protection, software development, data analytics, disaster recovery, virtual desktops, server virtualization, and customer-facing applications.

How does cloud computing work?

In a nutshell, cloud computing is a puzzle with three basic pieces:

Cloud service providers store data and applications on physical machines at locations known as data centers.

Users access those assets.

The internet unites providers and users instantly across long distances.

Although the pieces are simple, the technology that puts them together is complex. To appreciate it, consider how things worked before the cloud: Companies' IT teams managed their own onsite data centers, which required regular hardware updates, outsized energy bills, and excessive amounts of real estate. It was expensive, impractical, and inefficient.

But that's not necessary anymore. Companies that used to operate their own data centers no longer need to worry about provisioning, securing, scaling, maintaining, and upgrading

infrastructure. They just focus on building great experiences for their customers, as opposed to the technical logistics. That dramatically changes and simplifies the way businesses approach their IT resources.

For example, many cloud providers offer subscription-based services. In exchange for a monthly fee, customers can access all the computing resources they need. That means they don't have to buy software licenses, upgrade outdated servers, buy more machines when they run out of storage, or install software updates to keep pace with evolving security threats. The vendor does all that for them.

In that way, cloud computing is like renting a car. The user gets to drive the vehicle, but it's up to the owner to do repairs and routine maintenance, and to replace old cars with new ones when they age. And if the user ever needs an upgrade to accommodate more business, it's as simple as signing a new rental agreement and exchanging the keys.

The advantages of cloud computing for your business

Now that you understand how it works, it's easy to see that cloud computing has many advantages. Among the most important benefits of cloud computing, for example, are:

Convenience

Cloud computing makes storing, retrieving, and sharing information fast and easy.

Flexibility

Because information flows across locations and devices, employees can work safely and securely from anywhere. That makes them more productive, collaborative, and satisfied in their jobs.

Cost

At the core of cloud computing is the idea of "multitenancy." That means a single cloud service provider has many customers using the same computing resources. It's like an apartment building: Although residents share amenities and infrastructure —not to mention common walls, vents, and plumbing — everyone is free to decorate their own apartment as they see fit.

Accounting

Cloud computing is beneficial from an accounting standpoint because it allows IT infrastructure to be classified as an operational instead of capital expenditure. That's usually better for business health because operational expenses are tax-advantaged and pay-as-you-go. That translates to more flexibility, less waste, and often better ROI.

Reliability

Cloud service providers continually refine their architecture to deliver the highest standards of performance and availability. Meanwhile, the third parties that host their services constantly maintain and update them, and provide easy access to customer support. This commitment to continuous improvement makes them dependable in standards of excellence.

Scalability

Cloud vendors generally allow customers to increase or decrease computing resources as needed. That means cloud computing can scale up or down with your business. You can add or subtract bandwidth, users, and services, and even add more service providers. In addition, many cloud service providers will automate this scaling on your behalf so teams can dedicate more time to customer experience and less time to capacity planning.

How cloud computing security protects your company

Cloud vendors regularly update security protocols to protect users from cyber threats. So, one of the biggest advantages of cloud computing is security.

Think of the cloud like a bank. Your money is safer in a bank account than it is in a cookie jar in your kitchen. Likewise, your data is safer with a cloud service provider than it is on an unsecured network at home or at work.

Top cloud vendors employ experts in computer science and cyber security who update their systems and secure customers' information, and also take on the burden of meeting regulatory requirements. That frees organizations from having to find and keep cyber security talent, assemble dedicated compliance teams, troubleshoot bugs, and adapt to new security threats.

Also critical is the idea of **redundancy**. Which is to say, the cloud doesn't just store data; it also backs it up. To understand how helpful that is, imagine you're working on an important work document and the power goes out. Before cloud computing, you might have lost your work forever if you'd failed to save it on time to your hard drive. Now, your work will be waiting for you when the power comes back on because it was automatically saved to the cloud.

Security advantages are why some of the world's largest companies have moved their applications to the cloud with Sales force, having rigorously tested its performance and protections.

Types of cloud computing you should know about

Public cloud

Third-party cloud vendors own and manage public clouds for use by the general public. They own all the hardware, software, and infrastructure that constitute the cloud. Their customers own the data and applications that live on the cloud.

Private cloud

From corporations to universities, organizations can host private clouds (also known as corporate clouds, internal clouds, and on-premise clouds) for their exclusive use. When they do, they own the cloud's underlying infrastructure and host it either onsite or at a remote location.

Hybrid cloud

Hybrid clouds fuse private clouds with public clouds for the best of both worlds. Generally, organizations use private clouds for critical or sensitive functions and public clouds

to accommodate surges in computing demand. Data and applications often flow automatically between them. This gives organizations increased flexibility without requiring them to abandon existing infrastructure, compliance, and security.

Multicloud

A multicloud exists when organizations leverage many clouds from several providers.
This affords many potential benefits. Using multiple different vendors, for example, means you get to mix and match features and functionality. If you have a particularly sensitive project, for example, you can run it on a cloud that has extra security features. Or maybe you're a multinational company. Teams in Asia and North America can use different cloud providers based on who offers the best service in their region, or who is most familiar with regulatory compliance in their country. In fact, Salesforce recently partnered with all of the major public clouds to launch Hyperforce, our next-generation infrastructure architecture that helps businesses all around the world scale safely like never before.

Cloud computing services that can help your business

Your business must decide not only what type of cloud it wants to deploy, but also what types of cloud computing services it wants to access.

These are:

Software as a service (**SaaS**)

Infrastructure as a service (**IaaS**)

Platform as a service (**PaaS**)

Software as a service (SaaS) is the most common type of cloud computing. Whereas users traditionally had to download software and install it on their computers, SaaS delivers complete, user-ready applications over the internet, which saves technical staff a lot of time. Maintenance and troubleshooting fall entirely to the vendor.

Software programs typically perform specific functions, are intuitive to use, and often come with generous customer support. For example, with the Salesforce Customer 360 suite of customer relationship management tools, users can customize apps to meet their needs without coding or programming.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) offers a pick-and-choose approach to computing. It assumes that you already have some basic IT infrastructure in place, and allows you to augment that with various building blocks as you need them.

This approach works best for organizations that have their own operating systems, but want tools to support those systems over time. Connecting to servers, firewalls, hardware, and other infrastructure gives companies the freedom to design at scale using pre-built components.

IaaS can serve as scaffolding on which to execute specific projects with unique IT requirements. A business that's developing new software, for example, might use IaaS to create a testing environment before launching it. An ecommerce company, on the other hand, might use IaaS to host its website. In that example, IaaS is ideal because its infrastructure can scale quickly in response to sudden traffic surges — like those during a holiday sale.

Platform as a service (PaaS) provides the building blocks for software creation. That includes development tools, code libraries, servers, programming environments, and preconfigured app components. With PaaS, the vendor handles back-end concerns like security, infrastructure, and data integration. As a result, users can focus on building, hosting, and testing apps, which they can do faster and at a lower cost.

Examples of cloud computing at home and at work

Cloud computing at home
In your personal life, you probably use cloud computing without even realizing it. Instead of storing hard copies of movies and music in cupboards or on shelves, you now access them virtually through cloud-based streaming services like Netflix and Spotify. And the photos and comments you post on social media? Social networks like Facebook and Twitter store those remotely in the cloud, too.

Cloud computing at work
At work, you used to store files on your hard drive, and often lost them during system crashes and power outages. Now you probably store them in the cloud, which saves changes in real time so you can access them from anywhere.

Your organization might also use cloud-powered **customer relationship management** (CRM) software, which makes it easy to personalize communications with customers, manage leads, and fine-tune marketing efforts across departments. Or, it might use cloud-powered solutions for human resources, payroll, accounting, and logistics. In these and countless other business use cases, cloud computing can facilitate enhanced security and streamlined data entry, not to mention time-saving automation.

2. Robotics Technology

Robotics is an interdisciplinary sector of science and engineering dedicated to the design, construction and use of mechanical robots. This guide will give you a concrete grasp of robotics, including different types of robots and how they're being applied across industries.

What Is Robotics?
Robotics is the intersection of science, engineering and technology that produces machines, called robots that replicate or substitute for human actions. Pop culture has always been fascinated with robots — examples include R2-D2, the Terminator and WALL-E. These over-exaggerated, humanoid concepts of robots usually seem like a caricature of the real thing. But are they more forward thinking than we realize? Robots are gaining intellectual and

mechanical capabilities that don't put the possibility of a R2-D2-like machine out of reach in the future.

WHAT IS A ROBOT?

A robot is a programmable machine that can complete a task, while the term robotics describes the field of study focused on developing robots and automation. Each robot has a different level of autonomy. These levels range from human-controlled bots that carry out tasks to fully-autonomous bots that perform tasks without any external influences.

As technology progresses, so too does the scope of what is considered robotics. In 2005, 90 percent of all robots could be found assembling cars in automotive factories. These robots consist mainly of mechanical arms tasked with welding or screwing on certain parts of a car.

Today, we're seeing an evolved and expanded definition of robotics that includes the development, creation and use of bots that accomplish tasks like exploring the planet's harshest conditions, assisting law enforcement, streamlining surgical procedures and undertaking rescue missions.

Robotics Defined

While the overall world of robotics is expanding, a robot has some consistent characteristics:

Robots consist of some sort of mechanical construction. The mechanical aspect of a robot helps it complete tasks in the environment for which it's designed. For example, the Mars 2020 Rover's wheels are individually motorized and made of titanium tubing that help it firmly grip the harsh terrain of the red planet.

Robots need electrical components that control and power the machinery. Essentially, an electric current — a battery, for example — is needed to power a large majority of robots.
Robots contain at least some level of computer programming. Without a set of code telling it what to do, a robot would just be another piece of simple machinery. Inserting a program into a robot gives it the ability to know when and how to carry out a task.

We're bound to see the promise of the robotics industry sooner, rather than later, as artificial intelligence and software also continue to progress. In the near future, thanks to advances in these technologies, robots will continue getting smarter, more flexible and more energy efficient. They'll also continue to be a main focal point in smart factories, where they'll take on more difficult challenges and help to secure global supply chains.

The robotics industry is filled with an admirable promise of progress that science fiction could once only dream about. From the deepest depths of our oceans to thousands of miles in outer space, robots will be found performing tasks that humans couldn't dream of achieving alone.

TYPES OF ROBOTICS

Mechanical bots come in all shapes and sizes to efficiently carry out the task for which they are designed. All robots vary in design, functionality and degree of autonomy. From the 0.2

millimeter-long “RoboBee” to the 200 meter-long robotic shipping vessel “Vindskip,” robots are emerging to carry out tasks that humans simply can’t.

There are five distinct types of robots that perform tasks depending on their capabilities. Below is an outline of these types and what they do.

Pre-Programmed Robots

Pre-programmed robots operate in a controlled environment where they do simple, monotonous tasks. An example of a pre-programmed robot would be a mechanical arm on an automotive assembly line. The arm serves one function — to weld a door on, to insert a certain part into the engine, etc. — and its job is to perform that task longer, faster and more efficiently than a human.

Humanoid Robots

Humanoid robots are robots that look like or mimic human behavior. These robots usually perform human-like activities (like running, jumping and carrying objects), and are sometimes designed to look like us, even having human faces and expressions. Two of the most prominent examples of humanoid robots are Hanson Robotics’ Sophia and Boston Dynamics’ Atlas.

Autonomous Robots

Autonomous robots operate independently of human operators. These robots are usually designed to carry out tasks in open environments that do not require human supervision. They are quite unique because they use sensors to perceive the world around them, and then employ decision-making structures (usually a computer) to take the optimal next step based

on their data and mission. One example of an autonomous robot is the Roomba vacuum cleaner, which uses sensors to roam freely throughout a home.

EXAMPLES OF AUTONOMOUS ROBOTS

Cleaning Bots (for example, Roomba)

Lawn Trimming Bots

Hospitality Bots

Autonomous Drones

Medical Assistant Bots

Teleoperated Robots

Teleoperated robots are semi-autonomous bots that use a wireless network to enable human control from a safe distance. These robots usually work in extreme geographical conditions, weather and circumstances. Examples of teleoperated robots are the human-controlled submarines used to fix underwater pipe leaks during the BP oil spill or drones used to detect landmines on a battlefield.

Augmenting Robots

Augmenting robots, also known as VR robots, either enhance current human capabilities or replace the capabilities a human may have lost. The field of robotics for human augmentation

is a field where science fiction could become reality very soon, with bots that have the ability to redefine the definition of humanity by making humans faster and stronger. Some examples of

current augmenting robots are robotic prosthetic limbs or exoskeletons used to lift hefty weights.

What Is a Bot? What Is Software Robotics?

Software robotics, also called bots, are computer programs which carry out tasks autonomously. One common use case of software robots is a chatbot. A chatbot is a computer program that simulates conversation both online and over the phone and is often used in customer service scenarios. Chatbots can either be simple services that answer questions with an automated response or more complex digital assistants that learn from user information

TYPES OF BOTS

Chatbots: carry out simple conversations, often in a customer service setting.
Spam Bots: collect email addresses and send spam mail.

Download Bots: download software and apps automatically.
Search Engine Crawler Bots: scan websites and make them visible on search engines.
Monitoring Bots: report on website speed and status.

Software robots only exist on the internet and originate within a computer, which means they are not considered robots. In order to be considered a robot, a device must have a physical form, such as a body or a chassis.

HOW DO ROBOTS WORK?

Independent Robots

Independent robots are capable of functioning completely autonomously and independent of human operator control. These typically require more intense programming but allow robots to take the place of humans when undertaking dangerous, mundane or otherwise impossible tasks, from bomb diffusion and deep-sea travel to factory automation. Independent robots have proven to be the most disruptive to society, as they eliminate certain jobs but also present new possibilities for growth.

Dependent Robots

Dependent robots are non-autonomous robots that interact with humans to enhance and supplement their already existing actions. This is a relatively new form of technology and is being constantly expanded into new applications, but one form of dependent robots that has been realized is advanced prosthetics that are controlled by the human mind.

A famous example of a dependent robot was created by Johns Hopkins APL in 2018 for Johnny Matheny, a patient whose arm was amputated above the elbow. Matheny was fitted with a modular prosthetic limb so researchers could study its use over a sustained period. The MPL is controlled via electromyography, or signals sent from his amputated limb that controls the prosthesis. Over time, Matheny became more efficient in controlling the MPL and the signals sent from his amputated limb became smaller and less variable, leading to more accuracy in its movements and allowing Matheny to perform tasks as delicate as playing the piano.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF A ROBOT?

Control System: the CPU that directs a robot's task at high level.
Sensors: a component that provides electrical signals to allow a robot to interact with the world.

Actuators: the motor parts that are responsible for a robot's movement.

Power Supply: the battery that supplies power to a robot.

End Effectors: the exterior features of a robot that allow it to complete a task.

However, there are several components that are central to every robot's construction, like a power source or a central processing unit. Generally speaking, robotics components fall into these five categories:

Control System

Computation includes all of the components that make up a robot's central processing unit, often referred to as its control system. Control systems are programmed to tell a robot how to utilize its specific components, similar in some ways to how the human brain sends signals throughout the body, in order to complete a specific task. These robotic tasks could comprise anything from minimally invasive surgery to assembly line packing.

Sensors

Sensors provide a robot with stimuli in the form of electrical signals that are processed by the controller and allow the robot to interact with the outside world. Common sensors found within robots include video cameras that function as eyes, photo resistors that react to light and microphones that operate like ears. These sensors allow the robot to capture its surroundings and process the most logical conclusion based on the current moment and allows the controller to relay commands to the additional components.

Actuators

A device can only be considered to be a robot if it has a movable frame or body. Actuators are the components that are responsible for this movement. These components are made up of motors that receive signals from the control system and move in tandem to carry out the movement necessary to complete the assigned task. Actuators can be made of a variety of materials, such as metal or elastic, and are commonly operated by use of compressed air (pneumatic actuators) or oil (hydraulic actuators) but come in a variety of formats to best fulfill their specialized roles.

Power Supply

Like the human body requires food in order to function, robots require power. Stationary robots, such as those found in a factory, may run on AC power through a wall outlet but more commonly, robots operate via an internal battery. Most robots utilize lead-acid batteries for their safe qualities and long shelf life while others may utilize the more compact but also more expensive silver-cadmium variety. Safety, weight, replaces ability and lifecycle are all important factors to consider when designing a robot's power supply.

Some potential power sources for future robotic development also include pneumatic power from compressed gasses, solar power, hydraulic power, flywheel energy storage organic garbage through anaerobic digestion and nuclear power.

End Effectors

End effectors are the physical, typically external components that allow robots to finish carrying out their tasks. Robots in factories often have interchangeable tools like paint sprayers and drills, surgical robots may be equipped with scalpels and other kinds of robots can be built with gripping claws or even hands for tasks like deliveries, packing, bomb diffusion and much more.

Uses of Robots

Robots have a wide variety of use cases that make them the ideal technology for the future. Soon, we will see robots almost everywhere. We'll see them in hospitals, hotels and even on roads.

APPLICATIONS OF ROBOTICS

Conservation: fighting forest fires

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Manufacturing: working in factories, finding and carrying items in warehouses.

Companionship: providing company to elderly individuals.

Healthcare: assisting in surgical procedures.

Delivery: completing food delivery and last-mile fulfillment.

Household: vacuuming and mowing the grass.

Rescue: undertaking search-and-rescue missions after natural disasters.

Military Operations: detecting landmines in war zones. Use of **drones**

Robotics in Manufacturing
The manufacturing industry is probably the oldest and most well-known user of robots. These robots and co-bots (bots that work alongside humans) work to efficiently test and assemble products, like cars and industrial equipment. It's estimated that there are more than three million industrial robots in use right now.

Logistics Robots
Shipping, handling and quality control robots are becoming a must-have for most retailers and logistics companies. Because we now expect our packages to arrive at blazing speeds, logistics companies employ robots in warehouses, and even on the road, to help maximize time efficiency. Right now, there are robots taking your items off the shelves, transporting them across the warehouse floor and packaging them. Additionally, a rise in last-mile robots (robots that will autonomously deliver your package to your door) ensure that you'll have a face-to-metal-face encounter with a logistics bot in the near future.

Robots for Home
It's not science fiction anymore. Robots can be seen all over our homes, helping with chores, reminding us of our schedules and even entertaining our kids. The most well-known example of home robots is the autonomous vacuum cleaner Roomba. Additionally, robots have now evolved to do everything from autonomously mowing grass to cleaning pools.

Travel Robots
Is there anything more science fiction-like than autonomous vehicles? These self-driving cars are no longer just imagination. A combination of data science and robotics, self-driving vehicles are taking the world by storm. Companies like Tesla, Ford, Waymo, Volkswagen and BMW are all working on the next wave of travel that will let us sit back, relax and enjoy the ride. Rideshare companies Uber and Lyft are also developing autonomous rideshare vehicles that don't require humans to operate the vehicle.

Healthcare Robotics

Robots have made enormous strides in the healthcare industry. These mechanical marvels have use in just about every aspect of healthcare, from robot-assisted surgeries to bots that help humans recover from injury in physical therapy. Examples of robots at work in healthcare are Toyota's healthcare assistants, which help people regain the ability to walk, and TUG, a robot designed to autonomously stroll throughout a hospital and deliver everything from medicines to clean linens.

Robots have been employed by pharmaceutical companies to help the fight against COVID-19. These bots are now being used to fill and seal COVID-19 testing swabs, and are also being used by some manufacturers to produce PPE and respirators.

Rampant puzzles of application of Computers in the Judiciary:

a) Can/should computers replace Judges?
b) Legal certainty and the possibility of computer
c) The Judge and the Compuyer: How best "Decision support?"
d) Would a judicial system be better if it were computerized?
e) How would AI help?
f) Where will you come in as professionals to help?
g) Let Computers be the Judge etc etc…

CONCLUSION:

Some Legal Software samples:

IBM Watson AI for Lawyers…
Law Reports…
Encyclopedias…

It's No longer just a big, computerized "brain," but a "gold standard for analytics processing" in the LEGAL WORLD with high expectations.

This and other forms of AI may not join your legal team any time soon. Nevertheless, the advanced technology will have an important role to play in the legal industry moving forward.

Benefits INCLUDE, to assemble, automate, approve, digitally sign, and manage all of their legal documents. In addition, it helps with the management of workflows and approvals, and automatically sets alerts and reminders for pertinent dates.

The problem nowadays, legal professionals can lose focus or tire easily when authoring DOCUMENTS, searching for FILES or dealing with multiple DEALS. Fortunately, the automation of legal document assembly leads to the quick creation of DOCUMENTS, ensures proper CITATIONS are made and protects the business' interests altogether.

THE JUDICIARY needs to stop using antiquated systems and start deploying advanced technologies that infuses LIMITLESS FUNCTIONALITY to BREAK DOWN TRADITIONAL BARRIERS in legal document management using AI to be able to cope with the EMERGING GLOBAL DIGITAL SPACE.

Hopefully, someday, the Judiciary will benefit from the emerging trends of artificial intelligence that is gradually replacing human efforts for a better, cheaper and timely justice delivery using the digital possibilities.

Thank you all.