

Research Article

# Digital Transformation of Saudi Arabia's Courts and E-Justice Systems

Hani Alharbi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jeddah College of Law- University of Business and Technology, Jeddah, KSA. Email: [hani@ubt.edu.sa](mailto:hani@ubt.edu.sa)

\*Correspondence: [hani@ubt.edu.sa](mailto:hani@ubt.edu.sa)

Submitted: 29 July 2025 | Revised: 11 November 2025 | Accepted: 10 December 2025 | Published: 30 December 2025

**Abstract:** The study reports on the transformation of the Saudi Arabian courts into e-justice systems and presents the key improvements and opportunities. It outlines how filing and enforcement have become digitalized with the use of e-Litigation. It is a channel that is part of the strategy of the justice sector to enhance the efficiency of the judicial system, which meets the objectives of delivering the services. The law system governing such developments involves procedural rules under which litigation is formalized by the use of electronic litigation. Digital systems are also used to carry out electronic document recognition and signatures. The procedural regulations are aimed at the preservation of legal certainty, yet the functions of the courts are accessible online. Online transition has improved the case process and service provision by helping to participate remotely and easily to get more information about the court. The change raises questions of cybersecurity that should be further addressed in a policy. Further development of systems is associated with improved control of digital processes. These regulations can establish the balance between innovation and legal security. Thus, the e-justice reforms in Saudi Arabia introduce a project in the development of effective judicial services to satisfy the national standards.

**Keywords:** Digital transformation, court, e-justice, filing, Saudi Arabia.

## 1. Introduction

The process of digitalization of the public sector in Saudi Arabia has been actively pursued because of Vision 2030, and much of the attention is directed to the quality of the services and trust in the transactions made with the government [1]. Digital transformation in this aspect does not only concern new software. It is also interested in processes of redesign and responsibility within institutions [2]. This transition has put the emphasis on the justice services as they affect the day-to-day living [1]. The objective of e-justice systems is to transform major litigation procedures from paper-based processes to safe digital procedures, such as filing and delivery of judgments. It involves case management and hearings as well. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) refers to e-Litigation in Saudi Arabia as an end-to-end process that uses electronic tools, such as conducting digital or virtual meetings and facilitating appeals via electronic means [3]. The growth of remote and virtual court practices worldwide has also predetermined the demands regarding what the courts can provide online, particularly after the pandemic normalized remote attendance in most legal systems [4]. Resilience has become the capability of going ahead with business in the face of disruption without jeopardizing legitimacy and procedural protections [5].

Remote litigation in a Saudi legal system is associated with web-based procedures, the provisions of which have fundamental assurances, including a right to defence and web-based records that can be stored to ensure accountability. Identity assurance and clear user journeys are also central to digital courts, so that parties can participate without being confused or excluded [6]. This usability concern is important in Saudi digital government because access can be influenced by age and digital abilities, and the design will need to display culture and user constraints, particularly in the older demographic [7]. Also, e-justice poses new threats that can ruin trust. Legal issues, including simplifying the process of conducting online hearings, will not undermine the quality of users' engagement [5]. It is noted that these reforms are associated with the expanded reporting that raises the need to produce some outcomes in service delivery [8]. All these factors make the e-justice system in Saudi Arabia a timely topic because it is at the threshold of technology and legitimacy, and the advantages of convenience should be balanced with the process of due justice [4].

This study describes the improvement of the courts in Saudi Arabia due to e-justice initiatives. It explains important digital systems applied in case filing. It then states the legal system that supports the electronic

procedures. The paper explains how digitalization can lead to the increased efficiency of the justice system by reducing delays. In addition, it presents policy suggestions on how to enhance e-justice without causing unfairness and distrust in the Saudi judicial system.

## 2. Digital Transformation Initiatives in Saudi Courts

Digital transformation efforts at Saudi courts have aimed at revamping the main judicial services away from paper and counter-centric processes towards automated digital processes [9]. One of the key projects is the unified digital channel by MoJ that gathers numerous judicial services under one platform called Najiz and other connected e-services. This structure of platforms is intended for the use of various categories of users, such as individuals and government agencies, and enables access based on roles and more focused service journeys [10]. The most tangible court-facing project is the e-Litigation service, which permits end-to-end electronic processes throughout a case. It facilitates major actions of filing pleadings and documents, and the transfer of memoranda. It also encourages the conduct of online sessions and appeals to the superior courts. This would not include uploading of documents as it is presented as a controlled process, and in that case, the safeguards that would ensure procedural fairness are relevant, even though the process is performed online [3]. Online operations are taken into consideration to help maintain continuity in hearings and filing, as well as amplify realistic obligations such as excellent identity verifications and alerting the entities [11].

The other notable project is the one affiliated with digital notifications, as these are considerable in confronting litigation between litigants and the right of defense. Electronic notification is perceived to counteract the disadvantages of the paper notice, and helps in the probability of notification being delivered in a verifiable manner [12]. At the same time, the Ministry has expanded the remote hearing power, where videoconferencing has been the standard procedure when making many hearings, and significant time is saved [13]. The enforcement stage has been interfered with as well, as any delays during the enforcement stage can shatter the value of a final judgment [14]. A Virtual Enforcement Court is one of such projects providing an automated procedure under the control of the judges, and starts with the filing of the application and ends with the delivery of decisions. It is also associated with wider automation of

enforcement when it comes to getting court outcomes executable faster, particularly in large-scale enforcement systems that historically necessitate follow-ups in person [15].

Digital transformation projects also cover digitization at a service level within particular areas of the courts, e.g., personal status courts, where the Ministry has declared transformation projects and gradual implementation. These efforts will help to standardize the procedures and minimize the difference between locations by transferring routine steps into uniform digital forms, as well as controlled processes [16]. Another practical initiative is the service layer, where the user is guided through computerized pleading, such as signing in using national credentials and selecting the correct service package. This form of guided workflow makes litigants and lawyers less ambiguous and contributes to greater completion rates of electronic transactions [17]. Other projects are aimed at digital upgrades in the running of the courts, even internally in the digital place of work, with the Ministry publicly associating digitalization with productivity boosts in operational performance indicators [18]. The study on digital government in Saudi Arabia indicates that transformation at the sector-level is often tied to governance and institutional preparedness, as opposed to technology itself [1].

A comprehensive leadership backing and sustained change over the long run are the foundations of implementation success in the Saudi government sectors, as justice services are currently being arranged as connecting platforms and not solitary instruments [2]. Digitalization of courts also possesses a high evidence and documentation aspect, as electronic case files and the handling and processing of electronic evidence should be trustworthy to be looked at and appealed [19]. Remote features can influence assessment and procedural management, which justifies considering Saudi court initiatives to view remote features as features of legal increase, but not necessarily convenient [20]. One ongoing project is enhancing features of trust in the e-litigation environment by capturing and archiving e-litigation sessions and exercising restricted access as ordered by the court, which can be seen as a design objective in online hearings to create order and accountability [3]. These efforts represent a transition to platform justice, in which filing and enforcement are organized through integrated digital platforms as opposed to office visits [10]. The general trend is to make routine action less face-to-face, and judicial power and oversight at major decision points, particularly in hearings and enforcement decisions [15].

### 3. Legal Framework Governing E-Justice in Saudi Arabia

The e-justice system of Saudi Arabia is based on the binding legislation and the procedural tools adopted by the ministry, enabling the court work to be carried out via the approved electronic means. MoJ presents e-Litigation as a service, which is managed, and the process of litigation is carried out on the authorized platform or systems of the Ministry, rather than on informal tools [3]. One of the fundamental sources is the procedural guide of the Ministry, according to which e-litigation procedures are only implemented in the e-Litigation Platform or authorized systems. It also emphasizes that some sensitive acts (testimony and oaths) should also comply with the rules of conduct when performed electronically. This establishes an effective administrative principle of approved channel usage, which enhances uniformity within courts and diminishes disagreements regarding what is regarded as a legitimate procedural action on the internet [21]. This model can be connected with due process requirements, like the right to a defense and proper documentation of the processes occurring in digital proceedings [11]. Updates and operational controls are also issued by the Ministry in their regulatory materials, and they serve the purpose of standardization in practice since they standardize the way in which users file and participate in the e-justice environment [3].

The Electronic Transactions Law legally recognizes electronic documents and signatures through having the functional equivalence of electronic records and paper-based documents under conditions of reliability [22]. This law provides the legal foundation for electronic signature recognition. However, it also poses questions such as technology neutrality and the application of reliability requirements [23]. The Evidence Law is also key in the courtroom setting, as it regulates the proof and how the electronic procedures can be applied to the evidentiary practice. It consists of the rule according to which electronic methods of the evidentiary process are not deprived of the effects of the law, which contributes to electronic interrogation and other procedures of taking evidence in the case of their processing by the use of official mechanisms [24]. There are also regulations of digital procedures associated with the Evidence Law that suggest an implementation layer that provides the translation of the evidentiary principles into digital steps of operation [25]. This is important since e-justice goes beyond the acceptance of electronic documents to the assurance of the ability of electronic material to be attributed and assessed in accordance with well-known legal provisions [23].

Electronic litigation procedures are voiced by the e-litigation procedure of the Ministry and platform governance capabilities that seek to maintain major concepts of litigation on the digital level. The Ministry defines e-Litigation as the provision that facilitates the exchange of memoranda and electronic pleadings. It also encompasses responses to requests to judicial panels and the delivery of judgments, which points out that the platform is considered more of a procedural place and not just as a service portal [3]. The procedural guide also strengthens court control by obliging the use of the platform and linking electronic steps to the identical discipline of physical hearings that allow for promoting order and traceability [21]. Procedural fairness of online hearings relies on appropriate regulations regarding notification and documentation, since inadequacies in these domains can jeopardize the confrontation and equality between the parties [11]. The Evidence Law and other procedural tools also underpin e-litigation, making it clear that the taking of electronic evidence is legally accepted, provided that it is taken in accordance with the laws of the system [24]. This implies that the logs of the platform and the recorded archived records of the sessions will form a part of the litigation record and will need to be regarded as meaningful in legal terms [3].

Regulations on the protection of data and cybersecurity introduce one more binding layer since e-justice systems operate with sensitive information related to identity, taking into account personal or business data. The Personal Data Protection Law of Saudi Arabia establishes minimum standards of personal data processing and disclosure, which are reflected in the form of access permissions and protection, and courts and justice platforms [26]. The law is aimed at balancing privacy protection and risk control, which is particularly relevant in intensive public applications where a failure can bring about severe consequences [27]. The national frameworks and criminal bans strengthen cybersecurity requirements that focus on illegal access to and misuse of systems. The Anti-Cyber Crime Law also gives criminal enforcement measures on unauthorized access, as well as other cybercrimes that can jeopardize court systems or the data of litigants [28]. The legal regulations should respond to the dynamic threats, and better definitions and enforcement capabilities influence the ability of the system to safeguard the digital services offered to the population [29]. Also, the National Cybersecurity Authority publishes baseline cybersecurity controls, among them are the Essential Cybersecurity Controls that are revised and enhanced to improve the security of information and technology resources of national entities. These regulations influence the design choices of e-justice, like the strength of authentication and response to incidents, since law-related concerns are linked to secrecy and faith in judicial decisions [27].

### 4. Impact of Digital Transformation on Judicial Efficiency

Judicial efficiency can be enhanced through digital transformation because it helps in decreasing the time and administrative burden in periodically taking a case between the filing and enforcement stages. In Saudi Arabia, the benefits of efficiency are associated with transferring the habitual steps into a formal digital process, therefore allowing litigants and lawyers to track and get decisions without the need to physically go to the courts repeatedly [30]. The Najiz platform is introduced as a single point of entry to numerous justice services and helps to expedite the intake of requests and minimize the amount of manual labor in the service counters. The increased volumes of every completed digital operation can be converted into performance since the employees can divert their time to simple matters and quality administration [31]. E-litigation also helps to save time through the standardization of case submission procedures and the establishment of more transparent means towards document transfer and procedural activities within a unified governed process [32]. The connection of remote litigation in Saudi Arabia to an accelerated movement of the procedure is due to the ability to file and examine pleadings and memoranda electronically, which decreases the delays linked to traveling and circulating documents [11]. Virtual attendance also makes courts more efficient because they can plan and conduct sessions more quickly, as travelling duration and tardiness no longer affect the operation of the daily schedule [33].

Videoconferencing has the potential to enhance throughput by allowing procedural sessions of shorter length to be listed faster and lessening the time it takes to organize the physical presence of various parties [34]. Remote formats are usually embraced in order to save time and minimize expenses, which are two essential elements of system efficiency. This reasoning can be observed in courts in Saudi Arabia, where electronic hearings are more broadly applied, and supporting services ensure the continued movement of cases, even in cases where parties are not co-located. Another direct effect on efficiency is that of digital notifications, since notice is the cumulative cause of adjournment and delay in the traditional process. More sessions would not be lost to the

disagreement on whether or not one of the parties was notified in time when those notifications and updates on the cases are provided via the official electronic sources, with more evident traceability [11]. Also, digital case files enhance efficiency as the judges and clerks do not have to physically move files between offices to access documents, as the files can be accessed immediately. This reduces the bottlenecks experienced in the courts where file processing consumes huge spaces. The other performance effect is better workload management, as data on the platform streamlines the process of following process stages, in addition to prioritizing interventions in areas where delays are being experienced [35].

Digitization and the application of performance measures to enhance the efficiency of operations are also the links of Saudi justice communications, which evidence a management approach based on a series of measurably improved processes [36]. Enforcement is a crucial component of judicial efficiency since a quick verdict, but sluggishly enforced, results in even slower justice in application. The MoJ defines the Virtual Enforcement Court as a pathway of automated enforcement that is directly controlled by the judiciary (application filing to issuing a decision) and is aimed at eliminating the delays that are frequently present in the process of enforcement administration. Enforcement steps can be automated to decrease cycle time by eliminating checks handled by human operators and transforming regular actions in enforcement rules into computer-based decisions of an enforcement character in appropriate situations [15]. Public reporting on the Virtual Enforcement Court also asserts various steps and huge volumes of automatically processed requests that are consistent with efficiency by simplification and volume. The importance of these gains lies in the fact that the enforcement courts often have a substantial caseload, and their elimination will add more capacity without needing a corresponding staffing extension [37].

Another effect manifested by efficiency also includes supporting court services that contribute to reduced rework and adjournments, including standardized digital submissions requirements and organized fields that help to avoid incomplete filings. As submissions are less corrupt and more finished at first effort, the courts waste less time asking participants to clarify, and the clerks waste less time sending the files back [35]. Successful e-litigation requires a high level of identification and record keeping, and these qualities also contribute to efficiency since there are fewer disputes over who submitted what and when [11]. The appeal record is also enhanced by digital records and archived sessions, and can save time that would be spent recreating events or searching for a lost piece of paperwork [32]. In other jurisdictions, experience in the longer term indicates that systems in which e-justice is advanced beyond simple automation to integrated systems can be more productive, provided systems are interoperable, and processes are redesigned but not merely digitized. It is important to Saudi courts as efficiency is increased when e-litigation and enforcement are both tied, as opposed to being separate [30].

The digital transformation can also save litigants and lawyers the costs of traveling and dedicating time to commuting to the office, which contributes to a faster development of the case since the involvement is simpler, and there are no missed conferences [34]. The same process can expand the presence of courts, as the remote involvement allows arranging brief sessions more easily, and engaging the parties located in other regions without delay [33]. Yet, it is not necessarily an automatic increase in efficiency, as remote forms can cause new friction when technology fails, or user interfaces are not clear enough, imposing delays and attempts [34]. The fairness also has an interaction with efficiency, as expedited processes should not deprive meaningful involvement and the ability to present and challenge evidence, which can take time and support some of the users [33]. Technology facilitates the process but also introduces new risks to join and perceived legitimacy, thus efficiency should be addressed in correlation with procedural protection [38].

## 5. Challenges and Legal Concerns

Efficiency in Saudi courts comes with digital transformation, but it also presents legal issues that can influence fairness and trust [11]. One of the issues is due process in remote and entirely electronic proceedings, since the presence of participants online can undermine the feeling of urgency defining court proceedings when judges consider parties and evidence. Issues regarding the quality of oral hearings are also present, as video hearings can alter the communication dynamics and make it difficult to read non-verbal cues and control disruptions in disputed hearings [4]. Regarding Saudi e-litigation, the system is tailored to lead to confrontation and organized memoranda exchange, yet successful confrontation remains based on the reliability of access and the equivalent capacity of responding on time [3]. The practical right to be heard can be decreased, though the legal right has been retained, when at least one party is less connected or has lower digital abilities. This poses a risk of digital divide, with attendance and access potentially becoming better to the benefit of certain users and existing as new barriers that can lead to missed sessions or incomplete submissions [39].

Identity assurance is another legal issue, since, in electronic litigation, the authentication must be robust to ensure that the right person signs the document and the statements attributed to the right person. The cases of dispute are also possible when it comes to electronic notifications, as notice is crucial in law, and any failure in electronic service can provoke the adjournment or an appeal case concerning the absence of the right notification. The management of evidence also brings even more problems, as electronic case files involve uploaded materials and a history of hearings, and the parties might question the integrity or timeliness of digital sources [11]. There should also be established practices on how to admit and test digital evidence in courts because the probative value of electronic records can be compromised by weak chain-of-custody controls [40]. A significant legal limitation is the protection of data since the court platforms receive sensitive personal information in large amounts, such as identity details and extremely confidential facts of the dispute. Personal Data Protection Law raises expectations of compliance regarding legal processing and protection, and this influences the court systems to deal with access and incident response. Access controls that are either too liberal can violate confidentiality, or can be excessively restrictive, and access controls that are too restrictive can impede access by legitimate defense and representation purposes [27].

Cyber risks create operational and legal risks, as unauthorized access or data manipulation can affect the privacy and validity of court documents. The challenges continue to remain in maintaining governance efficiency with the constantly changing threats, and this applies to any justice service that cannot afford downtime or any corruption of data [29]. The issue of system reliability is also a legal one since any failure during filing periods or sessions can create a conflict over the lack of time on any side of the processing and handling of parties [4]. Enforcement and service delivery have the potential to increase transparency issues, as users do not know why a digital step was accepted or directed in a particular manner [3]. Language and access barriers can also be present online, and regardless of the new features of the platform that allow inclusion, unequal understanding can still influence successful participation and the quality of cases [39]. In general, Saudi e-justice has a balancing role to play: to preserve procedural protection and data privacy compliance and to guarantee that digitalization does not introduce new disparities and undermine trust in judicial resolution [11].

## 6. Future Prospects and Policy Recommendations

The future of e-justice in Saudi Arabia is bright since the court system is already working based on platform-based services and controlled online procedures [3]. The subsequent step will probably result in the shift of digitization of separate services to more tangible integration throughout the entire lifecycle of the cases, and, in such a way, filing and enforcement turn into interconnected streams. This needs interoperability regulations and standard data, since fragmented systems impair speed and lead to work redundancy. This can be facilitated by a policy requiring any court-facing tool to be mandatorily integrated with identifiers and consistent metadata on documents [41]. The other opportunity is hybrid justice expansion, in which remote hearings apply in the context of appropriate procedural actions and in-person hearings in complex or high-stakes hearings [42]. An approach such as this would assist in safeguarding the effective involvement even without necessarily having to minimize the delays [4].

Courts will be more efficient as the procedure will be simple, particularly in the context of the litigants who cannot fill out online forms [43]. The policy must mandate design checks and testing on the basis that a gap in usability can turn into a gap in fairness in online proceedings [7]. A viable suggestion includes increasing assisted digital support within the courts and helplines, where employees should be trained to direct the user, but not to offer legal assistance [43]. Strengthening procedural transparency within platforms, including explicit descriptions of routing decisions and deadline calculations, is another recommendation because opaque automation can decrease trust despite the increased speed [44]. It is also in the interest of Saudi e-justice to have more powerful control over remote testimony and identity assurance, since credibility and attribution are key to trustworthy results. The policy must require the use of strong authentication and audit trail on filings and session attendance, and maintain tamper-evident logs that facilitate the review and handling of appeals and complaints [45].

Protection of data will also be central since platforms do not process any sensitive dispute facts on a single scale, hence privacy-by-design will be a mandatory requirement for any e-justice feature. This means retention plans and written legal substantiation of court information processing [27]. The policy of cybersecurity should align with the justice systems and the systems provided by a country on baseline controls. Continuous monitoring of adherence, as outages and breaches can disrupt the proceedings. The other opportunity is a reserved use of AI as a search aid without losing the

legal line of thought and final decision to a completely human factor. The policy should require reporting any AI support and any checks of the material that is created by AI to be used in the court process [46]. Moreover, the performance measurement should shift to departing speed and quantity, and incorporate equity and results of access, such as user comprehension and different impacts inspired by income or access to digital tools [43]. Such a subtle evaluation guarantees sustainable change because it considers efficiency as the objective that is related to trust [11].

## 7. Conclusion

Thus, e-judicial systems in the Saudi Arabian courts have offered a clear path to the more effective legal process. Digitization advancement has helped the nation to integrate essential services, in addition to reducing the administrative delays. Technology has led to remote hearings, which assist in the justice delivery process by lowering the time and costs. Digital tools have also strengthened the level of transparency in judicial interactions as they make the process timelines more obvious and eliminate ambiguity concerning the phases of a case. Nevertheless, the future of e-justice lies in the maintenance of increased cybersecurity and legal protection to safeguard both the involvement and confidentiality in an online setup. Strategies that will focus on the integration of the systems and clarity of the law will be relevant in ensuring that digital courts benefit all the sections of society equitably and efficiently. The implementation of digital justice in Saudi Arabia, therefore, demonstrates a moderate trend of modernization, which is in line with overall national development.

## References

- [1] Alkorbi S, & Alrwais O. An Empirical Case Study of Digital Government Transformation in Saudi Arabia. *Information*. 2025;16(12):1-23. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/info16121110>
- [2] Alshahrani A. Adopting Emerging Technologies in Digital Government: A Multi-Case Analysis of Drivers, Enablers, and Challenges in Saudi Arabia. *Digital Government: Research and Practice*. 2025;6(3):1-27. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3719297>
- [3] Rooney KM. The Global Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Commercial Dispute Resolution in the First Year. *Disp. Resol. Int'l*. 2021;15:5. [https://heinonline.org/hol/cgi-bin/get\\_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/disreint15&section=5](https://heinonline.org/hol/cgi-bin/get_pdf.cgi?handle=hein.journals/disreint15&section=5)
- [4] Inchausti FG. From Remote Hearings to Online Courts. 2024:1-93 <https://www.cplj.org/publications/9-4-from-remote-hearings-to-online-courts>
- [5] Chronowski N, Szentgáli-Tóth B, & Bor B. Resilience of the judicial system in the post-Covid period: The constitutionality of virtual court hearings in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Hungarian Journal of Legal Studies*. 2024;64(3):413-434. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1556/2052.2023.00468>
- [6] Eweda MAH. Experience of electronic litigation in the Saudi system as an interlocutor of legal protection in the right to litigation as a constitutional right. *Journal of Legal and Economic Studies*. 2022;8(1):1-24 [https://journals.ekb.eg/article\\_259255\\_4419b39a7d5116d5d62f00d8e049bd43.pdf](https://journals.ekb.eg/article_259255_4419b39a7d5116d5d62f00d8e049bd43.pdf)
- [7] Alkhomsan MN, Alturayef N, Alwadei S, & Baslyman M. UsAge guidelines: Toward usable Saudi M-Government applications for elderly users. *Journal of King Saud University-Computer and Information Sciences*. 2023;35(1):202-218. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jksuci.2022.11.011>
- [8] Vision-2030. An Impactful Vision - The National Transformation Program's Achievements. 2023. Retrieved from: <https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/media/xqjbmpwg/english-ntp-annual-report-2023.pdf>
- [9] Abdelkawy HA. Digital Transformation of Judicial Notifications In The Saudi Law And Its Role In Achievement of Justice. *Russian Law Journal*. 2023;11(1S):215-24. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/digital-transformation-of-judicial-notifications-in-the-saudi-law-and-its-role-in-achievement-of-justice>
- [10] Saudipedia. What Is Najiz E-Platform? 2026 [Retrieved from: <https://saudipedia.com/en/what-is-najiz-e-platform>
- [11] Al-Shaibani MN. Remote Litigation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*. 2022;17(2):61-74. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4756110>
- [12] Abdelkawy HA. Digital Transformation of Judicial Notifications in the Saudi Law and its Role in Achievement of Justice. *Russian Law Journal*. 2023;11(1S):215-224 <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/digital-transformation-of-judicial-notifications-in-the-saudi-law-and-its-role-in-achievement-of-justice>
- [13] Legg M, Song A. The courts, the remote hearing and the pandemic: from action to reflection. *University of New South Wales Law Journal*, The. 2021 Apr;44(1):126-66. <https://search.informit.org/doi/abs/10.3316/informit.688022482335487>
- [14] Alyami AO. Reforming Saudi Legal Education for the Digital Age. *International Journal of Higher Education*. 2024;13(5):56-72. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5430/ijhe.v13n5p56>
- [15] Morison J, Harkens A. Re-engineering justice? Robot judges, computerised courts and (semi) automated legal decision-making. *Legal Studies*. 2019 Dec;39(4):618-35. <https://doi.org/10.1017/lst.2019.5>
- [16] Setiawan H, Handayani IG, Hamzah MG, Tegnan H. Digitalization of legal transformation on judicial review in the constitutional court. *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System*. 2024 May 26;4(2):263-98. <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v4i2.263>
- [17] Singhal A, Winograd T, Scarfone K. Guide to secure web services. NIST Special Publication. 2007 Aug;800(95):4. <https://profsite.um.ac.ir/kashmiri/nist/SP800-95.pdf>
- [18] Drabo F. *The Digitization of Court Processes in African Regional and Subregional Judicial Institutions* (Doctoral dissertation, Walden University). 2021 <https://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=11691&context=dissertations>
- [19] Awwad A, & Abdelsattar A. Digital Evidence in Forensic Accounting- A study in Saudi Legislation. *Cogent Social Sciences*. 2025;11(1):1-16. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2025.2522958>
- [20] Ehjelah A, & Amer SB. Impact of Confessions Taken Remotely Via Modern Technology on the Conscientious Conviction of the Criminal Judge. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*. 2023;15(3):1-13 <https://www.pjcriminology.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/14.-Impact-of-Confessions-Taken-Remotely.pdf>
- [21] Alcívar ME, Diaz BF. The principle of immediacy in evidence assessment institutional responsibility and procedural safeguards in the age of judicial digitalization. *Journal of Law and Epistemic Studies*. 2025 Jan 10;3(1):9-14. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15294545>
- [22] Awaisheh SM. From paper to pixels: the legal status and challenges of electronic writing in administrative contracts. A comparative study of current legal systems. *Electronic Government, an International Journal*. 2025;21(2):210-26. <https://doi.org/10.1504/EG.2025.144726>
- [23] Kinsara O. Revising the Saudi Electronic Transactions Law on E-Signatures. *Digital Evidence & Electronic Signature Law Review*. 2022;19(1):1-11. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.14296/deeslr.v19i0.5391>
- [24] Dmitrieva AA, Pastukhov PS. Concept of electronic evidence in criminal legal procedure. *Journal of Digital Technologies and Law*. 2023;1(1). <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/concept-of-electronic-evidence-in-criminal-legal-procedure>
- [25] Illési Z. Digital Evidence Management for Organizational Legal Compliance. *Interdisciplinary Description of Complex Systems: INDECS*. 2025 Jun 30;23(3):217-29. <https://doi.org/10.7906/indecs.23.3.3>
- [26] Maralbaeva A. E-justice and Cyber Security: Balancing between Openness of the Courts and Data Protection in Kyrgyzstan. In *Shifting Security and Power Constellations in Central Asia and the Caucasus 2024* Apr 14 (pp. 123-150). Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG. <https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/document/download/pdf/uuid/4763b51f-b566-3818-bb60-a233094ad69a#page=123>
- [27] Alkhedairy MA. Balancing Privacy and Risk: A Critical Analysis of Personal Data Use as Governed by Saudi Insurance Law. *Laws*. 2025;14(47):1-14. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/laws14040047>
- [28] Government-of-Saudia-Arabia. Anti-Cyber Crime Law. 2009. Retrieved from: <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/legislation/details/14570>
- [29] Alhejaili MOM. Securing the Kingdom's E-Commerce Frontier: Evaluation of Saudi Arabia's Cybersecurity Legal Frameworks. *Journal of Governance and Regulation*. 2024;13(2):275-286. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.22495/jgrv13i2siart4>
- [30] Government-of-Saudia-Arabia. Najiz 2025 [Retrieved from: <https://www.vision2030.gov.sa/en/explore/explore-more/najiz>
- [31] Ministry-of-Justice. Najiz platform delivers 43+ million judicial services in H1 2024 [Retrieved from: <https://www.moj.gov.sa/English/MediaCenter/news/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?itemId=1042>
- [32] Hela MHM, Matakah MFM, Seida SAB, RSHDAN AAMH, Amara R, Azmi M, & Moghli MA. The Contribution of Digital Transformation to the Development of the Judicial Procedural System. *Science*. 2025;3(1):58-65. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.55284/z01hrt52>
- [33] Factor R, Kariti D, Lernau H, & Yaffe Ayubi D. Videoconferencing in legal hearings and procedural justice. *Victims & Offenders*. 2023;18(8):1557-1579. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2023.2248465>

- [34] De Vocht D. Trials by video link after the pandemic: the pros and cons of the expansion of virtual justice. *China-EU Law Journal*. 2022;8(1):33-44. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12689-022-00095-9>
- [35] Fabri M. From court automation to e-justice and beyond in Europe. *International Journal for Court Administration*. 2024;15(1):1-23. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.36745/ijca.640>
- [36] Ministry-of-Justice. Saudi Ministry of Justice Advances Judicial Efficiency and Fairness 2025 [Retrieved from: <https://www.moj.gov.sa/English/MediaCenter/news/Pages/NewsDetails.aspx?itemId=1121>
- [37] Arab-News. Saudi virtual court sees 110,000 requests in 2024 2026 [Retrieved from: <https://www.arabnews.pk/node/2540721/saudi-arabia>
- [38] Onçanu EA, & Tai ETT. Digital Technology and Procedural Justice: Towards a Geography of Justice. *Tilburg Law Review*. 2025;30(2):96-119. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5334/tlir.422>
- [39] Kunkel T, & Bryant K. Do remote hearings help-or hurt-access to justice? *Judicature*. 2022;106(1):1-10 <https://judicature.duke.edu/articles/do-remote-hearings-help-or-hurt-access-to-justice>
- [40] Barlian AEA, Latipulhayat A, Rusmiati E, Wulandari W, & Sukma ANA. The Digital Transformation of Criminal Justice: A Comparative Examination of Indonesia's E-Court System and Global Best Practices. *Lex Scientia Law Review*. 2025;9(1):1500-1534. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.15294/lsr.v9i1.14341>
- [41] Inter-American-Development-Bank. Justice Digital Transformation Guide. 2025. Retrieved from: <https://www.google.com/search?q=Justice+-+Digital+Transformation+Guide>
- [42] De Vocht D, & Jacobs P. Can Remote Trials be Fair Trials? Exploring the Potential Effects of Communication Technology in the Criminal Justice Context from an Interdisciplinary Perspective. *Tilburg Law Review*. 2024;29(2):1-9. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5334/tlir.383>
- [43] Mentovich A, Prescott J, & Rabinovich-Einy O. Legitimacy and online proceedings: Procedural justice, access to justice, and the role of income. *Law & Society Review*. 2023;57(2):189-213. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1111/lasr.12653>
- [44] Belloni P, Jaspaert E, & de Vocht D. Presence, Proximity and Participation: Online Court Communication from a Procedural Justice Perspective. *European Journal of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice*. 2025;33(1):154-186. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1163/15718174-bja10069>
- [45] Altaani D, Ehjelah A, Amer SB, & Issa HA. Virtual Justice: Navigating the Challenges of Remote Testimony at the International Criminal Court. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*. 2024;19(2):15-26. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19202>
- [46] Fischman-Afori O. Due process by design: Enhancing fairness and trust in AI decision-making. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*. 2025;12(1):1-13. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2025.102178>