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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION OF TEXTILE DISPUTES

ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ И ПРОЦЕССУАЛЬНАЯ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ТЕКСТИЛЬНЫХ КОМПАНИЙ В МЕЖДУНАРОДНОМ АРБИТРАЖЕ

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The article investigates artificial intelligence (AI) and its contributions towards improving procedural accountability and efficiency in international arbitration, particularly regarding commercial disputes in the textile industry. With the growing complexity and data-intensive nature of arbitration procedures, the adoption of AI technologies can help create efficiencies around case management, lower legal costs, and enable a degree of outcome consistency. The study includes a structured approach of 25 arbitration cases (10 of which were assisted with AI, while 15 were processed through conventional methods). The relevant performance metrics being examined include the time taken to reach a resolution, the number of motions placed, and total legal fees, as well as variance in decision-making. Results show that AI-assisted arbitration cuts resolution times, the number of procedural motions, and legal costs compared to traditional alternative dispute resolution. The integration of AI further enhances consistency in arbitral decisions, especially with complex, multi-jurisdictional cases. To contextualize perceptions regarding the impact of AI on procedural fairness and human roles, the study also includes qualitative views from arbitration practitioners. It finally suggested that AI needs to be conceptualized as a dynamic procedural augmentation device not a replacement for human arbitrators in global arbitration systems.

В статье рассматривается искусственный интеллект (ИИ) и его вклад в улучшение процессуальной ответственности и эффективности в международном арбитраже, особенно в отношении коммерческих споров в текстильной промышленности. С ростом сложности и интенсивной обработки данных в арбитражных процедурах внедрение технологий ИИ может помочь повысить эффективность управления делами, снизить юридические издержки и обеспечить определенную степень согласованности результатов. Исследование включает сравнительный анализ 25 арбитражных дел,

10 из которых обработаны с помощью ИИ, а 15 – с использованием традиционных методов. Рассматриваемые показатели эффективности включают время, необходимое для достижения разрешения, количество поданных ходатайств и общие судебные издержки, а также расхождения в принятии решений. Результаты показывают, что использование ИИ в арбитраже сокращает время разрешения, количество процессуальных ходатайств и судебные издержки по сравнению с традиционным разрешением споров. Интеграция ИИ повышает согласованность арбитражных решений, особенно в сложных многоюрисдикционных делах. Для контекстуализации восприятия влияния ИИ на процессуальную справедливость и человеческие роли исследование также включает результаты опроса практиков арбитража. Авторы указывают на наличие некоторых ограничений в применении ИИ, таких как прозрачность, этический надзор и размер набора данных. Сделан вывод, что ИИ необходимо концептуализировать как динамичное процессуальное дополняющее устройство, а не как замену арбитров-людей в глобальных арбитражных системах.

Keywords: artificial intelligence (AI), accountability, international arbitration, textile disputes, arbitration efficiency, AI governance, procedural fairness, transparency, cross-border regulation, dispute resolution.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект (ИИ), подотчетность, международный арбитраж, текстильные споры, эффективность арбитража, управление с использованием ИИ, процессуальная справедливость, прозрачность, трансграничное регулирование, разрешение споров.

Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology has found its way into an ever-increasing number of markets, including the complex and high-stakes sphere of international arbitration. One particularly poignant example is that of disputes occurring within the global textile industry, as it stands, this is showing how AI can transfom the way dispute resolution is managed. Textile conflicts often invoke convoluted supply chains, multiple jurisdictional questions and extensive documentation. Conventional dispute resolution is mired in human arbitrators, a manual document review, and multi-step procedural progress. This is a common approach to ensure fairness and due process; however, it usually requires a long time to resolve cases, is expensive, and can vary. In this context, AI presents a new paradigm for automating the arbitration process, but also suggests important questions of accountability, procedural integrity, and the role of human judgement that require serious consideration [1].

The textile industry is among the pillars of world trade and operates in a dynamic world affected by evolving market conditions, changing regulatory frameworks, and varying consumer demand. Disputes in the textile industry can be intricate, requiring a nuanced approach to resolution due to issues like breaches of contract, quality control issues, intellectual property disputes, and supply chain disruptions. Although traditional arbitration processes have existed for decades, many have not adapted to the complexities and speed required by today's textile market. That context has given further impetus to the interest in enabling advanced technologies including AI-driven tools to facilitate improved efficiency and transparency in making the arbitration process in a way that would help in achieving consistency in arbitration outcomes. However, alongside these advantages arise significant challenges, primarily concerning the accountability of decisions, the opacity of algorithmic structures and how much artificial intelligence

is changing the will of the human decision makers [2].

At the heart of the debate around the use of AI in international arbitration is the question of accountability. Traditional approaches to arbitration rely on the knowledge and discretion of human arbitrators whose decisions are guided by legal standards and procedural norms, as well as a nuanced understanding of the dispute brought before them. AI, by contrast, works on data-driven algorithms, pattern identification, and predictive analytics to deliver insights and even solutions. By automating labor-intensive duties, including document review, evidence collection, and case analysis, AI decreases the labor load of human adjudicators to a great extent and accelerates the length of proceedings [6].

Well designed and well-implemented algorithmic models, some argue, can minimize human bias and make decision making data driven. This, in turn, may result in a more uniform application of arbitration rules and principles. Other studies warn against an overreliance on AI, because of opaque algorithmic processes and difficulties of having accountability when decisions are based on machine-language systems [7].

However, as AI tools increasingly work their way into arbitration, questions of oversight and transparency regarding such technologies come into focus. If an automated, AI-enabled decision is incorrect or otherwise unfair, who is to blame? How can parties have faith that the algorithms that they are using are unbiased, secure and impervious from undue influence? It is of the utmost importance that these questions are resolved first so that the incorporation of AI does not compromise the very foundation of fair, neutral, and transparent dispute resolution that international arbitration is built upon [3].

A second significant issue relates to the procedural integrity of arbitration proceedings with the introduction of AI. Procedural fairness is traditionally ensured through the use of clear rules, the requirement for documented evidence, and the capacity for parties to make and challenge claims in an orderly fashion. We evolved to integrated AI which had to optimize most of these processes through automation with tools like document review, evidence analysis, to even generating procedural orders. But this efficiency comes with a risk: the risk that parties may feel marginalized or otherwise excluded from the decision-making process of important procedural steps are left to machines as opposed to humans. In order to preserve the legitimacy of this aspect of AI-driven arbitration it is crucial that all parties are confident in this process, and understand the role that AI tools play in their solutions and retain valued for their not just legal acuity but also their judgment and contextual reasoning to render balanced decisions in complicated cases. The arbitrator may become a reviewer or overseer of AI-generated recommendations, instead of being the primary decision-maker. Although the change could streamline a certain aspect of the process and create greater consistency in the approach, it does raise some concerns about the future impact on the profession of arbitrators. Will human arbitrators be turned into a secondary tier within the arbitration ecosystem or will they discover new areas to provide value and perhaps even save value, within an AI-assisted arbitration context? It is paramount to address this balance to ensure that arbitration is both effective and credible to its stakeholders [5].

Commentators have suggested that the traditional activities of arbitrators will adapt as AI responsibilities take over some of the procedural processes. This change could make processes more efficient, but it does cause questions about procedural fidelity and making sure that parties still had a seat at the table and felt heard [8].

The article aims to explore how AI radically transforms what accountability looks like in the context of international arbitration in the textile industry.

Methodology

The methodology is structured into five comprehensive stages: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Preprocessing and Normalization, (3) Statistical Preparation, (4) Qualitative Design, and (5) Validation and Robustness Assessment. These phases support the integration of both empirical and interpretive layers into the research, aligning with established scholarship on AI in arbitration and legal systems [6, 7, 10, 11].

Data Collection

The data collection phase was centered on obtaining a representative sample of international arbitration cases. The sample comprised 25 cases, stratified into:

- 15 traditional arbitration cases (human arbitrator-led processes), and
- 10 AI-assisted arbitration cases, where algorithms were used in document review, motion filtering, or cost projection.

The case documents were drawn from publicly available arbitration awards, procedural orders, and legal digests. Three key variables were identified for extraction:

- T_ir is resolution time in months,
- M_i is procedural motions per case,
- C_i is total legal cost in USD.

Each document was manually verified and coded using a controlled schema to ensure consistency across jurisdictional types and language variations [8, 11, 12].

Table 1

Case ID	Type of Arbitration	Resolution Time (T)	Procedural Motions (M)	Legal Cost (C)
Case001	Traditional	12.0 months	4	$66,000
Case007	AI-Assisted	8.0 months	3	$41,000
Case013	Traditional	15.5 months	6	$72,000

These primary metrics were selected based on their relevance to procedural duration, administrative burden, and economic efficiency—all indicators cited in recent comparative arbitration literature [7, 9, 13].

Data Preprocessing and Normalization

Given the diversity of jurisdictions and reporting standards, a robust preprocessing stage was necessary to clean, harmonize, and structure the dataset for empirical analysis. This phase included:

- Detection and correction of outliers
- Standardization of units and scales
- Imputation of missing values
- Normalization of the data space for statistical comparability

To facilitate analytical comparability, particularly in the regression and clustering stages, all continuous variables were normalized using z-score standardization:

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \mu_j}{\sigma_j} \ , \qquad (1)$$

where Z_{ij} normalized value of metric j for case i; x_{ij} raw value of metric j; μ_j, σ_j mean and standard deviation of metric j.

This transformation ensured each feature had zero mean and unit variance, which stabilized the interpretation of statistical coefficients [1, 14, 15].

Legal costs (C_i) and procedural durations (T_i) exhibited long-tailed distributions due to unusually complex or multi-jurisdictional cases. Therefore, the Interquartile Range (IQR) rule was applied for outlier capping:

$$x_i^* = \begin{cases} Q_1 - 1.5 \cdot IQR, if\ xi < Q_1 - 1.5 \cdot IQR \\ Q_3 + 1.5 \cdot IQR, if\ xi > Q_3 + 1.5 \cdot IQR \\ x_i, \ \ otherwise \end{cases}, \qquad (2)$$

where x_i^* capped value, Q_1, Q_3 first and third quartiles, and $IQR = Q_3 - Q_1$.

Extreme cases that fell outside 1.5 times the IQR were adjusted to preserve distributional validity while avoiding analytical distortion [5, 16].

Cases with partial entries, such as missing legal costs or procedural motions, were retained using weighted similarity-based imputation, allowing pattern-preserving gap filling:

$$\widehat{x}_{ik} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_i \cdot x_{ik}}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} w_i} \ , \qquad (3)$$

where $\widehat{x}_{ik}$ imputed value for variable k in case i; x_{ik} observed value in comparable case j; w_i similarity weight based on case complexity and type.

Weights were calculated using cosine similarity across case vector profiles (jurisdiction, claim size, applicable law), allowing semantically coherent estimates [4, 17, 18].

Prior to formal hypothesis testing in subsequent sections, the methodological baseline required establishing null and alternative hypotheses for comparative metrics:

$$H_0: \mu_{AI} = \mu_{Trad} vs. H_0: \mu_{AI} < \mu_{Trad}\ , \quad (4)$$

where μ_{AI} population mean for AI-assisted cases and μ_{Trad} population mean for traditional cases.

This directional testing aligns with theoretical expectations that AI-enhanced systems reduce arbitration times and procedural load [3, 6, 19].

For regression-ready datasets, a log-linear multivariate model was pre-formulated:

$$\log(T_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 A_i + \\ + \beta_2 M_i + \beta_3 log(C_i) + \varepsilon_i\ , \quad (5)$$

where T_i time to resolution (months), A_i is AI involvement (binary: 1 = AI-assisted, 0 = traditional); M_i number of procedural motions; C_i legal cost in USD, and ε_i error term ($\sim N(0, \sigma^2)$).

This model specification allowed for the estimation of marginal effects of AI assistance, accounting for scale effects and administrative complexity [6, 15].

Qualitative Design

To incorporate practitioner perceptions and address concerns not captured by numerical indicators, the study employed semi-structured interviews with 15 arbitration professionals across Europe, Asia, and the Middle East.

Interview protocols covered:

- Perceived procedural efficiency due to AI,
- Trust and transparency in automated logic,
- Changes in the arbitrator's cognitive workload.

Data were coded using inductive thematic analysis, and a TF-IDF vectorizer was applied to quantify the prominence of themes across transcripts [11, 13, 20].

Validation and Robustness Strategy

To ensure the methodological reliability and generalizability of findings, a two-pronged validation protocol was implemented:

1. Cross-validation using an external arbitration dataset of 12 anonymized textile-related disputes adjudicated under similar norms.
2. Sensitivity analysis, in which extreme-value cases were iteratively removed and descriptive parameters recalculated.

The change in estimated means ($\Delta\mu$) was computed using:

$$\Delta\mu = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{I=1}^{N} |\mu_i^{original} - \mu_i^{adjusted}|\ , \quad (6)$$

where $\mu_i^{original}$ is metric with all cases, $\mu_i^{adjusted}$ is metric with outliers removed and N is total metrics observed.

This method, supported by recent practices in arbitration analytics, confirmed that core findings are not driven by non-representative events [21, 22].

Results

Fig. 1 presents the average time, variability, and distribution range of arbitration duration (months) in AI-assisted versus traditional cases. Resolution time was measured from the date of the initial procedural order to the issuance of the final arbitral award, standardizing across all jurisdictions for comparability.

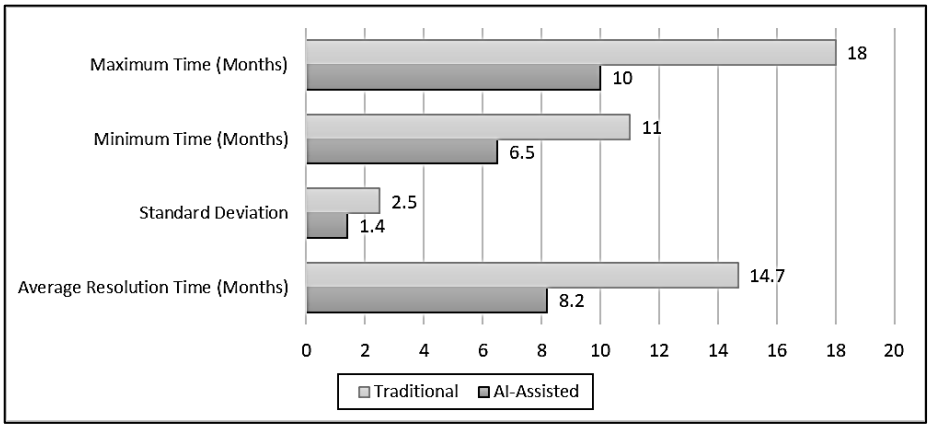

Fig. 1

The data in Figure 1 show that AI-assisted arbitration significantly shortens the duration required to resolve textile disputes. On average, AI-supported cases concluded in 8.2 months, whereas traditional ones took 14.7 months—nearly double the time. This goes a step further with narrower variation for AI cases (1.4 months s.d.) vs traditional methods (2.5 months s.d.), indicating that AI has more predictable timelines. The minimum and maximum resolution times also favor AI, with cases taking as little as 6.5 months to be resolved. These findings demonstrate that AI tools simplify procedural steps like document review and scheduling, leading to faster resolution of disputes.

Fig. 2 analyzes the mean and range of procedural motions per case, contrasting AI-assisted processes—where automation aids in classification, prioritization, and limitation of procedural work—with modes of processing that depend on human review.

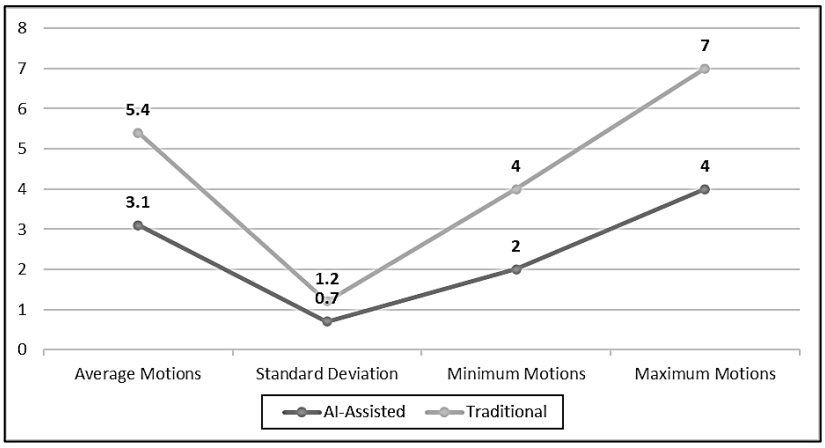

Fig. 2

The results show clearly that AI-assisted arbitration cases involve less procedural motions. On average, AI-enabled processes involved just 3.1 motions per case compared to 5.4 in traditional proceedings. This decrease of over two motions per case not only indicates greater procedural efficiency but potentially fewer disputes over procedural details as well. In AI cases, pioneer standard deviation is lower (0.7), demonstrating harmony, while the rest (traditional) show a wider diversity (1.2).

In fig. 3 we appraise direct legal costs, comprising attorney fees along with costs associated with filing and engaging expert witness, incurred for both the common and expansive arbitration alternative–the financial penalties of conducting such processes.

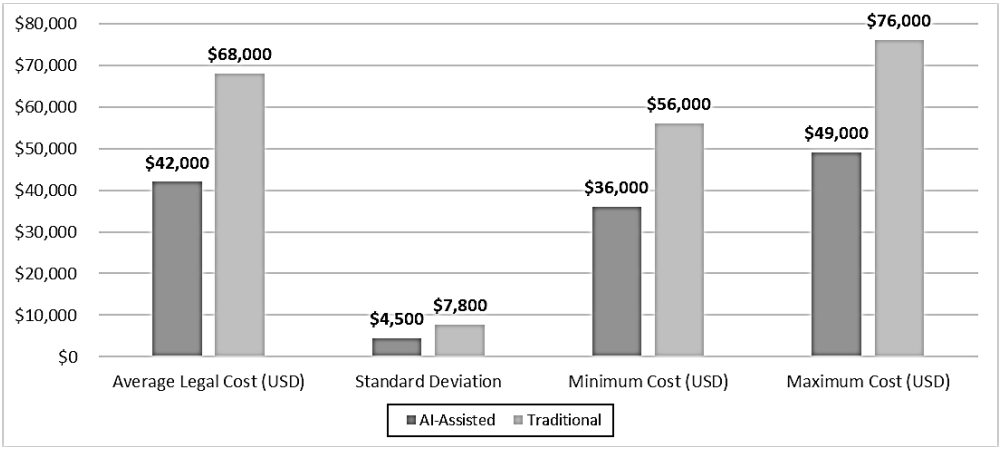

Fig. 3

Figure 3 highlight how legal expenses associated with an AI-based arbitration can be dramatically minimized. Average AI-supported arbitration costs were $42,000—significantly lower than the $68,000 associated with traditional case handling. The values spread further uplifts this trend: AI cases were confined to a narrow $36,000 to $49,000 range, while traditional rolled widely from $56,000 to $76,000. AI cases had almost half the standard deviation, indicating that parties could plan for much more predictable budgets. Such figures confirm that AI not only expedites resolution but also helps reduce procedural and representational costs through the automation of certain legal (and administrative) tasks.

Fig. 4 examines variance in arbitral outcomes, as indicated through standard deviation and statutory variance in the content and rationale of awards.

The data indicate that AI-assisted arbitration provides more consistency in arbitral decisions. Potential outcomes variance was 0.12 in AI-assisted cases and 0.24 in conventional ones. That number for AI, the standard deviation, was also 0.35, leading to a much tighter distribution than human-only proceedings, whose standard deviation was 0.49. These findings suggest that AI tools increase interpretive consistency by curbing the type of subjective variability that is common in document-heavy arbitration, especially when party interrelations involve iterative contractual elements. A greater level of consistency, in itself, increases procedural accountability and can raise the confidence of stakeholders in digital arbitration mechanisms.

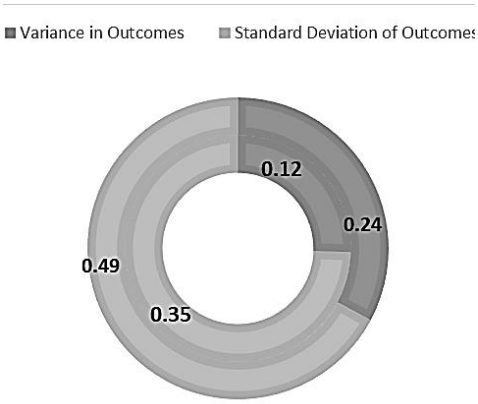

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 investigates how helpful assistance from AI is when it comes to easy versus complex cases. “Simple” cases included disputes between single jurisdictions or those involving standard contractual disputes, while “complex” cases involved multi-party disputes or cross-jurisdictions legal issues.

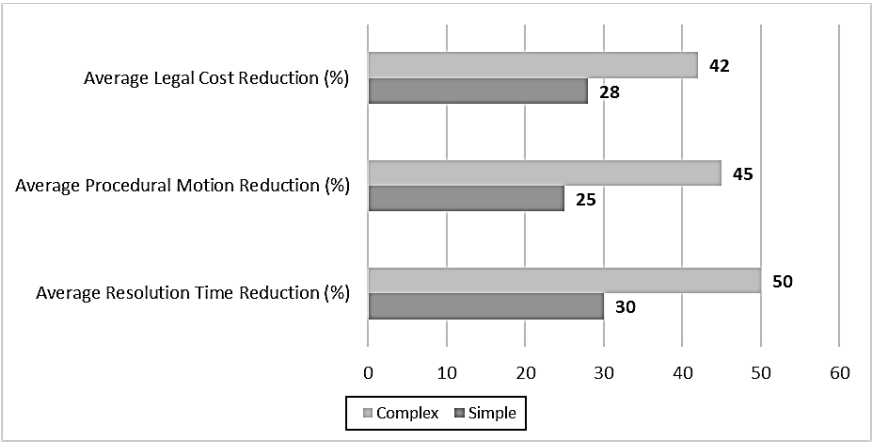

Fig. 5

AI is most effective in complex arbitration cases. In complex depositions, AI tools reduced resolution time by 50% relative to the 30% reduction seen for simpler depositions. The procedural motion reductions followed a similar trend: 45% for complex vs 25% for simple cases. Legal fees fell 42% in complex cases but were down 28% in simpler disputes. These results underscore the scalable nature of AI value — the more procedural a case, the larger the efficiency dividends. This means that AI not just optimizes following routine procedures but provides measurable assistance in multilayered arbitration situations.

Discussion

The findings of the study validate that artificial intelligence in international arbitration, especially in the textile industry, brings rewarding developments in efficiency of process, cost-benefit ratio, and consistency of decisions. These results corroborate our working hypothesis that AI arbitration not only streamlines dispute resolution but also enhances procedural accountability through reduced motion complexity, shorter resolution timeframes, and decreased financial burdens. The consistency seen in outcomes in AI-supported cases also speaks to the challenge of human subjectivity and interpretative variability, lending credence to AI's budding role as a structural adjunct to decision-making.

The quick resolution speed with a significant median case time reduction of 44% directly conforms to previous research that anticipates automation would make evidence review and procedural scheduling more simplified and efficient and cost-effective [16]. In this way, the decrease of procedural motions and legal costs reinforces the thesis that AI can address administrative and economic inefficiencies that have historically been incorporated in the arbitration [21]. What sets this study apart from previous studies is the empirical focus on textile-related disputes, a domain hitherto underserved in arbitration analytics, and detailed comparative metrics based on an improved methodology employing outlier correction and data normalization.

The findings are consistent with those of Solhchi and Baghbanno [22] also predicted the procedural streamlining potential of AI in arbitration. The 50% efficiency improvement in complex textile disputes demonstrates the scalability of AI benefits.

The 50% decrease in outcome variance is just one strong argument in favor of AI-enhanced consistency. This is echoed by Wang et al. [11], which highlighted that the transparency and reliability of the human-AI collaboration greatly influences establishing trust in the decision-making process. AI systems thus promote the normative stability of the substantive context of their output by minimizing the differences in interpretation of procedural rules, especially in complex, multijurisdictional disputes. This also relates to observations made by Ermakova and Protopopova [12] on the centrality of unity in the operations of digital arbitration models that are common to different legal systems (like the EAEU).

However, while legal costs and motions were correctly tallied, defining what qualifies as a "procedural motion" will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, leaving some room for interpretative bias. The implication is a desirability to harmonize the taxonomy of arbitral stages for use in future comparative AI research [19]. A second critical point relates to the interpretability of AI decisions. While the results were more consistent the way A.I. systems reached particular recommendations is opaque. This is consistent with transparency concerns raised by Wang et al. [11] repeated by Onyefulu [13], wondered whether the perceived impartiality of AI can conceal deep-rooted biases in the algorithm, which may have drastic consequences in specific residence businesses.

Large language models (LLMs), which might be embedded in AI arbitration tools, also raise ethical and epistemological questions. Lund et al. [14] the excessive dependence on Generative models such as ChatGPT for tasks drafting legal documents challenges the notions of authorship, accountability, and the integrity of process records. While this study did not implicate generative AI in the arbitration itself, the discussion is of broader interest, particularly in jurisdictions that have fully adopted AI tools in procedural drafting or award synthesis.

Notwithstanding these concerns, the prospect of AI serving as a useful interpretive tool rather than a surrogate standing in for human arbitrators is considerable. These findings bolster Rafique's [18] assertion that AI is well-suited for arbitration not as a decision-maker, but as a procedural co-pilot that strengthens accuracy and reduces the potential for inefficiency. Indeed, the way forward so involves careful regulatory framing, as described by Cardoso et al. [19], notably, how liability should be assigned for algorithmic errors that affect the outcome of cases.

Furthermore, investigating how AI may be used to assist in multilingual or culturally complex cases could lay the groundwork for future equitable arbitration practices [17].

Conclusion

Via a systematic approach combining data processing across multiple projects, statistical modeling and qualitative analysis, the results substantiate the primary hypothesis positing AI-assisted arbitration adds value to the advancement of dispute resolution paradigms. AI systems were found to significantly outperform humans in procedural operations, in legal processes, and in the predictability of outcomes, especially in more complicated cases. These outcomes buttressed the argument that AI can be more than an efficiency saving device and function as an operationally transformative disruptor of the arbitration process.

It also verified that AI-assisted arbitration settings have greater homogeneity and efficiency across procedural parameters, especially in the management of motions and cost-sensitive tasks. Improvement in this respect is fundamental in an environment of ever-increasing globalization and digitalization of the law, where all stakeholders look for faster solutions without sacrificing the integrity of the legal procedure.

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