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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE EFFICIENCY OF JUSTICE  
(CEPEJ)**

**WORKING GROUP ON CYBERJUSTICE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**(CEPEJ-GT-CYBERJUST)**

**ADVISORY BOARD ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

**(CEPEJ-AIAB)**

**1<sup>ST</sup> AIAB REPORT ON THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) IN THE  
JUDICIARY BASED ON THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE RESOURCE CENTRE  
ON CYBERJUSTICE AND AI**

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## I. Introduction

1. This annual report offers a summary of findings of the collection of artificial intelligence (AI) and cyberjustice tools/systems applied within European judicial systems (collectively referred to as 'cyberjustice tools') through the CEPEJ Resource Centre on Cyberjustice and Artificial Intelligence<sup>1</sup> (hereinafter referred to as 'the Resource Centre' or 'the Centre').
2. The concept of AI tools (systems) discussed in the report is based on the Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence and human rights, democracy and the rule of law (CETS No. 225)<sup>2</sup>.
3. This report was drafted by the members of the Artificial Intelligence Advisory Board (AIAB)<sup>3</sup> of the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice. The AIAB provides expert advice on AI related issues in the judicial environment. It was established in 2022 to support the CEPEJ in monitoring the actual emergence of AI applications in the justice sector and to implement related strategies as well as to contribute to the reflection on the use of AI in justice systems with respect to fundamental rights. The AIAB is a key element of the Roadmap to ensure an appropriate follow-up of the "European Ethical Charter on the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in judicial systems and their environment" (referred to as "CEPEJ AI Charter"), adopted in 2018<sup>4</sup>. The AIAB is steered by and reports regularly to the Working Groups on Cyberjustice and Artificial Intelligence (CEPEJ-GT-CYBERJUST) and Quality of Justice (CEPEJ-GT-QUAL).
4. This first report covers the period from the Centre's creation in early 2023 to the end of 2024. The next reports will be published annually, providing an overview of the previous year's developments and emerging issues of cyberjustice tools in the field of justice.

## II. Objectives for this report

5. This report aims at giving factual insights, needed for dialogue and research on the responsible integration of cyberjustice tools in the justice sector.
6. Data collected in the Resource Centre allow analysis of how these tools are reshaping legal systems while identifying risks and governance issues.
7. This annual overview aims to and helps to enable decision-makers to stay informed of technological advances and opportunities in the justice sector.

## III. Executive Summary

8. To date, 125 tools, aiming at improving judicial efficiency and accessibility, primarily from Europe, have been identified and listed in the CEPEJ Resource Centre on Cyberjustice and AI.
9. AI systems, particularly those based on machine learning and natural language processing, are becoming increasingly important in courts, with generative AI seeing a notable rise in use within the justice sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/resource-centre-on-cyberjustice-and-ai>

<sup>2</sup> Article 2 of the AI Framework Convention provides the following definition: "artificial intelligence system" means a machine-based system that for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations or decisions that may influence physical or virtual environments. Different artificial intelligence systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.

<sup>3</sup> The AIAB is composed of five board members (mandate 2024-2025): Katie Marie Atkinson (United Kingdom), Jehanne Dussert (France), Alfonso Peralta Gutierrez (Spain), Matthieu Quiniou (France), Marek Świerczyński (Poland). See <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/ai-advisory-board>

<sup>4</sup> Available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/cepej-european-ethical-charter-on-the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-in-judicial-systems-and-their-environment>

10. Current AI systems have significant limitations and require human oversight; there are no fully autonomous AI systems capable of operating independently within courts.

11. Cyberjustice tools are designed to be user-friendly for legal professionals, requiring minimal technical expertise.

12. Advanced AI systems can forecast outcomes in legal disputes, offering valuable insights for lawyers and aiding judges in their decision-making.

13. Many tools are not publicly accessible but are part of the internal Information Technology (IT) systems used by courts or other public institutions, not exempting them from transparency and accountability requirements.

14. The Resource Centre's information is continuously updated based on feedback and technological advancements, with a shift of focus on public sector applications as of 2024.

15. The Resource Centre supports the implementation of the Council of Europe's AI Framework Convention, expected to be in force as of 2026, by identifying and allowing scrutiny of AI systems used in the judiciary.

#### **IV. The Resource Centre on Cyberjustice and Artificial Intelligence**

##### **1. Purpose**

16. The Resource Centre was created in 2023 to monitor the integration of modern digital technologies, in particular artificial intelligence systems into justice systems and allow their evaluation. Being a publicly accessible resource, it aims to identify key technologies that could be used to improve the efficiency, transparency and accessibility of justice<sup>5</sup> and to encourage the consideration of human rights in the development and responsible, ethical and effective use of these tools.

17. Page impressions count 8,611 views of the English version and 1,786 views of the French version at the time of preparation of this report.<sup>6</sup>

##### **2. Structure**

18. The tools featured in the Resource Centre are sorted by main areas of application that capture key legal tasks: 1) Document search, review and Large-scale Discovery, 2) Online Dispute Resolution, 3) Prediction of Litigation Outcomes 4) Decision support, 5) Anonymisation and pseudonymisation, 6) Triaging, allocation and workflow automation, 7) Recording, transcription and translation, 8) Information and assistance services. The information about the tool contains their name, a short description, the year of deployment, their status of development, their country of application and the addressed target group.

19. In 2023, the initial data on cyberjustice tools was collected and categorised by different areas of their application. As different types of cyberjustice tools significantly expanded in 2024, the activities grew, leading to a revision of the areas of application and to focus specifically on the public sector in the Centre, removing previously featured systems applied by the private sector only.

##### **3. Methodology**

20. Data is collected primarily through the CEPEJ's European Cyberjustice Network (ECN) members<sup>7</sup>, including most Council of Europe member states and observers. The data is then

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<sup>5</sup> Full explanation available at: <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/resource-centre-on-cyberjustice-and-ai> (in particular frequently asked questions (FAQ) section)

<sup>6</sup> See current numbers at <https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/cepej/vizzes>

<sup>7</sup> See <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/european-cyberjustice-network-ecn->

classified and reviewed by the AIAB to verify accuracy. Information is updated progressively, with new entries added and inaccuracies being corrected.

21. To obtain information, the CEPEJ provides a dedicated online form for readers and users to share their thoughts and experiences<sup>8</sup> and allowing the identification and inclusion of new cyberjustice tools. The CEPEJ organises regularly ECN webinars and AIAB meetings where participants can discuss their experiences and perspectives on the information presented in the Resource Centre. By maintaining open dialogue, the Centre is continuously adapted to provide valuable, up-to-date information on cyberjustice and AI applications in the legal field.

#### 4. User engagement

22. The CEPEJ has organised expert consultations to explore complex issues like algorithmic transparency, AI's impact on judicial independence, and data privacy in AI-driven systems. To mention are the following Webinars of the ECN: Generative AI in the field of Justice ECN Webinar #7/2024, Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence in Criminal Justice ECN Webinar #6/2023, Bridging the Digital Divide ECN Webinar #4/2023)<sup>9</sup>.

### V. Key elements of the Resource Centre

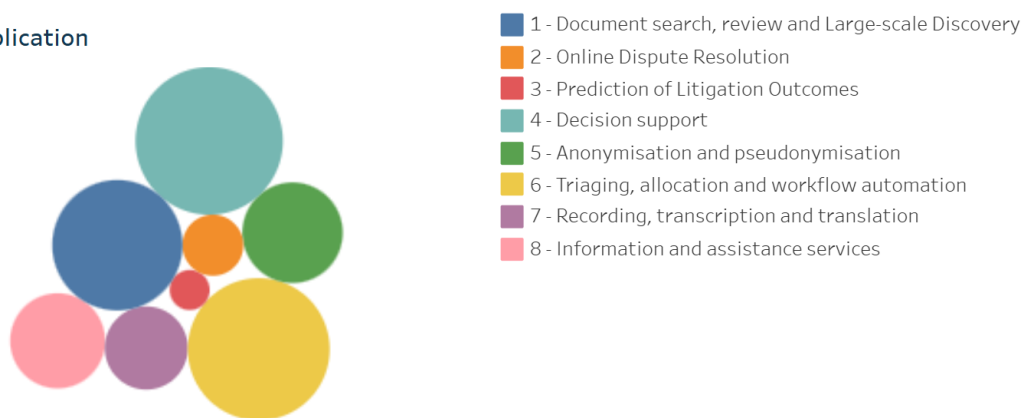
#### 1. Number of cyberjustice & AI tools

23. Number of systems: 125

#### 2. Main categories of application

24. According to the data collected, there is a significant diversity in the types and applications of AI tools being used or developed for the justice sector.

Areas of application



25. These tools are distributed across various areas of application:

- 1) Document search, review and Large-scale Discovery<sup>10</sup>: 32 tools
- 2) Online Dispute Resolution<sup>11</sup>: 7 tools

<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/resource-centre-on-cyberjustice-and-ai>

<sup>9</sup> See <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/european-cyberjustice-network-ecn->

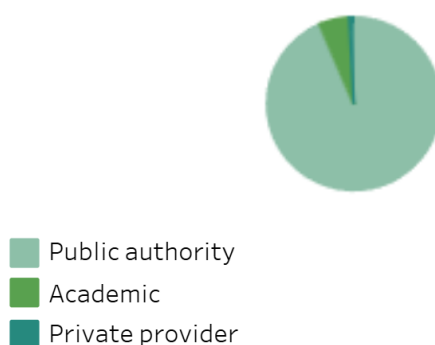
<sup>10</sup> These solutions create a searchable collection of case-law descriptions, legal text and other insights to be shared with legal experts for further analysis and large-scale discovery on high volumes of electronic documents. Examples are search engines with interfaces applied to case law and judicial files.

<sup>11</sup> These solutions cover technologies used for the resolution of disputes between parties with limited human intervention, which can be achieved through hardware and/or software. It concerns mainly Alternative Dispute Resolution, but also dispute resolution in the context of courts.

- 3) Prediction of Litigation Outcomes<sup>12</sup>: 3 tools
- 4) Decision support<sup>13</sup>: 41 tools
- 5) Anonymisation and pseudonymisation<sup>14</sup>: 19 tools
- 6) Triaging, allocation and workflow automation<sup>15</sup>: 38 tools
- 7) Recording, transcription and translation<sup>16</sup>: 13 tools
- 8) Information and assistance services<sup>17</sup>: 17 tools

### 3. Indication if the system is implemented by a public, private body, or by academia

#### Implementation



26. This distribution shows a current focus on the public sector, with private sector or academia playing a supportive role to the public institutions.

<sup>12</sup> These solutions cover tools that use symbolic representations of legal knowledge and also tools that learn from large datasets to identify patterns in the data that are consequently used to visualise, simulate or predict new litigation outcomes.

<sup>13</sup> These solutions facilitate or automate stages in the decision-making processes in the justice systems. So far, there have been no reports of fully automated decision-making process without any human supervision. Examples include systems summarising texts, extracting specific information in applications, calculating scales for sentencing and compensation.

<sup>14</sup> These solutions are used for removing and replacing identifying information such as personal data of court users in judgments.

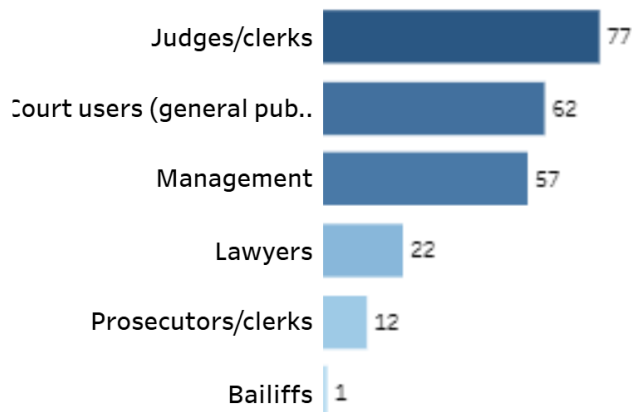
<sup>15</sup> These solutions are used to facilitate or complete some tasks and activities during the lifecycle of the proceedings within the Case Management System, minimising the need for human input. Examples are: registration and allocation of court matters, assigning levels of priority to tasks or individuals to determine the most effective order in which to deal with them.

<sup>16</sup> These solutions are capable of recognising and analysing speech as well as written text and communicating back. Their main use for courts is in voice/speech recognition and transcription of court proceedings as well as translation.

<sup>17</sup> These solutions provide individuals with information on services available in the justice systems and link individuals to the services and opportunities that are available. Examples are chatbots or other interfaces accessible for the public.

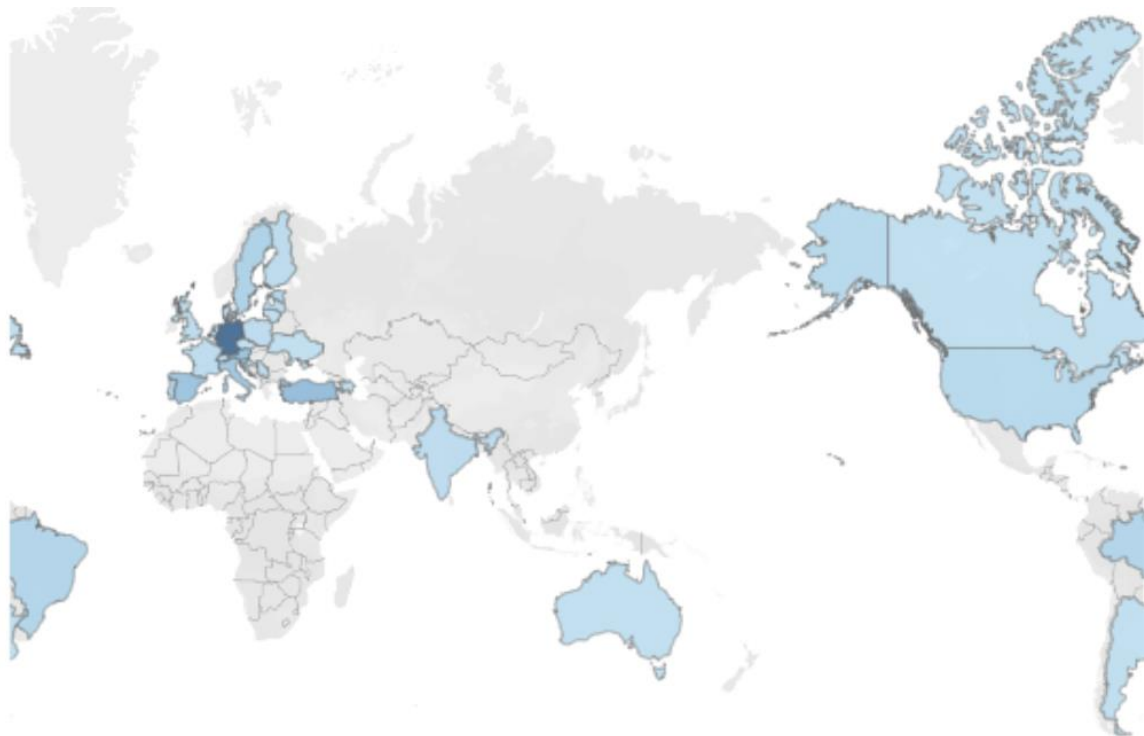
#### 4. Main target group/audience of the tools

Target audience



27. The AI tools are designed for various target groups within the justice system, mainly judges, management and court users.

#### 5. Country (region) of application



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28. The research is currently focused on European development and implementation of AI tools in the European judiciary. Most systems are already operational, but still with a significant number in the pilot phase.

#### 6. Selected examples of cyberjustice tools by area of application

##### 1) Document search, review and Large-scale Discovery

*Software zur Bekämpfung von Kinderpornografie / Software to Combat Child Pornography* (Functional, Germany, Public authority, 2020, National,

Prosecutors/clerks). The system is intended to make it possible to examine data volumes obtained during investigative activities, some of which are considerable, for child pornography material that may be contained therein.

## **2) Online Dispute Resolution**

*Small Claims Tribunal* (Pilot/Beta version, Singapore, Public authority, 2023, National, Court users - general public). The generative AI system, which answers questions based on pre-loaded data, aims at helping litigants with their claims or defence. The system should be able to inform the litigant how to proceed with his/her claim and point to the relevant websites and forms. The system would ideally also be able to point the litigant to the material he or she should have, such as receipts, and possibly point to settlement.

## **3) Prediction of Litigation Outcomes**

*LEXIQ / Case Law Engine* (Functional, Netherlands, Public authority, 2017, National). LexIQ developed a Case Law Engine for the Dutch Public Prosecution Service, aimed to support prosecutors and researchers in their daily work to search, analyse and make use of insights in criminal cases. Its main purpose is to save time and give users an indication of the possible outcomes in court. Additionally, it also helps them discover hidden information. Using machine learning algorithms and features, such as data visualisations and intuitive search functionalities, offers a novel approach to the overload of existing information.

## **4) Decision Support**

*OLGA – OberLandesGerichts-Assistent / Regional Court Assistant* (Functional, Germany, Public authority, 2022, Local). This software-based system helps analyse and classify applications based on the facts. It is used for thousands of pending cases at the Higher Regional Court in Stuttgart, concerning false exhaust emission values for diesel engines. The complaints often exceed 100 pages, making the use of OLGA a practical solution for saving costs and achieving greater efficiency.

## **5) Anonymisation and Pseudonymisation**

*ANOM / Anonymisation* (Functional, Switzerland, Public authority, 2021, Regional). ANOM uses AI to detect the name of experts or other information, for instance plot of land numbers, which are not parties to the procedure, and proposes them for anonymisation in light of publication of the judgment.

## **6) Triaging, allocation and workflow automation**

*Tool for identifying inconsistencies in jurisprudence* (Functional, France, 2023, Cour de Cassation). This tool helps in identifying inconsistencies between different Chambers of the Court (Cour de Cassation) and between lower courts (courts of first instance and courts of appeal). To do this, the researchers developed a model for predicting headings from summaries. They assigned a heading to decisions that did not have one, then provided additional headings to all decisions, assuming that this would facilitate the identification of similarities. To produce these headings automatically, they modelled the prediction of headings from summaries as a machine translation task.

## **7) Recording, transcription and translation**

*Speech-To-Text “Textualisation”* (Functional, Spain). It is one of the main AI systems of the Ministry of Justice of Spain. The tool is based on neural learning techniques and integrates with the recording systems of the Court Rooms trained



with real hearings and real transcriptions. It allows text searches in videos, downloading records, identifying speakers in dialogues, visualising timelines, showing/hiding marks and textualisations, and creating tags associated with specific moments in the recording.

## **8) Information and assistance services**

*Practical Guide to Justice* (Functional, Portugal, Public authority, 2023, National Court users, general public). It is based on an advanced language model based on machine learning, which informs citizens and businesses about the tools and services that justice provides to respond to their needs. It is trained from information already made available by the various judicial bodies. Its objective is not to create new information, but rather to make available, in a natural conversation, answering the user's questions.

## **VI. Contextual developments and important regulations during the period 2023 - 2024**

29. The period from 2023 to 2024 has been marked by significant advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and its regulation, including in the context of legal and justice systems. Key developments include the rise of generative AI, adoption of the Council of Europe's AI Framework Convention, and the EU AI Act, which are directly impacting the landscape of AI deployment in justice.

### **1. Generative AI**

30. Generative AI gained widespread attention in 2023-2024 due to its advanced capabilities in natural language processing, content generation, problem-solving, and ease of use. These systems can now produce complex, human-like text, making them popular tools for legal document drafting, contract analysis, and automated legal advice. This has expanded the range of AI applications in the justice sector, assisting lawyers, judges, and court administrators in areas requiring language processing and knowledge management. However, generative AI still faces challenges with hallucination and bias, preventing its direct application in the justice sector without prior improvements or refinements to ensure that appropriate safeguards and mitigation measures are in place. Their deployment in judicial contexts should include strengthened human-in-the-loop supervision mechanisms and judicial standards to ensure their safety and explainability. To meet these requirements, open source GenAI comparators, such as the one registered in the Centre that concerns expertise for digital platform regulation (PeREN), enable a better appreciation of these new tools, thanks to greater transparency in the degree of openness of generative models<sup>18</sup>. In addition, the growing number of research focusing on AI safety is leading to a more rational and measured use of these tools, ensuring that their integration into judicial contexts aligns with both ethical standards and practical requirements.

31. The issues and necessary precautions regarding AI systems vary depending on the techniques used, the intended applications, and the types of users. For the period covered by the report, it appears that the AI systems available to judges still rely little on generative AI, but they are more available to lawyers. This difference is primarily due to the exclusive use by judges, in the exercise of their duties, of systems designed by their institution and to the high standards required in terms of respect for fundamental rights and ethics.

32. On the other hand, there is a noticeable increase in the adoption of generative AI tools within the commercial legal sector, although many firms are still in the consideration phase rather than actively using these technologies<sup>19</sup>. With the increasing rollout of AI in the legal

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<sup>18</sup> See <https://www.peren.gouv.fr/en/compare-os-iag/>

<sup>19</sup> A report by Thomson Reuters in 2023 documented results of a survey to law firms finding that 3% of respondents said GenAI is currently being used at their firms, 82% said that GenAI can be applied to legal work and 51% saying

sector, attitudes towards it are becoming more positive. The emergence of numerous case studies demonstrating successful and regulatory-compliant AI implementations is likely to boost confidence beyond just early adopters. It is therefore essential to conduct transparent evaluations that are accessible by users. Specifically, involving users - such as lawyers, judges, and administrators - in the design and evaluation of AI tools will yield multiple advantages, enhancing the delivery of justice.

33. It appears that non-European countries, particularly in Latin America, are increasingly testing generative artificial intelligence (AI) systems in the public sector. A significant challenge for justice administrations in such countries is deciding whether to use cloud services from big tech US companies, which involves relying on their large language models (LLMs) trained on proprietary data, leading to dependence on foreign firms. Alternatively, they could opt for open-source LLM models, developing their own systems with local data and resources. While this approach is more secure, it is also more expensive.

## **2. Legal framework**

34. The Council of Europe Framework Convention on Artificial Intelligence, Human Rights, Democracy and the Rule of Law (hereafter "the Convention"), adopted on May 17, 2024, and opened for signature on September 5, 2024, represents the first legally binding international treaty on AI. It aims to ensure that activities throughout the lifecycle of AI systems are fully consistent with human rights, democracy, and the rule of law while enabling innovation and fostering trust. The Convention's scope extends beyond the European Union, with signatories<sup>20</sup> including non-EU countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

35. The European Union's Artificial Intelligence Act (EU AI Act), which entered into force on August 1, 2024, is the world's first comprehensive AI law. It takes a risk-based approach to regulate AI systems, categorising them based on their potential impact on safety, fundamental rights, and societal values. The AI Act aims to create a harmonised legal framework for AI within the EU internal market while promoting the development of human-centric and trustworthy AI.

36. These two instruments represent a significant step towards establishing a comprehensive regulatory landscape for AI, balancing the need for innovation with the protection of human rights and democratic values. They stress the importance of maintaining human control over AI systems, especially in legal contexts where critical judgments are required. This reflects a broader trend in 2023-2024 towards responsible AI use with a strong focus on human oversight. These developments are shaping the future of AI in justice systems, with the challenge moving forward being to ensure responsible use of these technologies while protecting human rights, ethical standards, and legal accountability. This provides a clear direction for the future development of the Resource Centre.

37. While both instruments share common goals of protecting fundamental rights and fostering responsible AI development, they differ in their legal nature, scope, and enforcement mechanisms. While the AI Act foresees important steps in regulating "high-risk" AI systems, its approach to judicial AI systems requires further refinement to ensure compatibility with fundamental principles of judicial independence and constitutional governance. Several examples can be cited in this context: AI tools that analyse past decisions to predict case outcomes may indirectly put pressure on judges to conform to statistical models, which could undermine constitutional protections of judicial autonomy; unequal access to AI-based legal analysis among lawyers could disrupt the balance of adversarial proceedings; rules of judicial independence prohibit automated interference with legal reasoning.

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that GenAI should be applied to legal work (<https://www.thomsonreuters.com/en-us/posts/wp-content/uploads/sites/20/2023/04/2023-Chat-GPT-Generative-AI-in-Law-Firms.pdf>).

<sup>20</sup> 14 at the date of the report.

38. Hence, while the AI Act aims to address risks associated with AI in judicial processes, it fails to adequately consider the role of established judicial governance structures and raises concerns about the appropriate oversight mechanisms for AI systems used in courts.

39. As AI technologies continue to evolve and permeate various aspects of society, these regulatory frameworks will likely shape the future of AI development, deployment, and governance in justice. The challenges ahead are significant, including the need for ongoing adaptation of regulations to keep pace with technological advancements, and maintaining a balance between innovation and protection of court users.

## **VII. Conclusions**

40. The data collected in the CEPEJ Resource Centre on Cyberjustice and AI testifies the digital transformation of the judiciaries, aligning with the broader trend of digital transformation in public services.

41. The number of listed tools (125 systems by the end of 2024) indicates that advanced information technologies are increasingly being widely used to expand access to justice, even though their distribution is varying by country.

### **1. AI systems or legal technology tools?**

42. Submissions made by ECN members of the various Council of Europe member states, have the tendency to classify almost all new IT solutions as artificial intelligence systems. It should be emphasised that the Centre does not only contain information about AI systems but also about other legal tech tools designed for justice<sup>21</sup>. It is important to note that today, the legal tech industry is not solely based on AI systems.

43. Nevertheless, an analysis of the tools listed in the Centre shows that AI related to natural language processing (NLP) and based on machine learning already plays a key role in the development of legal technologies. With the use of these technologies, a modern cyberjustice tool can mimic legal reasoning by attempting to create connections between the data being examined, identifying specific patterns, and analysing legal language, establishing relationships between specific words and concepts. It is through advanced natural language processing that cyberjustice tools are closer to capturing the legal reasoning inherent in the analysis of legal issues. This field is related to the automation of processes such as analysing, processing, understanding, generating, and translating phrases in natural language by an IT system. Tasks assigned to NLP-based cyberjustice tools include, for example, speech recognition from audio signals (e.g., transcription of audio and video recordings), reading written text, classifying the nature of a given issue, translating text from one language to another, or managing a system for answering questions from users (parties to legal proceedings).

### **2. Ease of use of cyberjustice tools**

44. A noticeable feature of many of the cyberjustice tools registered is their ease of use for judicial professionals. These are tools that bring technological capabilities into the realm of human legal creativity without the need for technical knowledge (other than operating the interface itself). These tools do not require programming skills or special technological infrastructure. Cyberjustice tools, such as generative AI chatbots, are already capable of "conversing" with the user in a natural way. However, it should be noted that AI systems nowadays (including general-purpose AI, i.e., generative AI) are still limited, which means that a certain degree of human judgment and oversight (human/judge in the loop) is required for each of the tasks mentioned above. To address these limitations, enhancements in multi-agent systems have been implemented to facilitate the verification of the accuracy of the

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<sup>21</sup> As rightly pointed out by G. Lopes, *Artificial intelligence and judicial decision-making: Evaluating the role of AI in debiasing*, *Zeitschrift für Technikfolgenabschätzung in Theorie und Praxis* 2024, vol. 33/1, p. 30.

information generated. These architectures have the potential to establish a new standard for autonomously assessing and managing model outputs, thereby diminishing the reliance on extensive human oversight.

### **3. No robot-justice exists**

45. According to the available information, there are no fully automated AI systems that could function entirely independently in the courts (so called “robot-justice”)<sup>22</sup>. The Centre has the fewest registered tools for automating judicial decisions. This suggests that the idea of “replacing a judge with a machine”, which is often discussed in public debates about AI in courts<sup>23</sup>, is not backed by the data available at the Centre. The findings highlight that AI should serve as an assistant rather than a replacement in judicial decision-making. Judges can utilise these tools as advisory systems while retaining their own judgment capacity throughout the process.

### **4. Prediction of judicial decisions**

46. Some of the tools included in the Centre can be used to predict outcomes (decisions) in court disputes. Undoubtedly, the legal tech industry is attracting the attention of lawyers due to new methods of predictive analytics, such as judicial analytics or other forms of predictive modelling regarding court decisions. IT tools can leverage vast data resources to provide lawyers with insights into possible outcomes of a dispute, an added value in costly international disputes. This involves analysing court records to gain knowledge about judges’ decision-making processes. However, it is not just about lawyers using these tools to represent clients, but also the judges themselves. AI is beginning to assist in the administration of justice in a tangible way. Advanced systems can actively support judges by analysing documents to create summaries or highlight key information relevant to the decision (an example is the above-mentioned OLGA system used in Germany) or identify arguments within case documents.

### **5. Closed and open systems**

47. In state court systems, as well as within legal aid programs, IT technologies, both public and private (developed by IT corporations), are already widely used. These can be divided into external and internal systems. The former includes tools that help parties clarify their legal issues and fill out the appropriate court forms. Such interactive tools include expert systems, guided conversations (also called guides), and document submission programs (not all of which make use of AI). They function like automated agents, providing users with relevant information to generate data necessary for the court. Increasingly useful are so-called chatbots, platforms that allow a “conversation” with the user in natural language (e.g., the Portuguese Practical Guide to Justice). Although electronic case files and court registries were not originally designed for regular participants in proceedings, they too can be adapted to the needs of the parties in a dispute. The mentioned tools create a comprehensive interface, supporting users in carrying out a range of tasks. With models for speech recognition, text analysis, response generation, and text-to-speech conversion, we now have all the elements needed to prepare a full-service system for court proceeding participants.

48. Some of the listed tools are not publicly accessible but are part of the internal IT systems used by courts or other public institutions. This can be moreover problematic for the transparency of judicial systems.

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<sup>22</sup> It is worth noting that the article about Estonian project of designing a “Robot/Judge” published by Wired on 25th of March 2019 was based on unverified data. There has not been that kind of project or even an ambition in Estonian public sector. See “Ministry of Justice of Estonia: Estonia does not develop AI Judge” (February 16, 2022, available at <https://www.just.ee/en/news/estonia-does-not-develop-ai-judge>).

<sup>23</sup> As noted also by the students of law, *AI in Law & the Legal Profession. Industry Insights Report*, Supplement to the LSE Law Summit 2024, March 2024, pp. 33 - 35.

## **6. A tool that complements human judgment?**

49. The findings based on the Centre's data highlight the potential of emerging cyberjustice tools to transform judicial systems by improving efficiency and accessibility. However, the ethical, legal, and social implications of their use in justice must be addressed. As they become more integrated into court systems, transparency, fairness, and accountability must be prioritised. Accessibility, sustainability, and intellectual property issues must also be central to discussions about AI integration. Ensuring public trust in these technologies requires careful cross-sector collaboration between the public sector, private companies, and academic institutions and clear regulatory frameworks. Cyberjustice needs to remain a complementary tool to human judgment, aiding decision-making while safeguarding fundamental rights. Legal oversight mechanisms are crucial for maintaining accountability in AI-driven decision-making processes, and evaluation practices must be transparent and open to scrutiny.

## **7. Needs for regular assessment**

50. The CEPEJ Resource Centre provides data indicating that domain-specific AI tools designed for legal tasks have shown promising results in accuracy and explainability. Benchmarking these tools' performance is crucial for evaluating their benefits, such as reducing case backlogs, expediting new case processing, and improving user interactions within justice systems. This evidence-based evaluation will also identify scenarios where generative AI can be effectively used as a supportive tool, leading to systems of augmented legal intelligence rather than fully automated replacements for human judges, which raise concerns in the society.

51. While advancements in generative AI are rapid, the pace at which these tools are adopted must consider thorough evaluation processes. These evaluations will help establish necessary safeguards for compliance and assurance, ensuring that the benefits of AI are maximised with confidence.