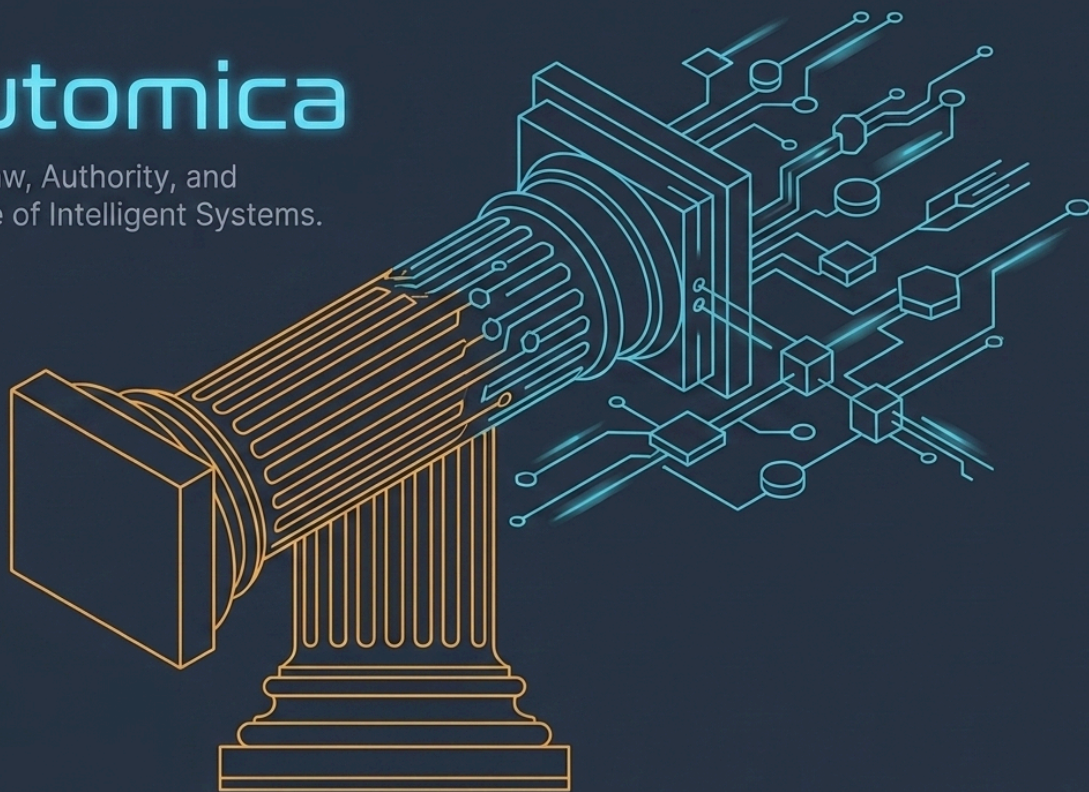


# JUS.automatica

A Jurisprudence for Law, Authority, and  
Governance in the Age of Intelligent Systems.



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## Introductory Memorandum

Research Initiative

Authority · The person · Responsibility · Remedy

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KSC.JUSNREM – Strategic Legal Intelligence  
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FOR SCHOLARLY DISCUSSION

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## INTRODUCTORY MEMORANDUM

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## SECTION 01 · THE FOUNDING ARGUMENT

# 01 Why JUS.automica

P001 This memorandum introduces a research initiative for scholarly discussion. Its doctrines are proposed formulations, not enacted rules or claims of universal priority, exclusive terminology, completed independent validation or institutional adoption.

## 1.1 When the rule on the screen changes the right

P002 Consider an applicant whose entitlement depends on residence. The law permits several kinds of evidence, but the application portal accepts only an address matched to one register. If the match fails, the application never reaches an officer. The legal text has not changed. The conditions under which a person can claim the right have changed.

P003 This hypothetical example captures the starting question of JUS.automica: how does law retain its authority when its practical operation depends on data, code and intelligent systems? The question arises wherever systems identify people, classify facts, calculate entitlements, recommend decisions or initiate consequences. It reaches public administration, courts, property, private ordering and the institutions through which rights are recognised and enforced.

## 1.2 The initiative's central argument

P004 JUS.automica argues that authority, interpretation, responsibility, evidence and remedy must remain connected as law moves into practice. A valid statute and a signed final order are important, but they may leave essential questions unanswered. Who chose the system's interpretation? Which facts could it recognise? What judgment did the institution exercise? Can a person challenge the result and obtain an effective correction?

P005 The initiative calls this continuity of legality. A legal rule may pass through a specification, a database, a model and several institutions before producing an outcome. The research follows the choices made at each stage and asks whether they preserve the authority and protections on which the act depends.

## 1.3 How the argument develops

P006 The opening inquiry has three steps. First, the Intelligent Legal Condition identifies when computation materially affects the operation of law. Second, Legal Translation examines how legal meaning enters a system. Third, Coherence examines whether authority, responsibility and remedy remain connected across institutions. The later doctrines develop these questions in relation to the person, reasons, evidence, control and correction.

P007 This memorandum follows that sequence before turning to the wider research programme and its scholarly contribution. Familiar legal problems lead into the proposed doctrines; the doctrines then lead into methods, applications and questions for further research.

## 1.4 Authorship and institutional home

P008 JUS.automica is the non-commercial research initiative developed by Khurram Chughtai within JUS.smart, the public-interest programme of KSC.JUSNREM – Strategic Legal Intelligence. It connects jurisprudential inquiry with institutional practice, teaching and applied research, including the flagship Sovereign Governance Engine and JUS.smart Sovereign OS under development (§13). Its purpose is to make the argument available for examination, criticism and development.

## SECTION 02 · THE FOUNDING ARGUMENT

## 02 How law becomes a system rule

### 2.1 Translation begins before coding

- P009 The translation of law into software begins when an institution chooses the governing source, decides what it requires and identifies the facts the system will recognise. Lawyers, policy officers, procurement teams and developers may each make part of that choice. If it changes the circumstances in which a right is recognised or a burden imposed, it is legally significant.
- P010 The Legal Translation Problem concerns this passage from legal language to operational conditions. Citron examines how rules can change through their conversion into code; Diver places questions of legitimacy within code production and design.<sup>1</sup> JUS.automica asks who may make each consequential choice and how that choice can be reviewed against the legal source.

### 2.2 An accurate calculation can apply the wrong rule

- P011 Return to the residence example. Suppose the law permits temporary absence, while the system demands twelve uninterrupted monthly address records. The software may apply its test perfectly and still exclude someone whom the law permits to qualify. A notice explaining the calculation will not repair the omitted exception. The institution must recognise the exception, receive the relevant evidence and provide a lawful route to decision.
- P012 Machine-Readable Legality asks what a computational representation must preserve: source, scope, purpose, dates, conditions, exceptions, discretion, burdens, procedure and remedy. Where a legal question remains open, the representation should expose that uncertainty and identify the institution competent to resolve it.

### 2.3 Who can approve the translation?

- P013 The Competent Translation Requirement connects the authority needed for a choice to its legal significance. Technical maintenance, changes to workflow, interpretive choices and changes to substantive rights require different treatment. A minor release can materially alter entitlement; a substantial technical replacement may preserve the rule. Constitutional Feedback therefore follows legal effect, rather than the name or size of an update.
- P014 Making a rule executable does not establish that its consequences may follow without further judgment. A system may calculate a provisional entitlement while an authorised officer considers disputed facts. The question is which part of the task the law permits the system to perform and which decisions the responsible institution must retain.

### 2.4 Patterns and competing interpretations

- P015 The Non-Reproduction Principle asks institutions to establish the legal basis of a historical pattern before using it to govern a new case. Repeated decisions can contain repeated mistakes. This does not deny precedent or custom; it requires the conditions of their authority to be examined.
- P016 Normative Plurality asks whose interpretation was selected where more than one legal position was available. Encoding one answer can make an earlier choice appear inevitable. The research requires that consequential choice to remain identifiable, attributable and open to challenge where law provides it.

<sup>1</sup> Danielle Keats Citron, 'Technological Due Process' (2008) 85 Wash U L Rev 1249, 1261; Laurence E Diver, *Digisprudence: Code as Law Rebooted* (Edinburgh University Press 2022) 1-2, 179-80.

## SECTION 03 · THE FOUNDING ARGUMENT

## 03 When responsibility is divided

### 3.1 One outcome, several institutions

- P017 A benefit payment may depend on an identity register, revenue information, a departmental assessment and a payment service. Each institution can explain its own action, yet the person still cannot discover why payment failed. The messages may have travelled exactly as designed. The failure may lie in the relationship between those messages, the powers exercised and the person's entitlement.
- P018 The Coherence Requirement addresses this problem. It asks whether legal authority, institutional competence, data, public finance, implementation evidence and remedy remain connected through an accountable process. The question is not simply whether systems can exchange information. It is whether the exchange preserves the legal conditions governing its use.

### 3.2 Lawful separation must be preserved

- P019 Constitutional government deliberately distributes powers. An independent court, a regulator and an executive department should not become interchangeable because they use a shared platform. Coherence respects separate jurisdiction, purpose and responsibility while making their legally necessary relationships understandable and reviewable.
- P020 A shared database may be useful, but it cannot itself authorise disclosure or decide which institution's interpretation prevails. A lawful arrangement identifies the source of each power, the permitted use of the information, the meaning of the record and the institution responsible for action. Technical integration should follow those relationships.

### 3.3 Find where the decisive choice occurred

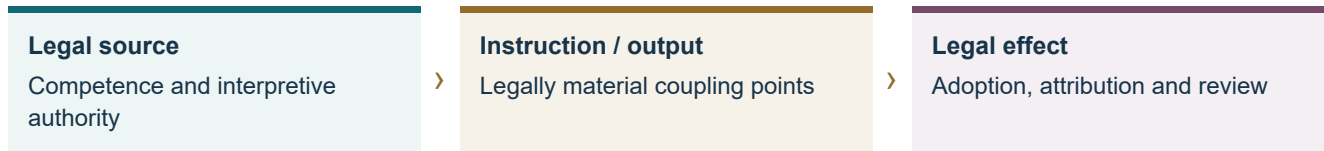
- P021 The visible order may be the final expression of choices made much earlier. A procurement contract can restrict access to evidence. A data category can exclude a lawful circumstance. A model threshold can determine which cases receive attention. A workflow can make an advisory output practically decisive before an officer sees the file.
- P022 The initiative therefore examines the complete institutional act. The review follows the decision from source and interpretation through operational design, adoption, execution and correction. Each participant's contribution matters, but responsibility must be established by reference to the relevant duty, power and capacity to act.

### 3.4 Follow the problem through time

- P023 An institution may correct one decision while leaving the defective rule active. Another institution may continue relying on the old record. A court may grant relief that the existing workflow cannot carry out. Coherence asks which institution can require each necessary change and what evidence will show that correction reached its destination.
- P024 These questions lead to the doctrines developed next. Authority Pedigree concerns the source of the act; competence-bound adoption concerns the judgment the institution accepted; Traceable Authority concerns its record; and Constitutional Feedback concerns changes and recurring defects. Together they connect the initial grant of power with the person's ability to obtain a remedy.

## SECTION 04 · THE PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES

## 04 Who has authority to adopt the act?



## 4.1 Authority Pedigree

- P025 Authority Pedigree asks what valid source and competent institution support a legally consequential act. A system's ability to classify, predict or execute does not supply the authority to determine a right or impose an obligation. The inquiry identifies the legal source, the scope of the power, its conditions and the office entrusted with its exercise. It then asks whether the operative arrangement remains within those limits.

## 4.2 The Unbroken Authority Chain

- P026 The Unbroken Authority Chain focuses on the points where legal authority and computational operations meet: when a statute or other legal source becomes an instruction, and when an output receives legal effect through a transfer, restriction or suspension. These are the proposed “coupling points”. The inquiry concerns authority at those points, rather than treating a ledger’s internal operations as a chain of legal acts. An accurate log can show that an instruction was executed without showing that its maker had authority to issue it. Conversely, a general statutory mandate may exist while the authority for a particular interpretation or deployment remains unresolved.
- P027 These questions become sharper when administrative discretion moves into the design of systems. Bovens and Zouridis describe the shift towards system-level bureaucracies and its implications for constitutional control.<sup>2</sup> JUS.automica's proposed response is to follow the legally significant choice wherever it occurs: in procurement, configuration, exception handling, institutional adoption or the individual determination.

## 4.3 Competence bound adoption and attribution

- P028 Competence-bound adoption asks whether the authorised institution accepted a contribution as the basis for legal action and exercised the judgment that the law required. The inquiry identifies who could make the choice and what, precisely, was approved. A final signature alone cannot establish these matters. Attribution is a separate question: whose act is the resulting decision in law?
- P029 A decision may be attributable to an institution that lacked power to make it. An institution may possess that power but fail to exercise the required judgment. Alternatively, the decision may be authorised but the approved version cannot later be identified. These are different defects and may require different consequences.
- P030 The proposed chain does not turn every missing record into automatic nullity. Materiality, severability, reliance, cure and the governing remedial law remain relevant. The research asks which defects defeat authority, which prevent its establishment and which call for correction. The distinction between an unlawful act and an inadequately evidenced act is central to the doctrine.

<sup>2</sup> Mark Bovens and Stavros Zouridis, 'From Street-Level to System-Level Bureaucracies: How Information and Communication Technology is Transforming Administrative Discretion and Constitutional Control' (2002) 62 Public Administration Review 174.

## SECTION 05 · THE PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES

## 05 The person and meaningful judgment

### 5.1 The Constitutional Subject Principle

- P031 The Constitutional Subject Principle begins with the person whose rights, duties or standing may be affected. A digital profile, identity record or risk classification represents aspects of that person; it does not exhaust their legal position. The research asks how recognition, context, participation and equality remain effective before as well as after a final determination.
- P032 A failed identity check does not, by itself, extinguish a person's rights. A missing data field does not make their explanation legally irrelevant. The proposed doctrine asks institutions to provide ways to receive alternative evidence, recognise vulnerability and allow people to challenge representations that may lead to adverse consequences.

### 5.2 Dignity and contextual information

- P033 The Human Dignity Constraint asks which forms of treatment cannot be justified solely by efficiency or optimisation. Its moral argument and any claim of positive legal obligation must be distinguished. The programme also examines whether information moves appropriately between contexts. Nissenbaum's contextual integrity supplies an established account of privacy grounded in norms governing information flows.<sup>3</sup>
- P034 This has consequences for evidence and participation. A system may collect more information without improving the legal relevance of its decision. A comprehensive profile can obscure the particular facts that the responsible institution must consider. The research therefore links data practices to the function, the person's legal position and the opportunity to answer.

### 5.3 Human Constitutional Control

- P035 Human Constitutional Control asks where legally required human judgment resides and what makes it effective. Relevant capacities include competence, information, time, understanding, freedom to disagree and power to change the outcome. Santoni de Sio and van den Hoven's account of meaningful human control provides a close philosophical antecedent through its conditions of tracking and tracing.<sup>4</sup>
- P036 JUS.automica directs the question towards the appropriate constitutional and institutional level. Legislative authorisation, operational intervention and independent adjudication perform different functions. A human approval click cannot establish that all three exist. An officer needs the information, time and power required to consider the case, including a practical ability to disagree with a recommendation.
- P037 Anti-Automation Constitutionalism develops the corresponding boundary: some functions may require judgment that cannot lawfully be substituted. Assistance can remain permissible within that boundary. The question is which function, under which authority and with what effect on the person. The programme seeks a reasoned account of lawful assistance, conditional automation and decisions requiring human judgment.

<sup>3</sup> Helen Nissenbaum, 'Privacy as Contextual Integrity' (2004) 79 Wash L Rev 119, pt IV.

<sup>4</sup> Filippo Santoni de Sio and Jeroen van den Hoven, 'Meaningful Human Control over Autonomous Systems: A Philosophical Account' (2018) 5 Frontiers in Robotics and AI, art 15, 7-9.

## SECTION 06 · THE PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES

## 06 Reasons, evidence and Code-Based Truth

### 6.1 Code-Based Truth

- P038 A system can produce a confident result while relying on the wrong legal rule or an incomplete record. Code-Based Truth is the initiative's proposed account of correspondence across source, authority, interpretation, data, process, outcome and remedy. The expression does not mean that code creates truth. It distinguishes a finding that a system produces from a finding that an institution can lawfully establish and justify.
- P039 The anticipatory correspondence checklist asks seven questions: **(1)** Is the source applicable? **(2)** Was the institution competent? **(3)** Is the interpretation legally supportable? **(4)** Do the data establish the relevant facts? **(5)** Did the process preserve required safeguards? **(6)** Does the outcome follow? **(7)** Can an error be challenged and corrected? Confidence in a prediction cannot answer the whole sequence.

### 6.2 Reasoned Legality

- P040 Reasoned Legality asks whether an institution can justify its act in legal terms. A technical explanation describes how the system behaved. Institutional reasons explain why the institution acted. A court must justify its own conclusion by reference to the applicable law and evidence, including any relevant standard of review. These explanations can inform one another, but they perform different tasks.
- P041 A generated explanation also requires scrutiny: it may be plausible prose without being a faithful account of the actual grounds. The research asks whether the reasons correspond to the material evidence, the operative rule and the judgment exercised. Citron's treatment of decision histories and review supplies a direct antecedent to this concern.<sup>5</sup>

### 6.3 Traceable Authority

- P042 Traceable Authority addresses the record needed to reconstruct legally material action. Relevant material may include the applicable version, data sources, interpretive choices, interventions, adoption and correction. Cobbe, Lee and Singh distinguish actual decision processes from intended workflows and examine downstream consequences and remedial records.<sup>6</sup>
- P043 The requirement is proportionate reconstruction, not indiscriminate surveillance or retention of everything. Sensitive material, privacy, privilege and security need legally appropriate treatment. A cryptographic record may support integrity without proving the competence of the actor or the validity of the rule.

### 6.4 The Fail-Closed Corollary

- P044 The proposed Fail-Closed Corollary requires an explicit unresolved state where a necessary legal or evidentiary condition cannot be established. The institution should not conceal that gap behind technical confidence. The protective response may involve pausing adverse reliance, obtaining evidence or seeking competent review. Its precise consequence requires legal grounding; the proposal does not claim that every gap universally makes an act void or reverses the burden of proof.

<sup>5</sup> Citron (n 1) 1305-06.

<sup>6</sup> Jennifer Cobbe, Michelle Seng Ah Lee and Jatinder Singh, 'Reviewable Automated Decision-Making: A Framework for Accountable Algorithmic Systems' (author manuscript, 10 February 2021) ss 4.3.2-4.4.2, 5, published in *Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency* (ACM 2021).

## SECTION 07 · THE PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES

## 07 Correction that reaches the cause

### 7.1 Computational Due Process

- P045 Computational Due Process examines notice, legally meaningful reasons, access to relevant material, an effective opportunity to respond and a remedy capable of addressing the defect. It develops within an established field, including Citron's technological due process.<sup>7</sup> JUS.automica connects the procedural inquiry to the prior constitution of authority and the continuing operation of the arrangement.
- P046 The timing and accessibility of a safeguard matter. A complaint channel can exist while the affected person cannot discover what to challenge. A correct decision on appeal may arrive after an irreversible consequence. Research must therefore distinguish formal availability, practical usability and legal effectiveness.

### 7.2 The Ecosystem of Resolve

- P047 The Ecosystem of Resolve considers prevention, early correction, triage, negotiation, mediation or arbitration, and adjudication as related routes. Their legal effects remain distinct. Consent to negotiate does not establish consent to a binding determination. A technical correction does not necessarily compensate loss, and an accessible platform does not necessarily preserve access to a competent court.
- P048 The proposed doctrine connects these routes while preserving procedural protection and institutional independence. Islamic traditions of **Sulh** (amicable settlement) and **Tahkim** (arbitration) offer comparative illustrations within plural legal traditions; they are not the exclusive foundation of the Ecosystem of Resolve.<sup>8</sup> Consent, unequal bargaining power, language, disability, cost, enforceability and access to courts remain central to the inquiry.

### 7.3 Constitutional Feedback

- P049 Constitutional Feedback asks when changes to models, thresholds, purposes or dependencies require renewed legal judgment. An arrangement that initially satisfied its mandate may change materially while the legal text remains the same. The research follows the legal significance of the change rather than assuming that initial approval continues to answer every question.
- P050 Correction must also be capable of reaching a recurring cause. Reversing one decision can leave a faulty rule active and dependent records unchanged. Process-wide reviewability scholarship gives a basis for examining these downstream and remedial relationships.<sup>9</sup> The initiative asks which institution can require the necessary repair and how completion can be established.
- P051 Constitutionalisation of Execution brings these issues together: the pathway through which law takes effect is itself a site of constitutional concern. Coherence means connecting authority, evidence and remedy where law requires connection while preserving independence and divided competence where law requires separation. Technical integration alone does not establish that balance.

<sup>7</sup> Citron (n 1) 1305-06.

<sup>8</sup> Aseel Al-Ramahi, 'Sulh: A Crucial Part of Islamic Arbitration' (LSE Law, Society and Economy Working Papers 12/2008) <<https://ssrn.com/abstract=1153659>> accessed 8 September 2026; International Islamic Fiqh Academy, 'The Principle of Arbitration in Islamic Jurisprudence' (Resolution No 91 (8/9), 6 April 1995) <<https://iifa-aifi.org/en/32526.html>> accessed 8 September 2026.

<sup>9</sup> Cobbe, Lee and Singh (n 6) ss 4.3.3–4.4.2.

## SECTION 08 · THE PRINCIPAL DOCTRINES

## o8 Responsibility and sovereign control

### 8.1 No Authority Without Responsibility

- P052 No Authority Without Responsibility asks that the exercise of legally consequential power remain connected to identifiable duties and answerable institutions. Distributed participation can complicate that connection. A designer may determine available options, a provider may control an update and an official may communicate the result. Their contributions are different, and the basis of each responsibility must be identified.
- P053 The proposition does not impose every failure on the final operator. It asks who possessed the relevant duty, knowledge and capacity to act, and whether the institution's organisation made lawful performance possible. Responsibility cannot be inferred from a title alone or dissolved by describing the arrangement as autonomous.

### 8.2 Architectural Responsibility

- P054 Architectural Responsibility extends the inquiry to choices about procurement, data access, interfaces, escalation, records and correction. An architecture can prevent an official from seeing an exception or prevent a reviewer from obtaining evidence. Those conditions form part of the legal problem. Diver's work on legitimacy in code production and Cobbe, Lee and Singh's process-wide reviewability framework supply important comparators.<sup>10</sup>
- P055 Wagner examines quasi-automation, where a human merely approves an automated result. Crootof, Kaminski and Price show why adding a person to a process is not enough to regulate the combined system. Elish examines how responsibility can fall on operators with limited control.<sup>11</sup> These are direct antecedents. Architectural Responsibility asks how a particular design choice connects to a legally relevant duty or consequence. It should distinguish design responsibility, institutional public-law responsibility, contractual allocation and liability for harm. These relationships may overlap without becoming interchangeable.

### 8.3 The Sovereign Control Requirement

- P056 The Sovereign Control Requirement examines six practical capacities: to understand, audit, secure, modify, suspend and replace arrangements through which public functions operate. An institution may formally retain a power while depending on evidence, permissions or infrastructure it cannot effectively obtain or control.
- P057 Digital sovereignty scholarship already examines the political and institutional significance of such dependencies.<sup>12</sup> JUS.automica asks how dependence bears on a particular legal function. Can the institution comply with a court order, investigate a disputed act, stop a defective rule or continue an essential service when a supplier withdraws cooperation?
- P058 Control need not mean technological self-sufficiency. Procurement rights, independent expertise, accessible records, continuity arrangements and credible exit routes may each contribute. The relevant standard depends on the function and governing law. The research proposition is that institutional authority should be accompanied by capacities sufficient to discharge its responsibilities in practice, including when the arrangement changes or fails.

<sup>10</sup> Diver (n 1) 179–80; Cobbe, Lee and Singh (n 6) ss 4.3.2–4.4.2.

<sup>11</sup> Ben Wagner, 'Liable, but Not in Control? Ensuring Meaningful Human Agency in Automated Decision-Making Systems' (2019) 11 Policy & Internet 104; Rebecca Crootof, Margot E Kaminski and W Nicholson Price II, 'Humans in the Loop' (2023) 76 Vanderbilt L Rev 429; Madeleine Clare Elish, 'Moral Crumple Zones: Cautionary Tales in Human-Robot Interaction' (2019) 5 Engaging Science, Technology, and Society 40.

<sup>12</sup> Julia Pohle and Thorsten Thiel, 'Digital Sovereignty' (2020) 9(4) Internet Policy Review, section 'Sovereignty in the networked world'.

## SECTION 09 · METHODS &amp; APPLICATIONS

## 09 Learning, choosing and anticipating

### 9.1 Evolutionary Legal Intelligence

- P059 Evolutionary Legal Intelligence learns from history, traces how control and attribution change, and seeks correction of recurring causes. Its doctrinal expression includes Constitutional Feedback and process-wide reviewability. A system initially within its mandate may change materially even while the legal text remains unchanged. The question is whether renewed legal judgment and repair reach the operating rule and dependent records, rather than only one decision.

### 9.2 Strategic Legal Intelligence

- P060 Strategic Legal Intelligence concerns institutional choice: what must be noticed, understood, preserved or changed before lawful options disappear. Its five recursive modes are **Predictive, Preventive, Protective, Proactive and Prescriptive**. The modes organise inquiry into institutional choices. Their use remains governed by the powers and duties of the institution concerned.
- P061 The method maps powers, dependencies, control points and failure modes against six sovereign control capacities: **understand, audit, secure, modify, suspend and replace**. Formal authority is examined alongside procurement rights, independent expertise, accessible records, continuity arrangements and credible exit routes. A concrete question is whether the institution can still comply with a court order when a supplier withdraws cooperation.

### 9.3 Anticipatory Legal Intelligence

- P062 Anticipatory Legal Intelligence addresses future conditions, dependency and reversibility. It asks what must remain possible before an adverse consequence becomes practically irreversible. The proposed Fail-Closed Corollary calls for an explicit unresolved state when a necessary legal or evidentiary condition cannot be established; adverse reliance should pause for evidence or competent review, with consequences grounded in the relevant law.
- P063 Juridical Synchronization asks whether legal entitlement, institutional recognition and digital state can be brought into alignment. A record correction alone may leave a right unremedied; a judgment alone may leave dependent records wrong. Anticipation therefore preserves the capacity to correct both the representation and the legal position.

### 9.4 One inquiry, recurring through time

- P064 For each material arrangement, identify the asset, activity, controlling actor, infrastructure and point at which law can obtain information, impose a duty, prevent harm or supply a remedy. Evolutionary inquiry asks how these relationships changed. Strategic inquiry asks which institution possesses the six capacities. Anticipatory inquiry asks what remains reversible, what must be declared unresolved and how correction reaches record and right.
- P065 These three methods connect learning from past decisions, choosing how to act now and preserving the possibility of future correction. They recur as institutions review outcomes and revise their arrangements. Their boundaries and relationship remain under development.

## SECTION 10 · METHODS &amp; APPLICATIONS

## 10 Beyond public administration

### 10.1 Digital representation and cognitive autonomy

- P066 The wider programme extends the foundational inquiry into the person's digital representation, cognitive autonomy, private ordering and property. Digital Person and Model Subject ask how an individual's legal position relates to profiles and representations used by others. The person remains the bearer of rights even where an institutional process encounters only a model.
- P067 Cognitive sovereignty examines conditions affecting judgment, attention and public will. It requires engagement with autonomy, privacy and democratic theory, rather than an assumption that influence can be reduced to a single measurable variable. Contextual integrity offers one relevant account of how information practices are embedded in social relationships.<sup>13</sup>

### 10.2 Autonomous Wrongs

- P068 Autonomous Wrongs concerns duty, causation, attribution and remedy where several human and computational participants contribute to harm. The inquiry asks what each actor did, what responsibilities attached and which remedy the legal order supplies. Describing a system as an agent does not settle those questions.
- P069 Teubner's work on digital personhood provides a point of comparison for the legal treatment of autonomous software agents.<sup>14</sup> JUS.automica asks whether existing institutions and liability rules can address distributed action, and where a more specific account is needed. It does not assume that electronic personhood is necessary.

### 10.3 Intelligent Property and Juridical Synchronization

- P070 Intelligent Property and Juridical Synchronization examine discrepancies among legal entitlement, institutional recognition and digital state. A token may move without settling ownership of an associated asset. A corrected judgment may leave an inaccurate registry entry. The legal question concerns the relation between the representations and the right, including who can require alignment.
- P071 UNIDROIT's Principles on Digital Assets and Private Law distinguish questions concerning linked assets and control from proprietary consequences.<sup>15</sup> This provides a concrete basis for avoiding the assumption that technical possession or an entry in a system determines the whole legal position.
- P072 The same method supports work on public finance, platforms, surveillance and digital justice: identify the source, the legally consequential function, the affected person, the responsible institution and the available remedy. These are areas of research for developing and challenging the doctrines. Their inclusion does not imply that every proposed extension has reached the same stage of maturity.

<sup>13</sup> Nissenbaum (n 3) pt IV.

<sup>14</sup> Gunther Teubner, 'Digital Personhood? The Status of Autonomous Software Agents in Private Law' (Jacob Watson tr) (2018) *Ancilla Iuris* 35, 76-78.

<sup>15</sup> UNIDROIT, *Principles on Digital Assets and Private Law* (UNIDROIT 2023) principle 4 and commentary 6.1-6.5.

## SECTION 11 · METHODS &amp; APPLICATIONS

# 11 Code, Law and Capital

## 11.1 A field for doctrinal examination

- P073 Code, Law and Capital examines digital assets, programmable transactions, custody, financial regulation and remedies. The academic proposal connects classification, commercial obligations, transaction design and a capstone simulation; university adoption is not asserted.
- P074 Pistor's account of capital's legal coding is an important antecedent: the legal creation and protection of wealth must not be conflated with software code.<sup>16</sup> The Law Commission's digital-assets work and UNIDROIT's principles provide comparative resources for examining digital objects, control and legal rights.<sup>17</sup>

## 11.2 The warehouse-token example

- P075 Consider a token said to represent an interest in a warehouse asset. The issuer describes token transfer as ownership transfer. An external data service triggers payment, a custodian controls access and a dispute reveals that the asset was encumbered. This is a hypothetical research situation. The legal effect of a token would depend on the applicable law and instruments.
- P076 Five doctrines lead to five inspectable artefacts. Together they distinguish technical control, contractual claims and proprietary rights. The exercise tests whether the proposed doctrines add useful distinctions to ordinary property, contract and regulatory analysis.

TABLE 1 · FIVE DOCTRINES / FIVE RESEARCH ARTEFACTS

| Doctrine and question                                                  | Artefact and evidence                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Authority Pedigree</b><br>What creates the claimed interest?        | <b>Rights-and-roles map</b> · source, instrument, issuer, holder and relevant powers.   |
| <b>Machine-Readable Legality</b><br>What did execution preserve?       | <b>Source-to-system record</b> · conditions, exceptions, triggers and remedies.         |
| <b>Architectural Responsibility</b><br>Who controls custody and loss?  | <b>Custody and insolvency analysis</b> · duties, dependencies and allocation of risk.   |
| <b>Code-Based Truth</b><br>What changed in facts or representation?    | <b>Change history</b> · evidence, encumbrances, versions and the basis for each update. |
| <b>Juridical Synchronization</b><br>Can record and right be corrected? | <b>Dispute pathway</b> · competent forum, relief and correction of dependent records.   |

## 11.3 Five questions at the point of intervention

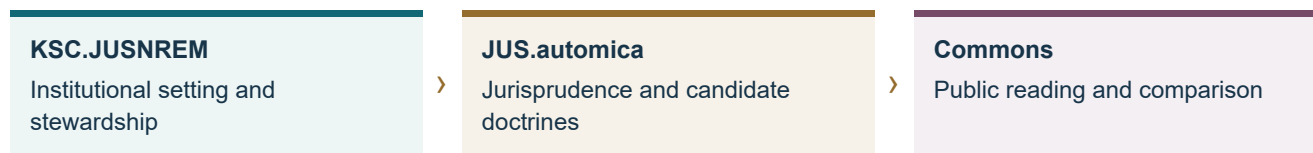
- P077 Ask **(1)** what asset, **(2)** what activity, **(3)** which actor controls, **(4)** which infrastructure, and **(5)** at what point law can obtain information, impose a duty, prevent harm or supply a remedy. Evolutionary inquiry tracks changes in control and recurring defects; Strategic inquiry locates the six control capacities; Anticipatory inquiry tests the unresolved state and the ability to correct both record and right.

<sup>16</sup> Katharina Pistor, *The Code of Capital: How the Law Creates Wealth and Inequality* (Princeton University Press 2019).

<sup>17</sup> Law Commission, *Digital Assets: Final Report* (Law Com No 412, 2023); UNIDROIT, *Principles on Digital Assets and Private Law* (UNIDROIT 2023) principle 4 and commentary 6.1-6.5.

## SECTION 12 · METHODS &amp; APPLICATIONS

## 12 The connected research ecosystem



### 12.1 Institutional purpose and jurisprudence

- P078 KSC.JUSNREM provides the institutional setting, authorship and stewardship of the connected programme. JUS.automica develops the jurisprudential questions. Strategic Legal Intelligence carries them into questions about institutional choice: what must be noticed, understood, preserved or changed before lawful options disappear.
- P079 The three legal intelligences connect that work across time: learning from institutional history, identifying present choices and preserving future correction. The methods give applied studies a common set of questions while allowing each study to follow its own governing law and evidence.

### 12.2 Three public environments

- P080 The JUS.automica website presents the jurisprudential programme. The KSC.JUSNREM institutional website holds the wider public account of the ecosystem, its works and their status. The Governed Intelligence Commons is described by the institutional site as a public reading and comparison environment, with participation not yet activated. Its interactive operation is not asserted here.
- P081 These environments can support a shared research process: publish a proposition, examine evidence and competing interpretations, and use criticism to revise the argument. Clear participation and attribution terms are needed. Contributions inform the research; they do not automatically amend its positions or imply institutional endorsement.

### 12.3 Application and learning

- P082 The flagship Sovereign Governance Engine and JUS.smart Sovereign OS, under development, explore institutional architecture and operational design (§13). Strategic Counsel and the applied research fields bring these questions into practical settings. Their stated roles describe the programme's intended development; they do not establish completed deployment.
- P083 Code, Law and Capital offers a practical field in which this movement can be examined. A doctrinal proposition about authority or legal representation can inform a transaction study; problems of custody, evidence or remedy can then expose weaknesses in the proposition. The ecosystem's value lies in this return of experience to argument.

- P084 **Public environments** JUS.automica · KSC.JUSNREM · Governed Intelligence Commons

## SECTION 13 · METHODS &amp; APPLICATIONS

## 13 Sovereign intelligence and JUS.smart

### 13.1 From IGF 2024 to a flagship project

- P085 JUS.automica has developed through the programme's work across 2024–2026, beginning with JUS.smart's IGF 2024 Village engagement. Its flagship applied project is the **Sovereign Governance Engine (SGE)**, developed through **JUS.smart Sovereign OS**. The project is under development. It seeks to connect the initiative's jurisprudence to the institutional arrangements through which people encounter law, public services and remedies.

### 13.2 Governing AI and governing through intelligence

- P086 Regulating AI providers and systems is essential, but public institutions must also retain the ability to understand their circumstances, exercise lawful judgment and correct their actions. The EU AI Act includes public authorities as providers and deployers and provides for fundamental-rights impact assessments for specified public-sector uses.<sup>18</sup> The initiative therefore adds an institutional design question: how can intelligence operate within public authority while preserving the conditions that make its actions lawful?
- P087 Sovereign intelligence names that institutional capability. Sovereign AI can support it through control over models, data and infrastructure, but ownership or domestic hosting alone cannot supply legal competence, sound interpretation or an effective remedy. Volume I establishes these constitutional requirements; the fuller architectural development belongs to Volume II. The six capacities to understand, audit, secure, modify, suspend and replace give this relationship practical content.

### 13.3 What the Engine is intended to connect

- P088 The development concept has three layers: a **Sovereign Kernel** linking governing sources and their interpretations; separate legislative, executive, regulatory, judicial and enforcement perspectives; and a synthesis layer identifying conflicts, responsible institutions and possible routes to correction. These are analytical perspectives whose configuration must follow each jurisdiction's constitution. A proposed remedy requires competent institutional judgment and a lawful route to implementation.
- P089 Consider a benefit stopped after an identity mismatch. The intended workflow would connect the eligibility rule, identity evidence, responsible department, payment consequence and review route. Authority Pedigree asks who may act; Legal Translation asks what the system preserved; Traceable Authority reconstructs the decision; Constitutional Feedback reaches the recurring defect; Juridical Synchronization connects correction of the record with correction of the person's entitlement.

### 13.4 Development governed by the doctrines

- P090 The project aims to make these relationships inspectable and correctable while preserving independent institutions and necessary limits on data access. Its legal mappings must remain versioned and challengeable; unresolved authority or evidence must remain visible. The Engine must itself satisfy the doctrines it seeks to apply. These are development objectives, not claims of completed validation or government adoption. **Project website:** [JUS.smart](https://JUS.smart).

<sup>18</sup> Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Artificial Intelligence Act) [2024] OJ L 2024/1689, arts 3(3)–(4) and 27(1), consolidated text of 27 July 2026.

## SECTION 14 · RESEARCH &amp; SCHOLARSHIP

## 14 How the research is organised

### 14.1 An argument developed across Volume I

- P091 Volume I moves through five parts: the condition of law in computational settings; its intellectual genealogy; the machine-mediated state; the doctrinal core; and the foundational canons. Its 23 chapters develop an argument across these parts. The chapter count describes the manuscript's organisation.
- P092 The fifteen chapter-level formulations are the Intelligent Legal Condition, Legal Translation, Coherence, the Human Dignity Constraint, Authority Pedigree, Reasoned Legality, Non-Reproduction, Constitutional Feedback, Constitutionalisation of Execution, Normative Plurality, the Unbroken Authority Chain, No Authority Without Responsibility, the Constitutional Subject, Sovereign Control and Anti-Automation Constitutionalism. Their place in the manuscript does not, by itself, establish their originality.

### 14.2 Six levels with different purposes

- P093 The framework distinguishes **(1) chapter doctrines**, which state the principal propositions; **(2) the operational doctrinal core**, developed in Chapters 16–22; and **(3) fifteen foundational canons**, which restate the propositions as interpretive and review principles. The canons do not introduce a separate body of new doctrine.
- P094 It then distinguishes **(4) diagnostic instruments**, including the Act Test, truth layers and source-to-system records; **(5) evidentiary and status vocabularies**, used to describe findings and uncertainty; and **(6) public summaries**, including the five web canons. An instrument may be revised without changing the jurisprudence. A public summary helps communication but is not an independent doctrinal authority.
- P095 The distinction matters when reading different presentations of the initiative. Fifteen foundational canons and five public-summary canons serve different functions. Neither their number nor the number of named terms is a count of original discoveries. This memorandum introduces the relationships needed to understand the programme; the manuscript develops the propositions in detail.

### 14.3 Order and Condition

- P096 Intelligent Legal Order names the wider object of inquiry. The team's working account describes the Order as constitutive: it concerns what an arrangement must continue to supply in authority, judgment, attribution, evidence and remedy. The Intelligent Legal Condition is diagnostic: it identifies circumstances in which familiar signs, such as a signature or a completed record, may no longer establish that those requirements were met.
- P097 This is a proposed relationship between the terms, open to further theoretical development. The Condition does not supply a new rule of recognition, and neither formulation is presented as equivalent to Hart's rule of recognition or Kelsen's basic norm. The question is whether the distinction helps explain legally significant changes that existing accounts do not adequately explain.

## SECTION 15 · RESEARCH &amp; SCHOLARSHIP

# 15 The scholarly foundations

## 15.1 An established conversation

- P098 JUS.automica develops within jurisprudence and the scholarship on law and technology. Hart's treatment of uncertain applications and Fuller's account of fidelity to law provide different ways of examining the relationship between a rule and its administration.<sup>19</sup> These perspectives help frame the inquiry; they do not predetermine its answer.
- P099 Contemporary scholarship makes the connection to computational institutions explicit. Citron's technological due process examines translation, reasons and review. Calo and Citron frame automated administration as a problem of institutional legitimacy.<sup>20</sup> The proposed initiative therefore builds on work that already treats authority and procedural protection as central questions.

## 15.2 Legal protection within technological environments

- P100 Hildebrandt's work asks how legal protection can remain effective within technological architectures. Her account of legal protection by design concerns rights and remedies within the environment through which people act, rather than treating compliance with an encoded rule as sufficient protection.<sup>21</sup> This directly informs the question of what a lawful institution must preserve when its practical operation changes.

## 15.3 Diver and the legitimacy of code production

- P101 Laurence Diver's Digisprudence examines the normative force of code and the conditions under which its production can be legitimate. His 2019 thesis draws on Fuller and Wintgens and develops affordances including contestability, transparency, choice, delay and oversight.<sup>22</sup> Requirements to disclose provenance, permit challenge or preserve intervention therefore have clear antecedents.
- P102 Diver develops transparency of provenance, purpose and operation at pages 233–235, delay at page 244 and oversight at page 257.<sup>23</sup> His blockchain discussion also explains how tamper-resistance can impede choice when appropriate affordances were not anticipated before deployment.<sup>24</sup> Programmable transactions make that connection to JUS.automica's practical inquiry especially clear.

## 15.4 The additional question to be tested

- P103 JUS.automica asks how these concerns connect to a particular institution's power to adopt an interpretation, the judgment it exercised and the legal consequences of a defect. A transparent design can still be used beyond institutional competence. An authorised act can still lack a record adequate for review. A successful individual remedy can still leave a recurring defect active.
- P104 The proposed contribution lies in explaining these distinctions and their consequences across the life of an institutional act. Whether that explanation adds to existing scholarship must be established through comparison and cases. The initiative acknowledges the shared ground while stating the further questions it seeks to answer.

<sup>19</sup> HLA Hart, 'Positivism and the Separation of Law and Morals' (1958) 71 Harv L Rev 593, 607–08; Lon L Fuller, 'Positivism and Fidelity to Law: A Reply to Professor Hart' (1958) 71 Harv L Rev 630, 632.

<sup>20</sup> Ryan Calo and Danielle Keats Citron, 'The Automated Administrative State: A Crisis of Legitimacy' (2021) 70 Emory LJ 797.

<sup>21</sup> Mireille Hildebrandt, *Smart Technologies and the End(s) of Law: Novel Entanglements of Law and Technology* (Edward Elgar 2015); Mireille Hildebrandt, 'Legal Protection by Design: Objections and Refutations' (2011) 5 Legisprudence 223.

<sup>22</sup> Laurence E Diver, *Digisprudence: The Affordance of Legitimacy in Code-as-Law* (PhD thesis, University of Edinburgh 2019) xi–xii.

<sup>23</sup> Diver, *Digisprudence* (n 22) 233–35, 244, 257.

<sup>24</sup> Diver, *Digisprudence* (n 22) 228.

## SECTION 16 · RESEARCH &amp; SCHOLARSHIP

# 16 Legal order and the question of originality

## 16.1 Lex Technica

- P105 Ioana Bratu's *Lex Technica as a New Legal Order* argues that existing categories of legal ordering inadequately capture internet platforms. Its abstract identifies difficulties concerning territoriality, jurisdiction, enforcement and legitimacy, and uses Luhmann's systems theory to examine coordination between legal and platform understandings of space. Her example of data concerning a Latvian citizen stored in Dublin, with a backup in New York, makes the a-territoriality problem concrete.<sup>25</sup>
- P106 This is a close comparator for any claim that technological mediation requires inquiry at the level of legal order itself. JUS.automica therefore cannot establish originality merely by moving from individual rules to an account of an order. A useful analytical contrast is horizontal, spatial coordination in Bratu's account and vertical, temporal continuity through transformations in JUS.automica. This is a lens for comparison, not an exhaustive division of either author's concerns. The proposed distinction still needs to be demonstrated.

## 16.2 From Jurisprudence to Infrastructure

- P107 Gust Isotalo's publicly posted manuscript, dated 28 December 2025, argues that opaque and effectively uncontestable algorithmic governance can displace law's character as a practice of reason-giving and refutation. It proposes interpretability, contestability and auditability criteria.<sup>26</sup> The source is treated here as a public manuscript; journal publication and peer review have not been independently established. It is included because its argument is close to the Intelligent Legal Condition and has a public date, without treating its scholarly status as equivalent to established published comparators.
- P108 Its relevance is direct. An assertion that computational mediation changes the ontological conditions of legal authority is not, without qualification, unique to JUS.automica. Isotalo's own novelty claim also requires scrutiny against earlier scholarship; citing his argument does not endorse that claim.

## 16.3 A narrower and testable contribution

- P109 JUS.automica's candidate contribution concerns the relationship among source, competence, adoption, attribution, the person, evidence and remedy, including change over time. An act can be intelligible and contestable yet fall outside the institution's competence. Conversely, an authority defect may be absent while evidence or effective correction is inadequate. These distinctions require separate legal treatment.
- P110 These overlaps establish the need for comparison, not a conclusion about derivation or priority. Relative priority remains unresolved and requires comparison of dated texts. The present contribution is therefore stated through acknowledged antecedents, shared concerns and distinctions that remain to be demonstrated.

<sup>25</sup> Ioana Bratu, *Lex Technica as a New Legal Order* (PhD thesis, Open University 2025) abstract, 14. The repository assigns 2025; the title page is dated August 2024.

<sup>26</sup> Gust Isotalo, 'From Jurisprudence to Infrastructure: Algorithmic Governance and the Ontological Displacement of Law' (public manuscript, 28 December 2025) abstract and introduction  
<[https://www.academia.edu/145927262/From\\_Jurisprudence\\_to\\_Infrastructure\\_Algorithmic\\_Governance\\_and\\_the\\_Ontological\\_Displacement\\_of\\_Law](https://www.academia.edu/145927262/From_Jurisprudence_to_Infrastructure_Algorithmic_Governance_and_the_Ontological_Displacement_of_Law)> accessed 8 September 2026.

## SECTION 17 · RESEARCH &amp; SCHOLARSHIP

## 17 A programme of research and teaching

### 17.1 Develop propositions through cases

- P111 The research programme begins with a legal problem that can be reconstructed. A project should identify the function, governing sources, responsible institutions, system contribution, affected rights and available evidence. It should then explain the proposed doctrine, the strongest competing account and the consequence that follows from choosing one account over another.
- P112 The method permits a proposition to be narrowed, recognised as a synthesis or withdrawn. A transparent system using an interpretation outside institutional competence presents one test. A competent decision without a reconstructable record presents another. An individual correction that leaves a defective rule active presents a third. These examples ask whether the framework changes the analysis or the remedy.

### 17.2 Research outputs that others can examine

- P113 A source-to-system study records how a legal provision becomes an operational rule. A translation record identifies the interpretation, exceptions, approval and relevant version. An institutional study examines where responsibility and practical control lie. A remedial study asks whether an available order can reach the cause of the problem and its effects on dependent records.
- P114 Together these outputs give other researchers something specific to examine: an interpretation, a chain of decisions, an evidentiary gap or a proposed remedy. Claims about actual systems require records that support them. Where access is incomplete, the limitation becomes part of the analysis.

### 17.3 An academic setting for the inquiry

- P115 KSC.JUSNREM has begun engagement with multiple academic institutions, global think tanks and research centres. These initial discussions seek opportunities for scholarly review, research collaboration and teaching on law, code and intelligent institutions. The engagement remains exploratory; no institutional partnership, endorsement or adoption is represented as confirmed.
- P116 A seminar can begin with a legal provision and ask students to identify each choice needed to make it operational. Another exercise can reconstruct institutional authority from a documented process. A third can ask whether review of the final order reaches the database, encoded rule or contractual dependency that caused the wrong. Code, Law and Capital supplies a related field for work on transactions, custody and remedies.

### 17.4 Independent criticism and development

- P117 Published scholarship and primary legal materials provide the basis for those exercises. The initiative's own terminology should help frame questions that students and researchers can challenge. Academic review, evidence-based case studies and comparison across legal traditions can then return criticism to the manuscript and improve its propositions.

## SECTION 18 · CONTRIBUTION &amp; INVITATION

# 18 Statement of the proposed contribution

- P118 JUS.automica presents a research proposal. It does not claim universal priority, exclusive terminology, completed independent validation or institutional adoption. The proposed contribution is assessed through the comparisons in this memorandum. Any claim of priority requires comparison with dated sources; this memorandum does not resolve it.
- P119 JUS.automica proposes a jurisprudential synthesis centred on continuity: how legal authority, the person's legal position, institutional responsibility and effective remedy remain connected when intelligence contributes to legal action. It follows the legal source, competent adoption, attribution, practical control, financial consequences and reasons through implementation, review and subsequent change. Its contribution must be demonstrated through that analysis.
- P120 The initiative does not claim to originate code as regulation, technological due process, legitimate code production, legal protection by design, digital sovereignty, anticipatory governance or platform legal ordering. Its chapter doctrines, 23-chapter structure, fifteen foundational canons and five public-summary canons organise different parts of the work; their numbers do not establish originality. Authorship of terminology does not establish novelty of its substance.
- P121 Direct overlaps are acknowledged. Diver addresses provenance, purpose, operation, delay, oversight and constraints created by tamper-resistance; Citron addresses technological due process; Hildebrandt addresses legal protection by design. Bratu examines legal order and spatial coordination; Isotalo's public manuscript concerns ontological displacement. The preceding comparisons and their external footnotes identify shared ground without attributing endorsement to those authors.
- P122 The first candidate distinction concerns constitutive authority and competence-bound adoption. A transparent system might disclose its operation while applying an interpretation that the adopting institution lacked competence to choose. The inquiry asks whether separating that defect from transparency changes the legal analysis and available remedy. This is a research test, not an assertion that earlier scholarship cannot explain the situation.
- P123 The second concerns authority and its evidence. A competent institution might make a legally supported decision yet lack a reconstructable record of the operative version, data or interpretive choice. Distinguishing an unlawful act from an inadequately evidenced act may clarify materiality, severability, reliance and cure. Its contribution depends on comparison with existing administrative law and reviewability scholarship.
- P124 The third concerns temporal continuity and recurring causes. An individual correction might leave the defective rule operating in dependent systems. Constitutional Feedback and Juridical Synchronization ask which institution can require correction of the recurring rule, downstream record and underlying right. Their value must be assessed against process-wide reviewability and existing remedial doctrine, with limits on powers and technical intervention preserved.
- P125 The programme acknowledges the antecedents discussed here, including Hart, Fuller, Citron, Diver, Hildebrandt, Bratu, Isotalo, Nissenbaum, Bovens and Zouridis, Cobbe, Lee and Singh, Santoni de Sio and van den Hoven, Wagner, Crootof, Kaminski and Price, Elish, Teubner, Pohle and Thiel, Pistor, UNIDROIT and the Law Commission. Readers are invited to supply an earlier source, counterexample or stronger explanation. A proposition may be retained, narrowed, recognised as a synthesis or withdrawn as the evidence requires.

## SECTION 19 · CONTRIBUTION &amp; INVITATION

## 19 An invitation to the IGF community

### 19.1 A research initiative for shared inquiry

- P126 JUS.automica invites scholars, jurists, practitioners, technical researchers and affected communities to examine how authority, the person, responsibility and remedy retain their legal meaning when institutions act through intelligent systems. Its contribution to the IGF conversation is a jurisprudential programme with questions that can be tested across institutions and legal traditions.
- P127 The programme includes foundational inquiry into legality, constitutional inquiry into the allocation and limits of power, and institutional inquiry into decisions, evidence and correction. Volume I develops the foundations. The wider research extends into sovereignty, institutions, digital representation, property, private ordering and dispute resolution. The applications discussed here provide places to examine those arguments in practice.

### 19.2 One application: the Institutional Act Test

- P128 The Intelligent Institutional Act Test is a small applied expression of this work. It organises questions about competence, judgment, adoption, attribution, evidence, contestability and correction around a specific act. Its usefulness depends on whether it helps identify a legal problem and the evidence needed to examine it. It does not define the scope of the initiative or establish its doctrines by itself.
- P129 The proposed Global Observatory of Intelligent Public Institutions offers a complementary setting for comparative institutional records. A profile can identify the legal source, function, human role, affected rights, evidence and route to review. Such records can expose differences between a proposed safeguard and what an institution can actually do.

### 19.3 What a contribution can add

- P130 A useful contribution identifies a proposition and supplies an earlier source, a counterexample, an institutional record or a reasoned alternative. Scholars can clarify the relationship to existing theory. Practitioners can test whether the account fits legal work. Technical researchers can explain what a proposed safeguard would require. Affected communities can identify forms of exclusion or failed correction that the framework has overlooked.
- P131 This memorandum accompanies engagement around [IGF 2026 proposal 133](#). Circulation invites scholarly exchange; it does not imply IGF endorsement. The immediate purpose is to make the initiative's argument clear enough to be used, questioned and improved.
- P132 **Contact** [contact@ksc-jusnrem.io](mailto:contact@ksc-jusnrem.io)  
**Research website** [jus-automica.digital](https://jus-automica.digital)