

JUDICIAL TRAINING:

the right skills to embrace
the digitalisation of justice

26, 27 & 28 April 2023



European
Commission

Guide on the use of AI-tools by lawyers and law firms in the EU: the AI4Lawyers project by CCBE & ELF

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OUTLINE

AI4Lawyers project of CCBE & ELF, co-funded by the European Union

Focusing on small firms and small languages and jurisdictions

Why is this important? (fragmented legal IT markets and suboptimal competence)

Conceptual foundations & major NLP areas of concern explained

Credible future scenarios of a small firm using AI

Deontology problems

Major changes since April 2022 & future plans



AI4Lawyers project (CCBE & ELF)

<https://ai4lawyers.eu/>

Co-funded by the EU Justice programme,
finished in 31 March 2022

3 deliverables
(IT capabilities, NLP tools, the “Guide”)
in English and Hungarian

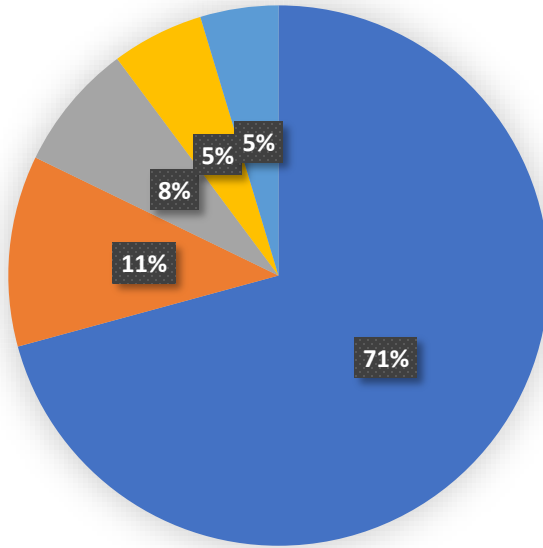


Focusing on small firms and languages

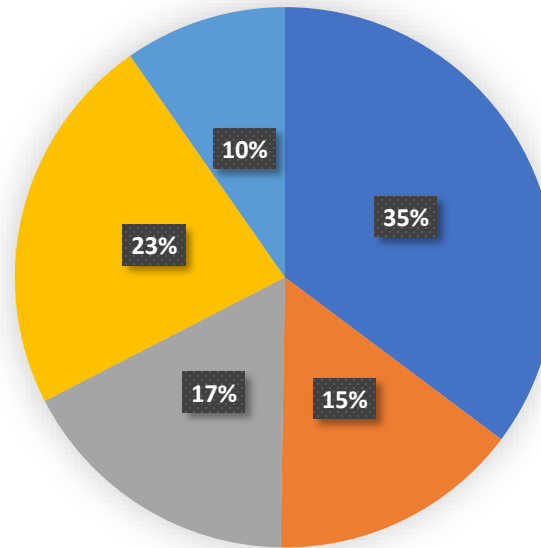


Total number of employees per size class

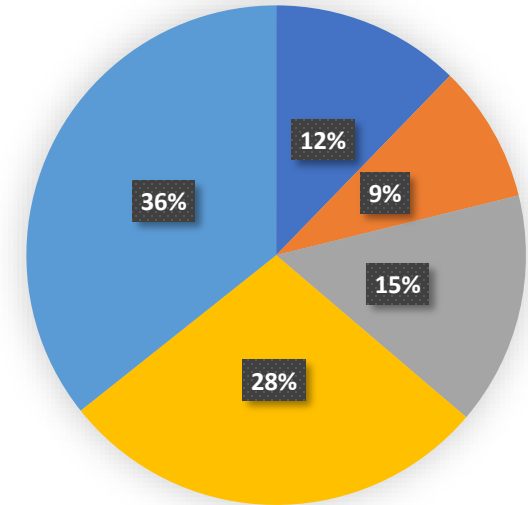
EU



US



UK



2018 % of employees	EU employees	US employees	UK employees
Entities with 0 to 9 employees	71.44%	35.23%	12.25%
Entities with 10 to 19 employees	11.54%	15.03%	8.91%
Entities with 20 to 49 employees	7.69%	17.18%	15.08%
Entities with 50 to 249 employees	5.56%	22.86%	28.07%
Entities with 250+ employees	4.72%	9.71%	35.69%



Why is this important?

Fragmented legal IT markets in EU (cross-border differences)

Hard to **change** how **lawyers** work

Competition between lawyers very strong,

BUT competition will *not* solve the lack of available tools

Lack of tools fixes the required IT competence at **suboptimal** level
→ effect on **digitisation of justice**

Better **awareness and knowledge** of lawyers may boost market demand,
& lawyers can retain their **independence**

Conceptual foundations & major areas of concern explained

Basics: AI, machine learning, training, models, datasets, benchmarks

How to automate text-based tasks?

NLP areas presented and “explained”: NLG, NLU, text retrieval tools

Drafting support tools (writing assistance; document assembly ...); Classifications, feature extraction, language inference (arguments, knowledge graph); search; speech-to-text, office admin (filing etc.)

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A small firm in 2030 using AI ...

6 scenarios as illustrations



Deontology problems

IT outsourcing (cloud computing and online platforms, AI tools):

- vendor lock-in (independence)
- access to data
- extraterritoriality

reliability of Large Language and AI (NN) models;
human in the loop

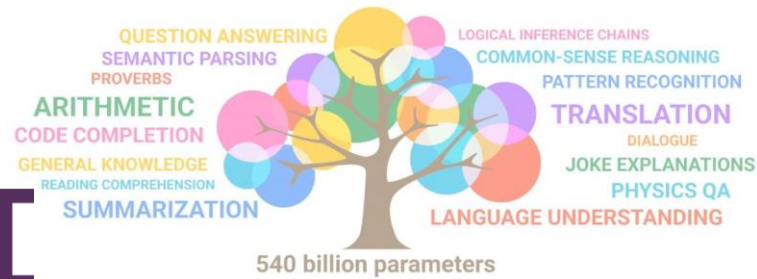
privacy in LLMs: reuse of data, anonymisation,
reverse engineering models

client confidentiality: client risks vs. cost savings

competence: using too early vs. not using when should



Major changes since ...



ANTHROPIC



Future work

Within CCBE, at bars and law societies etc.:

CCBE update on 2012 [cloud computing paper](#) (with AI tools in mind)

hands-on demos, new illustrations

[[chatbots](#), retrieving from knowledge bases, document generation etc.]

evaluations of current capabilities of Large Language Models (by lawyers, for lawyers):

how reliable are they for legal work?

how much human effort is needed for live use?

for which languages & jurisdictions?

ResearchGate article:

[“Large Language Models and Their Possible Uses in Law”](#)



THANK YOU

for your participation!

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