

# LEXTREME: A Multi-Lingual and Multi-Task Benchmark for the Legal Domain

Joel Niklaus<sup>1,2,6\*</sup> Veton Matoshi<sup>2\*</sup> Pooja Rani<sup>3</sup>

Andrea Galassi<sup>4</sup> Matthias Stürmer<sup>1,2</sup> Ilias Chalkidis<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bern <sup>2</sup>Bern University of Applied Sciences <sup>3</sup>University of Zurich

<sup>4</sup>University of Bologna <sup>5</sup>University of Copenhagen <sup>6</sup>Stanford University

## Abstract

Lately, propelled by phenomenal advances around the transformer architecture, the legal NLP field has enjoyed spectacular growth. To measure progress, well-curated and challenging benchmarks are crucial. Previous efforts have produced numerous benchmarks for general NLP models, typically based on news or Wikipedia. However, these may not fit specific domains such as law, with its unique lexicons and intricate sentence structures. Even though there is a rising need to build NLP systems for languages other than English, many benchmarks are available only in English and no multilingual benchmark exists in the legal NLP field. We survey the legal NLP literature and select 11 datasets covering 24 languages, creating LEXTREME. To fairly compare models, we propose two aggregate scores, i.e., dataset aggregate score and language aggregate score. Our results show that even the best baseline only achieves modest results, and also ChatGPT struggles with many tasks. This indicates that LEXTREME remains a challenging task with ample room for improvement. To facilitate easy use for researchers and practitioners, we release LEXTREME on huggingface along with a public leaderboard and the necessary code to evaluate models. We also provide a public Weights and Biases project containing all runs for transparency.

## 1 Introduction

In the last decade, Natural Language Processing (NLP) has gained relevance in Legal Artificial Intelligence, transitioning from symbolic to subsymbolic techniques (Villata et al., 2022). Such a shift is motivated partially by the nature of legal resources, which appear primarily in a textual format (legislation, legal proceedings, contracts, etc.). Following the advancements in NLP technologies, the legal NLP literature (Zhong et al., 2020; Aletras et al., 2022; Katz et al., 2023) is flourishing

\* Equal contribution.

## LEXTREME Score (mF1)

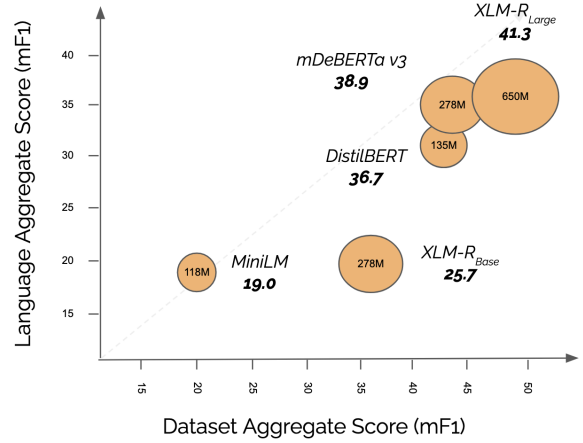


Figure 1: Overview of multilingual models on LEXTREME. The bubble size and text inside indicate the parameter count. The bold number below the model name indicates the LEXTREME score (harmonic mean of the language agg. score and the dataset agg. score).

with many new resources, such as large legal corpora (Henderson et al., 2022), task-specific datasets (Shen et al., 2022; Christen et al., 2023; Brugger et al., 2023; Niklaus et al., 2023a), and pre-trained legal-oriented language models (Chalkidis et al., 2020; Zheng et al., 2021; Xiao et al., 2021; Niklaus and Giofre, 2023; Hua et al., 2022; Chalkidis et al., 2023). Greco and Tagarelli (2023) offer a comprehensive survey on the topic.

Specifically, the emergence of pre-trained Language Models (PLMs) has led to significant performance boosts on popular benchmarks like GLUE (Wang et al., 2019b) or SuperGLUE (Wang et al., 2019a), emphasizing the need for more challenging benchmarks to measure progress. Legal benchmark suites have also been developed to systematically evaluate the performance of PLMs, showcasing the superiority of legal-oriented models over generic ones on downstream tasks such as legal document classification or question answering (Chalkidis et al., 2022a; Hwang et al., 2022).

Even though these PLMs are shown to be effective for numerous downstream tasks, they are general-purpose models that are trained on broad-domain resources, such as Wikipedia or News, and therefore, can be insufficient to address tasks specific to the legal domain (Chalkidis et al., 2020; Hua et al., 2022; Niklaus and Giofre, 2023). Indeed, the legal domain is strongly characterized both by its lexicon and by specific knowledge typically not available outside of specialized domain resources. Laypeople even sometimes call the language used in legal documents “legalese” or “legal jargon”, emphasizing its complexity. Moreover, the length of a legal document usually exceeds the length of a Wikipedia or news article, and in some tasks the relationships between its entities may span across the entire document. Therefore, it is necessary to develop specialized Legal PLMs trained on extensive collections of legal documents and evaluate them on standardized legal benchmarks. While new PLMs capable of handling long documents have been developed in the last years, they are predominantly trained for the general domain and on English data only.

The rising need to build NLP systems for languages other than English, the lack of textual resources for such languages, and the widespread use of code-switching in many cultures (Torres Caeuollos, 2020) is pushing researchers to train models on massively multilingual data (Conneau et al., 2020). Nonetheless, to the best of our knowledge, no multilingual legal language model has been proposed so far. Consequently, there is a need for standardized multilingual benchmarks that can be used to evaluate existing models and assess whether more research efforts should be directed toward the development of domain-specific models. This is particularly important for legal NLP where inherently multinational (European Union, Council of Europe) or multilingual (Canada, Switzerland) legal systems are prevalent.

In this work, we propose a challenging multilingual benchmark for the legal domain, named LEXTREME. We survey the literature from 2010 to 2022 and select 11 relevant NLU datasets covering 24 languages in 8 subdivisions (Germanic, Romance, Slavic, Baltic, Greek, Celtic, Finnic, and Hungarian) from two language families (Indo-European and Uralic). We evaluate five widely used multilingual encoder-based language models as shown in Figure 1 and observe a correlation

between the model size and performance on LEXTREME. Surprisingly, at the low end, DistilBERT (Sanh et al., 2019) strongly outperforms MiniLM (Wang et al., 2020) (36.7 vs 19.0 LEXTREME score) while only having marginally more parameters (135M vs 118M).

For easy evaluation of future models, we release the aggregate dataset on the huggingface hub<sup>1</sup> along with a public leaderboard and the necessary code to run experiments on GitHub.<sup>2</sup> Knowing that our work can not encompass “Everything in the Whole Wide Legal World” (Raji et al., 2021), we design LEXTREME as a living benchmark and provide detailed guidelines on our repository and encourage the community to contribute high-quality multilingual legal datasets.<sup>3</sup> Finally, we integrated LEXTREME together with the popular English legal benchmark LexGLUE (Chalkidis et al., 2022a) into HELM (Liang et al., 2022) (an effort to evaluate language models holistically using a large number of datasets from diverse tasks) to ease the adoption of curated legal benchmarks also for the evaluation of large language models such as GPT-3 (Brown et al., 2020), PALM (Chowdhery et al., 2022) or LLaMA (Touvron et al., 2023).

**Contributions** of this paper are two-fold:

1. We review the legal NLP literature to find relevant legal datasets and compile a multilingual legal benchmark of 11 datasets in 24 languages from 8 language groups.
2. We evaluate several baselines on LEXTREME to provide a reference point for researchers and practitioners to compare to.

## 2 Related Work

### 2.1 Benchmarks

Benchmarking is an established method to enable easy and systematic comparison of approaches. GLUE (Wang et al., 2019b) is one of the first benchmarks to evaluate general-purpose neural language models. It is a set of supervised sentence understanding predictive tasks in English that were created through aggregation and curation of several existing datasets. However, it became quickly obsolete due to advanced contextual language models, such as BERT (Devlin et al., 2019), which

<sup>1</sup><https://huggingface.co/datasets/joelniklaus/lexxtreme>

<sup>2</sup><https://github.com/JoelNiklaus/LEXTREME>

<sup>3</sup>Since the release of this call in February 2023, already eleven new tasks have been contributed and integrated.

Name	Source	Domain	Tasks	Datasets	Languages	Agg. Score
GLUE	(Wang et al., 2019b)	Misc. Texts	7	9	English	Yes
SUPERGLUE	(Wang et al., 2019a)	Misc. Texts	8	8	English	Yes
MMLU	(Hendrycks et al., 2021)	Misc. Texts	1	57	English	Yes
CLUE	(Xu et al., 2020)	Misc. Texts	9	9	Chinese	Yes
XTREME	(Hu et al., 2020)	Misc. Texts	6	9	40	Yes
BLUE	(Peng et al., 2019)	Biomedical Texts	5	10	English	Yes
CBLUE	(Zhang et al., 2022)	Biomedical Texts	9	9	Chinese	Yes
LegalBench	(Guha et al., 2022)	Legal Texts	44	8.	English	No
LexGLUE	(Chalkidis et al., 2022a)	Legal Texts	7	6	English	Yes
FairLex	(Chalkidis et al., 2022b)	Legal Texts	4	4	5	No
LBOX	(Hwang et al., 2022)	Legal Texts	5	5	Korean	Yes
LEXTREME	(our work)	Legal Texts	18	11	24	Yes
SUPERB	(Yang et al., 2021)	Speech	10	10	English	No
SUPERB-SG	(Tsai et al., 2022)	Speech	5	5	English	No
TAPE	(Rao et al., 2019)	Proteins	5	5	n/a	No

Table 1: Characteristics of popular existing NLP benchmarks.

excelled on most tasks. Subsequently, its updated version, named SUPERGLUE (Wang et al., 2019a) was proposed, incorporating new predictive tasks that are solvable by humans but are difficult for machines. Both benchmarks proposed an evaluation score computed as an aggregation of the scores obtained by the same model on each task. They are also agnostic regarding the pre-training of the model, and do not provide a specific corpus for it. Inspired by these works, numerous benchmarks have been proposed over the years. We describe some well-known ones in Table 1.

The MMLU benchmark is specifically designed to evaluate the knowledge acquired during the pre-training phase of the model by featuring only zero-shot and few-shot learning tasks (Hendrycks et al., 2021). Similarly, SUPERB (Yang et al., 2021) and SUPERB-SG (Tsai et al., 2022) were proposed for speech data, unifying well-known datasets. However, they mainly vary in tasks, e.g., SUPERB-SG includes both predictive and generative tasks, which makes it different from the other benchmarks discussed in this section. Additionally, SUPERB-SG includes diverse tasks, such as speech translation and cross-lingual automatic speech recognition, which require knowledge of languages other than English. Neither of the two (SUPERB or SUPERB-SG) proposes an aggregated score.

XTREME (Hu et al., 2020) is a benchmark specifically designed to evaluate the ability of cross-lingual generalization of models. It includes six cross-lingual predictive tasks over ten datasets of miscellaneous texts, covering a total of 40 languages. While some original datasets in it were al-

ready designed for cross-lingual tasks, others were extended by translating part of the data using human professionals and automatic methods.

## 2.2 Benchmarks for the Legal Domain

LEXGLUE (Chalkidis et al., 2022a) is the first benchmark for the legal domain and covers six predictive tasks over five datasets made of textual documents in English from the US, EU, and Council of Europe. While some tasks may not require specific legal knowledge to be solved, others would probably need, or at least benefit from, information regarding the EU or US legislation on the specific topic. Among the main limitations of their benchmark, Chalkidis et al. highlight its monolingual nature and remark that “*there is an increasing need for developing models for other languages*”. In parallel, Chalkidis et al. (2022b) released FairLex, a multilingual benchmark for the evaluation of fairness in legal NLP tasks. With a similar aim, Hwang et al. (2022) released the LBOX benchmark, covering two classification tasks, two legal judgment prediction tasks, and one Korean summarization task. Motivated by LEXGLUE and LBOX, we propose a benchmark to encourage multilingual models, diverse tasks, and datasets for the legal domain. Guha et al. (2022) proposed the LEGAL-BENCH initiative that aims to establish an open and collaborative legal reasoning benchmark for few-shot evaluation of LLMs where legal practitioners and other domain experts can contribute by submitting tasks. At its creation, the authors have already added 44 lightweight tasks. While most tasks require legal reasoning based on the common

law system (mostly prevalent in the UK and former colonies), there is also a clause classification task. For a more comprehensive overview of the many tasks related to automated legal text analysis, we recommend reading the works of [Chalkidis et al. \(2022a\)](#) and [Zhong et al. \(2020\)](#).

### 2.3 Legal Language Models

Several works have proposed legal language models (models specifically trained for the legal domain) for several languages other than English. For example, legal language models for English ([Chalkidis et al., 2020](#); [Yin and Habernal, 2022](#); [Chalkidis et al., 2023](#)), French ([Douka et al., 2021](#)), Romanian ([Masala et al., 2021](#)), Italian ([Tagarelli and Simeri, 2022](#); [Licari and Command , 2022](#)), Chinese ([Xiao et al., 2021](#)), Arabic ([Al-Qurishi et al., 2022](#)), Korean ([Hwang et al., 2022](#)), and Portuguese ([Ciurlino, 2021](#)). Recently, pre-trained multilingual legal language models ([Niklaus et al., 2023b](#); [Rasiah et al., 2023](#)) have been released. Unfortunately, these models were not available at the time of submission, so we do not present results as part of this work.

## 3 LEXTREME Datasets and Tasks

### 3.1 Dataset and Task Selection

To find relevant datasets for the LEXTREME benchmark we explore the literature of NLP and the legal domain, identifying relevant venues such as ACL, EACL, NAACL, EMNLP, LREC, ICAIL, and the NLLP workshop. We search the literature on these venues for the years 2010 to 2022. We search for some common keywords (case insensitive) that are related to the legal domain, e.g., *criminal*, *judicial*, *judgment*, *jurisdictions*, *law*, *legal*, *legislation*, and *dataset*, e.g., *dataset*, and *corpus* via their union. These keywords help to select 108 potentially relevant papers. Then, we formulate several criteria to select the datasets. Finally, three authors analyze the candidate papers and perform the selection. We handled the disagreement between authors based on mutual discussion and the majority voting mechanism.

#### Inclusion criteria:

- I1: It is about legal text (e.g., patents are not considered part of the legal text)
- I2: It performs legal tasks (e.g., judgment prediction) or NLU tasks on legal text in order to have datasets that understand or reason

Task	# Examples	# Labels
BCD-J	3234 / 404 / 405	3 / 3 / 3
BCD-U	1715 / 211 / 204	2 / 2 / 2
GAM	19271 / 2726 / 3078	4 / 4 / 4
GLC-V	28536 / 9511 / 9516	47 / 47 / 47
GLC-C	28536 / 9511 / 9516	386 / 377 / 374
GLC-S	28536 / 9511 / 9516	2143 / 1679 / 1685
SJP	59709 / 8208 / 17357	2 / 2 / 2
OTS-UL	2074 / 191 / 417	3 / 3 / 3
OTS-CT	19942 / 1690 / 4297	9 / 8 / 9
C19	3312 / 418 / 418	8 / 8 / 8
MEU-1	817239 / 112500 / 115000	21 / 21 / 21
MEU-2	817239 / 112500 / 115000	127 / 126 / 127
MEU-3	817239 / 112500 / 115000	500 / 454 / 465
GLN	17699 / 4909 / 4017	17 / 17 / 17
LNR	7552 / 966 / 907	11 / 9 / 11
LNB	7828 / 1177 / 1390	13 / 13 / 13
MAP-C	27823 / 3354 / 10590	13 / 11 / 11
MAP-F	27823 / 3354 / 10590	44 / 26 / 34

Table 2: Dataset and task overview. # *Examples* and # *Labels* show values for train, validation, and test splits.

about the legal text, similar to LEXGLUE ([Chalkidis et al., 2022a](#))

- I3: The current tasks are set in a European language, as per the scope of our present work, but we aim to incorporate a broader range of languages in future iterations of LEXTREME
- I4: The dataset is annotated by humans directly or indirectly (e.g., judgement labels are extracted with regexes)

#### Exclusion criteria:

- E1: The dataset is not publicly available
- E2: The dataset does not contain a public license or does not allow data redistribution
- E3: The dataset contains labels generated with ML systems
- E4: It is not a peer-reviewed paper

After applying the above criteria, we select 11 datasets from 108 papers. We provide the list of all these datasets in our repository.

### 3.2 LEXTREME Datasets

In the following, we briefly describe the selected datasets. [Table 2](#) provides more information about the number of examples and label classes per split for each task. For a detailed overview of the jurisdictions as well as the number of languages covered by each dataset, see [Table 3](#). Each dataset can have several configurations (tasks), which are the basis of our analyses, i.e., the pre-trained models have always been fine-tuned on a single task. LEXTREME consists of three task types: **Single**



Dataset	Jurisdiction	Languages
BCD	BR	pt
GAM	DE	de
GLC	GR	el
SJP	CH	de, fr, it
OTS	EU	de, en, it, pl
C19	BE, FR, HU, IT, NL, PL, UK	en, fr, hu, it, nb, nl, pl
MEU	EU	24 EU langs
GLN	GR	el
LNR	RO	ro
LNB	BR	pt
MAP	EU	24 EU langs

Table 3: Overview of datasets, the jurisdiction, and the languages. The 24 EU languages are: bg, cs, da, de, el, en, es, et, fi, fr, ga, hu, it, lt, lv, mt, nl, pt, ro, sk, sv.

Label Text Classification (SLTC), Multi Label Text Classification (MLTC), and Named Entity Recognition (NER). We use the existing train, validation, and test splits if present. Otherwise, we split the data randomly ourselves (80% train, 10% validation, and 10% test).

**Brazilian Court Decisions (BCD).** Legal systems are often huge and complex, and the information is scattered across various sources. Thus, predicting case outcomes from multiple vast volumes of litigation is a difficult task. Lage-Freitas et al. (2022) propose an approach to predict Brazilian legal decisions to support legal practitioners. We use their dataset from the State Supreme Court of Alagoas (Brazil). The input to the models is always the case description. We perform two SLTC tasks: In the BCD-J subset models predict the approval or dismissal of the case or appeal with the three labels *no*, *partial*, *yes*, and in the BCD-U models predict the judges’ unanimity on the decision alongside two labels, namely *unanimity*, *not-unanimity*.

**German Argument Mining (GAM).** Identifying arguments in court decisions is vital and challenging for legal practitioners. Urchs. et al. (2021) assembled a dataset of 200 German court decisions for sentence classification based on argumentative function. We utilize this dataset for a SLTC task. Model input is a sentence, and output is categorized as *conclusion*, *definition*, *subsumption*, or *other*.

**Greek Legal Code (GLC).** Legal documents can cover a wide variety of topics, which makes accurate topic classification all the more important. Papaloukas et al. (2021) compiled a dataset for topic classification of Greek legislation documents. The

documents cover 47 main thematic topics which are called *volumes*. Each of them is divided into thematic sub categories which are called *chapters* and subsequently, each chapter breaks down to *subjects*. Therefore, the dataset is used to perform three different SLTC tasks along volume level (GLC-V), chapter level (GLC-C), and subject level (GLC-S). The input to the models is the entire document, and the output is one of the several topic categories.

**Swiss Judgment Prediction (SJP).** Niklaus et al. (2021, 2022), focus on predicting the judgment outcome of 85K cases from the Swiss Federal Supreme Court (FSCS). The input to the models is the appeal description, and the output is whether the appeal is approved or dismissed (SLTC task).

**Online Terms of Service (OTS).** While multilingualism’s benefits (e.g., cultural diversity) in the EU legal world are well-known (Commission, 2005), creating an official version of every legal act in 24 languages raises interpretative challenges. Drawzeski et al. (2021) attempt to automatically detect unfair clauses in terms of service documents. We use their dataset of 100 contracts to perform a SLTC and MLTC task. For the SLTC task (OTS-UL), model inputs are sentences, and outputs are classifications into three unfairness levels: *clearly fair*, *potentially unfair* and *clearly unfair*. The MLTC task (OTS-CT) involves identifying sentences based on nine clause topics.

**COVID19 Emergency Event (C19).** The COVID-19 pandemic showed various exceptional measures governments worldwide have taken to contain the virus. Tziafas et al. (2021), presented a dataset, also known as EXCEPTIUS, that contains legal documents with sentence-level annotation from several European countries to automatically identify the measures. We use their dataset to perform the MLTC task of identifying the type of measure described in a sentence. The input to the models are the sentences, and the output is neither or at least one of the measurement types.

**MultiEURLEX (MEU).** Multilingual transfer learning has gained significant attention recently due to its increasing applications in NLP tasks. Chalkidis et al. (2021a) explored the cross-lingual transfer for legal NLP and presented a corpus of 65K EU laws annotated with multiple labels from the EUROVOC taxonomy. We perform a MLTC task to identify labels (given in the taxonomy) for

each document. Since the taxonomy exists on multiple levels, we prepare configurations according to three levels (MEU-1, MEU-2, MEU-3).

**Greek Legal NER (GLN).** Identifying various named entities from natural language text plays an important role for Natural Language Understanding (NLU). Angelidis et al. (2018) compiled an annotated dataset for NER in Greek legal documents. The source material are 254 daily issues of the Greek Government Gazette over the period 2000-2017. In *all* NER tasks of LEXTREME the input to the models is the list of tokens, and the output is an entity label for each token.

**LegalNERo (LNR).** Similar to GLN, Pais et al. (2021) manually annotated Romanian legal documents for various named entities. The dataset is derived from 370 documents from the larger MARCELL Romanian legislative subcorpus.<sup>4</sup>

**LeNER BR (LNB).** Luz de Araujo et al. (2018) compiled a dataset for NER for Brazilian legal documents. 66 legal documents from several Brazilian Courts and four legislation documents were collected, resulting in a total of 70 documents annotated for named entities.

**MAPA (MAP).** de Gibert et al. (2022) built a multilingual corpus based on EUR-Lex (Baisa et al., 2016) for NER annotated at a coarse-grained (MAP-C) and fine-grained (MAP-F) level.

## 4 Models Considered

Since our benchmark only contains NLU tasks, we consider encoder-only models for simplicity. Due to resource constraints, we did not fine-tune models larger than 1B parameters.

### 4.1 Multilingual

We considered the five multilingual models listed in Table 4, trained on at least 100 languages each (more details are in Appendix B). For XLM-R we considered both the base and large version. Furthermore, we used ChatGPT (gpt-3.5-turbo) for zero-shot evaluation of the text classification tasks with less than 50 labels.<sup>5</sup> To be fair across tasks we did not consider few-shot evaluation or more

<sup>4</sup><https://marcell-project.eu/deliverables.html>

<sup>5</sup>We excluded MultiEurlex because it only contains numeric labels and not textual ones, and because the inputs are very long in 24 languages rendering a valid comparison with reasonable costs impossible.

sophisticated prompting techniques because of prohibitively long inputs in many tasks.

### 4.2 Monolingual

In addition to the multilingual models, we also fine-tuned available monolingual models on the language specific subsets. We chose monolingual models only if a certain language was represented in at least three datasets.<sup>6</sup> We made a distinction between general purpose models, i.e., models that have been pre-trained on generic data aka *NativeBERTs*, and legal models, i.e., models that have been trained (primarily) on legal data aka *NativeLegalBERTs*. A list of the monolingual models can be found in the appendix in Table 8.

### 4.3 Hierarchical Variants

A significant part of the datasets consists of very long documents, the best examples being all variants of MultiEURLEX; we provide detailed using different tokenizers on all datasets in our online repository. However, the models we evaluated were all pre-trained with a maximum sequence length of only 512 tokens. Directly applying pre-trained language models on lengthy legal documents may necessitate substantial truncation, severely restricting the models. To overcome this limitation, we use hierarchical versions of pre-training models for datasets containing long documents.

The hierarchical variants used here are broadly equivalent to those in (Chalkidis et al., 2021b; Niklaus et al., 2022). First, we divide each document into chunks of 128 tokens each. Second, we use the model to be evaluated to encode each of these paragraphs in parallel and to obtain the [CLS] embedding of each chunk which can be used as a context-unaware chunk representation. In order to make them context-aware, i.e. aware of the surrounding chunks, the chunk representations are fed into a 2-layered transformer encoder. Finally, max-pooling over the context-aware paragraph representations is deployed, which results in a document representation that is fed to a classification layer.

Unfortunately, to the best of our knowledge models capable of handling longer context out of the box, such as Longformer (Beltagy et al., 2020) and SLED (Ivgi et al., 2023) are not available multilingually and predominantly trained on English data only.

<sup>6</sup>Which is why we did not include Norwegian pre-trained models, even though Norwegian is covered in C19.

Model	Source	# Parameters	Vocab	# Steps	Batch Size	Corpus	# Langs
MiniLM	Wang et al. (2020)	118M	250K	1M	256	2.5TB CC100	100
DistilBERT	Sanh et al. (2019)	135M	120K	n/a	< 4000	Wikipedia	104
mDeBERTa-v3	He et al. (2020, 2021)	278M	128K	500K	8192	2.5TB CC100	100
XLNet-Base/Large	Conneau et al. (2020)	278M/560M	250K	1.5M	8192	2.5TB CC100	100

Table 4: Multilingual models. All models support a maximum sequence length of 512 tokens. The third column shows the total number of parameters, including the embedding layer.

## 5 Experimental Setup

Multilingual models were fine-tuned on all languages of specific datasets. Monolingual models used only the given model’s language subset.

Some datasets are highly imbalanced, one of the best examples being BCD-U with a proportion of the minority class of about 2%. Therefore, we applied random oversampling on all SLTC datasets, except for GLC, since all its subsets have too many labels, which would have led to a drastic increase in the data size and thus in the computational costs for fine-tuning. For each run, we used the same hyperparameters, as described in Section A.3.

As described in Section 4.3, some tasks contain very long documents, requiring the usage of hierarchical variants to process sequence lengths of 1024 to 4096 tokens. Based on the distribution of the sequence length per example for each task (cf. Appendix H), we decided on suitable sequence lengths for each task before fine-tuning. A list of suitable sequence lengths are in A.1.

### 5.1 Evaluation Metrics.

We use the macro-F1 score for all datasets to ensure comparability across the entire benchmark, since it can be computed for both text classification and NER tasks. Mathew’s Correlation Coefficient (MCC) (Matthews, 1975) is a suitable score for evaluating text classification tasks but its applicability to NER tasks is unclear. For brevity, we do not display additional scores, but more detailed (such as precision and recall, and scores per seed) and additional scores (such as MCC) can be found online on our Weights and Biases project.<sup>7</sup>

### 5.2 Aggregate Score

We acknowledge that the datasets included in LEXTREME are diverse and hard to compare due to variations in the number of samples and task complexity (Raji et al., 2021). This is why we always report the scores for each dataset subset, enabling a

fine-grained analysis. However, we believe that by taking the following three measures, an aggregate score can provide more benefits than drawbacks, encouraging the community to evaluate multilingual legal models on a curated benchmark, thus easing comparisons.

We (a) evaluate all datasets with the same score (macro-F1) making aggregation more intuitive and easier to interpret, (b) aggregating the F1 scores again using the harmonic mean, since F1 scores are already rates and obtained using the harmonic mean over precision and recall, following Tatiana and Valentin (2021), and (c) basing our final aggregate score on two intermediate aggregate scores — the dataset aggregate and language aggregate score — thus weighing datasets and languages equally promoting model fairness, following Tatiana and Valentin (2021) and Chalkidis et al. (2022a).

The final LEXTREME score is computed using the harmonic mean of the dataset and the language aggregate score. We calculate the dataset aggregate by successively taking the harmonic mean of (i) the languages in the configurations (e.g., de,fr,it in SJP), (ii) configurations within datasets (e.g., OTS-UL, OTS-CT in OTS), and (iii) datasets in LEXTREME (BCD, GAM). The language aggregate score is computed similarly: by taking the harmonic mean of (i) configurations within datasets, (ii) datasets for each language (e.g., MAP, MEU for lv), and (iii) languages in LEXTREME (bg,cs).

We do not address the dimension of the jurisdiction, which we consider beyond the scope of this work.

## 6 Results

In this section, we discuss baseline evaluations. Scores and standard deviations for validation and test datasets across seeds are on our Weights and Biases project or can be found in Table 11, 12, 13, 14. Comparisons with prior results on each dataset can be drawn from the tables provided in section G in the appendix. Aggregated results by dataset and language are in Tables 5 and 6.

<sup>7</sup>[https://wandb.ai/lextrema/paper\\_results](https://wandb.ai/lextrema/paper_results)

Model	BCD	GAM	GLC	SJP	OTS	C19	MEU	GLN	LNR	LNB	MAP	Agg.
MiniLM	52.0	<b>73.3</b>	12.3	67.7	21.8	4.5	12.2	43.5	46.4	86.1	52.9	19.9
DistilBERT	53.7	69.5	53.4	66.8	52.4	21.2	23.2	38.1	48.0	78.7	53.0	43.2
mDeBERTa v3	59.1	71.3	26.5	69.1	63.7	<b>26.4</b>	24.7	44.8	46.7	87.3	<b>58.6</b>	44.1
XLm-R <sub>Base</sub>	<b>62.6</b>	71.9	42.1	<b>69.3</b>	64.6	18.4	11.4	<b>46.4</b>	45.6	87.3	53.2	36.8
XLm-R <sub>Large</sub>	58.0	73.1	<b>71.7</b>	68.9	<b>73.8</b>	20.6	<b>27.9</b>	45.1	<b>55.4</b>	<b>88.4</b>	55.1	<b>48.5</b>

Table 5: Dataset aggregate scores for multilingual models. The best scores are in bold.

Model	bg	cs	da	de	el	en	es	et	fi	fr	ga	hr	hu	it	lt	lv	mt	nl	pl	pt	ro	sk	sl	sv	Agg.
MiniLM	20.9	20.4	19.8	27.6	19.0	8.2	21.2	19.9	19.7	15.9	40.2	11.9	20.3	15.1	20.3	20.3	14.9	20.5	15.2	30.5	25.9	20.2	12.4	20.5	18.1
DistilBERT	33.7	32.7	32.1	47.4	35.1	38.0	36.1	31.0	30.8	38.8	43.8	22.5	31.5	41.0	31.7	31.6	29.9	19.0	25.0	44.5	37.6	32.0	22.9	33.3	31.9
mDeBERTa v3	34.6	34.4	33.6	49.9	33.5	41.0	36.6	34.6	33.9	39.8	<b>49.4</b>	24.7	35.6	44.5	34.9	35.0	33.4	24.5	29.2	46.3	39.5	35.6	24.8	35.9	34.8
XLm-R <sub>Base</sub>	19.9	19.4	18.8	33.3	25.6	27.6	19.4	18.8	18.6	27.3	44.9	11.6	13.4	31.0	18.7	18.9	16.0	15.2	21.4	30.3	24.1	18.9	11.7	19.4	19.7
XLm-R <sub>Large</sub>	<b>38.5</b>	37.9	38.0	51.5	44.1	44.7	39.7	36.9	35.3	42.1	48.6	<b>28.1</b>	22.7	<b>48.0</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>34.1</b>	19.3	<b>32.7</b>	48.9	42.3	<b>37.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>	37.0	36.0
NativeLegalBERT	-	-	-	-	-	43.8	<b>40.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.8	-	-	-	38.9
NativeBERT	24.3	<b>47.4</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>49.4</b>	33.3	<b>38.3</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	44.0	-	<b>45.4</b>	42.5	-	-	-	<b>36.2</b>	21.6	<b>54.9</b>	<b>44.4</b>	29.1	-	<b>46.1</b>	<b>39.1</b>

Table 6: Language aggregate scores for multilingual models. The best scores are in bold. For each language, we also list the best-performing monolingual legal model under *NativeLegalBERT* and the best-performing monolingual non-legal model under *NativeBERT*. Missing values indicate that no suitable models were found.

**Larger models are better** For both, we see a clear trend that larger models perform better. However, when looking at the individual datasets and languages, the scores are more erratic. Note that XLm-R<sub>Base</sub> underperforms on MEU (especially on MEU-3; see Table 11 and Table 12) leading to a low dataset aggregate score due to the harmonic mean. Additionally, low performance on MEU-3 has a large impact on its language aggregate score, since it affects all 24 languages.

**Differing model variance across datasets** We observe significant variations across datasets such as GLC, OTS or C19, with differences as large as 52 (in OTS) between the worst-performing MiniLM and the best-performing XLm-R large. MiniLM seems to struggle greatly with these three datasets, while even achieving the best performance on GAM. On other datasets, such as GAM, SJP, and MAP the models are very close together (less than 6 points between best and worst model). Even though XLm-R<sub>Large</sub> takes the top spot on aggregate, it only has the best performance in six out of eleven datasets.

**Less variability across languages** In contrast to inconsistent results on the datasets, XLm-R<sub>Large</sub> outperforms the other multilingual models on most languages (21 out of 24). Additionally, we note that model variability within a language is similar to the variability within a dataset, however, we don’t see extreme cases such as GLC, OTS, or C19.

**Monolingual models are strong** Monolingual general-purpose models (NativeBERT in Table 6)

Task	XLm-R <sub>Large</sub>	ChatGPT
BCD-J	<b>58.1</b>	52.1
BCD-U	<b>70.4</b>	48.2
GAM	<b>73.0</b>	35.5
GLC-V	<b>58.2</b>	32.9
SJP	<b>60.9</b>	51.2
OTS-UL	<b>79.8</b>	15.1
OTS-CT	<b>64.5</b>	12.7
C19	<b>27.7</b>	23.6

Table 7: Results with ChatGPT on the validation sets performed on June 15, 2023. Best results are in bold.

show strong performance with only a few exceptions (on Bulgarian, Spanish, Polish, and Slovak). In 13 out of 19 available languages they reach the top performance, leading to the top language aggregate score. The few available models pre-trained on legal data (NativeLegalBERT) slightly outperform multilingual models of the same size.

**ChatGPT underperforms** We show a comparison of ChatGPT with the best performing multilingual model XLm-R<sub>Large</sub> in Table 7. To save costs, we limited the evaluation size to 1000 samples for ChatGPT. We use the validation set instead of the test set to be careful not to leak test data into ChatGPT, possibly affecting future evaluation. Chalkidis (2023) showed that ChatGPT is still outperformed by supervised approaches on LexGLUE. Similarly, we find that much smaller supervised models clearly outperform ChatGPT in all of tested tasks, with very large gaps in GAM and OTS.



## 7 Conclusions and Future Work

**Conclusions** We survey the literature and select 11 datasets out of 108 papers with rigorous criteria to compile the first multilingual benchmark for legal NLP. By open-sourcing both the dataset and the code, we invite researchers and practitioners to evaluate any future multilingual models on our benchmark. We provide baselines for five popular multilingual encoder-based language models of different sizes. We hope that this benchmark will foster the creation of novel multilingual legal models and therefore contribute to the progress of natural legal language processing. We imagine this work as a living benchmark and invite the community to extend it with new suitable datasets.

**Future Work** In future work, we plan to extend this benchmark with other NLU tasks and also generation tasks such as summarization, simplification, or translation. Additionally, a deeper analysis of the differences in the behavior of monolingual general-purpose models versus models trained on legal data could provide useful insights for the development of new models. Another relevant aspect that deserves further studies is the impact of the jurisdiction and whether the jurisdiction information is predominantly learned as part of the LLM or is instead learned during fine-tuning.

Finally, extending datasets in more languages and evaluating other models such as mT5 (Xue et al., 2021) can be other promising directions.

### Acknowledgements

Joel Niklaus is funded by the Swiss National Research Programme “Digital Transformation” (NRP-77) grant number 187477. Pooja Rani is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation with Projects No. 200021\_197227. Andrea Galassi is funded by the European Commission’s NextGeneration EU Programme, PNRR - M4C2 - Investimento 1.3, Partenariato Esteso PE00000013 - FAIR - Future Artificial Intelligence Research - Spoke 8 Pervasive AI. Ilias Chalkidis is funded by the Novo Nordisk Foundation (grant NNF 20SA0066568).

### Limitations

It is important to not exceed the enthusiasm for language models and the ambitions of benchmarks: many recent works have addressed the limits of these tools and analyzed the consequences of their misuse. For example, Bender and Koller (2020)

argue that language models do not really learn “meaning”. Bender et al. (2021) further expand the discussion by addressing the risks related to these technologies and proposing mitigation methods. Koch et al. (2021) evaluate the use of datasets inside scientific communities and highlight that many machine learning sub-communities focus on very few datasets and that often these dataset are “borrowed” from other communities. Raji et al. (2021) offer a detailed exploration of the limits of popular “general” benchmarks, such as GLUE (Wang et al., 2019b) and ImageNET (Deng et al., 2009). Their analysis covers 3 aspects: limited task design, de-contextualized data and performance reporting, inappropriate community use.

The first problem concerns the fact that typically tasks are not chosen considering proper theories and selecting what would be needed to prove generality. Instead, they are limited to what is considered interesting by the community, what is available, or other similar criteria. These considerations hold also for our work. Therefore, we cannot claim that our benchmark can be used to assess the “generality” of a model or proving that it “understands natural legal language”.

The second point addresses the fact that any task, data, or metric are limited to their context, therefore “data benchmarks are closed and inherently subjective, localized constructions”. In particular, the content of the data can be too different from real data and the format of the tasks can be too homogeneous compared to human activities. Moreover, any dataset inherently contains biases. We tackle this limitation by deciding to include only tasks and data that are based on real world scenarios, in an effort to minimize the difference between the performance of a model on our benchmark and its performance on a real world problem.

The last aspect regards the negative consequences that benchmarks can have. The competitive testing may encourage misbehavior and the aggregated performance evaluation does create a mirage of cross-domain comparability. The presence of popular benchmarks can influence a scientific community up to the point of steering towards techniques that perform well on that specific benchmark, in disfavor of those that do not. Finally, benchmarks can be misused in marketing to promote commercial products while hiding their flaws. These behaviours obviously cannot be forecasted in advance, but we hope that this analysis of

the shortcomings of our work will be sufficient to prevent misuses of our benchmark and will also inspire research directions for complementary future works. For what specifically concerns aggregated evaluations, they provide an intuitive but imprecise understanding of the performance of a model. While we do not deny their potential downsides, we believe that their responsible use is beneficial, especially when compared to the evaluation of a model on only an arbitrarily selected set of datasets. Therefore, we opted to provide an aggregated evaluation and to weigh languages and tasks equally to make it as robust and fair as possible.

While [Raji et al.](#) and [Koch et al.](#) argue against the misrepresentations and the misuses of benchmarks and datasets, they do not argue against their usefulness. On the contrary, they consider the creation and adoption of novel benchmarks a sign of a healthy scientific community.

Finally, we want to remark that for many datasets the task of outcome prediction is based not on the document provided by the parties, but on the document provided by the judge along with its decision. For example, [Semo et al. \(2022\)](#) provide a more realistic setup of judgment prediction than other datasets, using actual complaints as inputs. However, due to very limited access to the complaint documents, especially multilingually, creating such datasets is extremely challenging. Thus, most recent works used text from court decisions as proxies. However, predicting the judgment outcome based on text written by the court itself can still be a hard task (as evidenced by results on these datasets). Moreover, it may still require legal reasoning capabilities from models because of the need to pick out the correct information. Additionally, we believe that these tasks can also be interesting to conduct post hoc analyses of decisions.

## Ethics Statement

The scope of this work is to release a unified multilingual legal NLP benchmark to accelerate the development and evaluation of multilingual legal language models. A transparent multilingual and multinational benchmark for NLP in the legal domain might serve as an orientation for scholars and industry researchers by broadening the discussion and helping practitioners to build assisting technology for legal professionals and laypersons. We believe that this is an important application field, where research should be conducted ([Tsarapatsanis](#)

and [Aletras, 2021](#)) to improve legal services and democratize law, while also highlight (inform the audience on) the various multi-aspect shortcomings seeking a responsible and ethical (fair) deployment of legal-oriented technologies.

Nonetheless, irresponsible use (deployment) of such technology is a plausible risk, as in any other application (e.g., online content moderation) and domain (e.g., medical). We believe that similar technologies should only be deployed to assist human experts (e.g., legal scholars in research, or legal professionals in forecasting or assessing legal case complexity) with notices on their limitations.

All datasets included in LEXTREME, are publicly available and have been previously published. We referenced the original work and encourage LEXTREME users to do so as well. In fact, we believe this work should only be referenced, in addition to citing the original work, when experimenting with multiple LEXTREME datasets and using the LEXTREME evaluation infrastructure. Otherwise, only the original work should be cited.

## References

- Muhammad Al-Qurishi, Sarah AlQaseemi, and Riad Souissi. 2022. Aralegal-bert: A pretrained language model for arabic legal text. In *NLLP*.
- Nikolaos Aletras, Ilias Chalkidis, Leslie Barrett, Cătălina Goanță, and Daniel Preotiuc-Pietro, editors. 2022. *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2022*. Association for Computational Linguistics, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (Hybrid).
- Iosif Angelidis, Ilias Chalkidis, and Manolis Koubarakis. 2018. Named entity recognition, linking and generation for greek legislation. In *JURIX*, volume 313 of *Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence and Applications*, pages 1–10. IOS Press.
- Vít Baisa, Jan Michelfeit, Marek Medveď, and Miloš Jakubíček. 2016. [European Union language resources in Sketch Engine](#). In *Proceedings of the Tenth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC’16)*, pages 2799–2803, Portorož, Slovenia. European Language Resources Association (ELRA).
- James Barry, Joachim Wagner, Lauren Cassidy, Alan Cowap, Teresa Lynn, Abigail Walsh, M’iche’al J. ’O Meachair, and Jennifer Foster. 2021. gabert — an irish language model. In *International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation*.
- Iz Beltagy, Matthew E. Peters, and Arman Cohan. 2020. Longformer: The long-document transformer. *CoRR*, abs/2004.05150.

- Emily M. Bender, Timnit Gebru, Angelina McMillan-Major, and Shmargaret Shmitchell. 2021. [On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big?](#) In *FACCT '21: 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, Virtual Event / Toronto, Canada, March 3-10, 2021*, pages 610–623. ACM.
- Emily M. Bender and Alexander Koller. 2020. [Climbing towards NLU: on meaning, form, and understanding in the age of data.](#) In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics, ACL 2020, Online, July 5-10, 2020*, pages 5185–5198. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Tom B. Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, Sandhini Agarwal, Ariel Herbert-Voss, Gretchen Krueger, Tom Henighan, Rewon Child, Aditya Ramesh, Daniel M. Ziegler, Jeffrey Wu, Clemens Winter, Christopher Hesse, Mark Chen, Eric Sigler, Mateusz Litwin, Scott Gray, Benjamin Chess, Jack Clark, Christopher Berner, Sam McCandlish, Alec Radford, Ilya Sutskever, and Dario Amodei. 2020. [Language Models are Few-Shot Learners.](#) *arXiv:2005.14165 [cs]*. ArXiv: 2005.14165.
- Tobias Brugger, Matthias Stürmer, and Joel Niklaus. 2023. [Multilegalsbd: A multilingual legal sentence boundary detection dataset.](#) In *Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law, ICAIL '23*, page 42–51, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
- Ilias Chalkidis. 2023. [Chatgpt may pass the bar exam soon, but has a long way to go for the lexglue benchmark.](#) *CoRR*, abs/2304.12202.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Manos Fergadiotis, and Ion Androutsopoulos. 2021a. [MultiEURLEX - a multi-lingual and multi-label legal document classification dataset for zero-shot cross-lingual transfer.](#) In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 6974–6996, Online and Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Manos Fergadiotis, Prodromos Malakasiotis, Nikolaos Aletras, and Ion Androutsopoulos. 2020. [LEGAL-BERT: The muppets straight out of law school.](#) In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2020*, pages 2898–2904, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Manos Fergadiotis, Dimitrios Tsarapatsanis, Nikolaos Aletras, Ion Androutsopoulos, and Prodromos Malakasiotis. 2021b. [Paragraph-level rationale extraction through regularization: A case study on European court of human rights cases.](#) In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pages 226–241, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Nicolas Garneau, Catalina Goanta, Daniel Katz, and Anders Søgaard. 2023. [LeXFiles and LegallAMA: Facilitating English multinational legal language model development.](#) In *Proceedings of the 61st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 15513–15535, Toronto, Canada. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Abhik Jana, Dirk Hartung, Michael Bommarito, Ion Androutsopoulos, Daniel Katz, and Nikolaos Aletras. 2022a. [LexGLUE: A benchmark dataset for legal language understanding in English.](#) In *Proceedings of the 60th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 4310–4330, Dublin, Ireland. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ilias Chalkidis, Tommaso Pasini, Sheng Zhang, Letizia Tomada, Sebastian Felix Schwemer, and Anders Søgaard. 2022b. [FairLex: A Multilingual Benchmark for Evaluating Fairness in Legal Text Processing.](#) *arXiv:2203.07228 [cs]*. ArXiv: 2203.07228.
- Branden Chan, Stefan Schweter, and Timo Möller. 2020. [German’s next language model.](#) In *Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pages 6788–6796, Barcelona, Spain (Online). International Committee on Computational Linguistics.
- Aakanksha Chowdhery, Sharan Narang, Jacob Devlin, Maarten Bosma, Gaurav Mishra, Adam Roberts, Paul Barham, Hyung Won Chung, Charles Sutton, Sebastian Gehrmann, Parker Schuh, Kensen Shi, Sasha Tsvyashchenko, Joshua Maynez, Abhishek Rao, Parker Barnes, Yi Tay, Noam Shazeer, Vinodkumar Prabhakaran, Emily Reif, Nan Du, Ben Hutchinson, Reiner Pope, James Bradbury, Jacob Austin, Michael Isard, Guy Gur-Ari, Pengcheng Yin, Toju Duke, Anselm Levskaya, Sanjay Ghemawat, Sunipa Dev, Henryk Michalewski, Xavier Garcia, Vedant Misra, Kevin Robinson, Liam Fedus, Denny Zhou, Daphne Ippolito, David Luan, Hyeontaek Lim, Barret Zoph, Alexander Spiridonov, Ryan Sepassi, David Dohan, Shivani Agrawal, Mark Omernick, Andrew M. Dai, Thanumalayan Sankaranarayanan Pillai, Marie Pellat, Aitor Lewkowycz, Erica Moreira, Rewon Child, Oleksandr Polozov, Katherine Lee, Zongwei Zhou, Xuezhi Wang, Brennan Saeta, Mark Diaz, Orhan Firat, Michele Catasta, Jason Wei, Kathy Meier-Hellstern, Douglas Eck, Jeff Dean, Slav Petrov, and Noah Fiedel. 2022. [PaLM: Scaling Language Modeling with Pathways.](#) *arXiv:2204.02311 [cs]*. ArXiv: 2204.02311.
- Ramona Christen, Anastassia Shaitarova, Matthias Stürmer, and Joel Niklaus. 2023. [Resolving Legalese: A Multilingual Exploration of Negation Scope Resolution in Legal Documents.](#)



- Victor Hugo Ciurlino. 2021. [Bertbr: a pretrained language model for law texts](#). Master’s thesis, Universidade de Brasília.
- European Commission. 2005. A new framework strategy for multilingualism.
- Alexis Conneau, Kartikay Khandelwal, Naman Goyal, Vishrav Chaudhary, Guillaume Wenzek, Francisco Guzmán, Edouard Grave, Myle Ott, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Veselin Stoyanov. 2020. [Unsupervised cross-lingual representation learning at scale](#). In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 8440–8451, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ona de Gibert, A García-Pablos, Montse Cuadros, and Maite Melero. 2022. Spanish datasets for sensitive entity detection in the legal domain. In *Proceedings of the Thirteenth International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation (LREC’22), Marseille, France, june. European Language Resource Association (ELRA)*. Dataset URL: <https://tinyurl.com/mv65cp66>.
- Javier de la Rosa, Eduardo G. Ponferrada, Manu Romero, Paulo Villegas, Pablo González de Prado Salas, and María Grandury. 2022. [BERTIN: efficient pre-training of a spanish language model using perplexity sampling](#). *Proces. del Leng. Natural*, 68:13–23.
- Wietse de Vries, Andreas van Cranenburgh, Arianna Bisazza, Tommaso Caselli, Gertjan van Noord, and Malvina Nissim. 2019. Bertje: A dutch bert model. *ArXiv*, abs/1912.09582.
- Pieter Delobelle, Thomas Winters, and Bettina Berendt. 2020. [RobBERT: a Dutch RoBERTa-based Language Model](#). In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2020*, pages 3255–3265, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Jia Deng, Wei Dong, Richard Socher, Li-Jia Li, Kai Li, and Li Fei-Fei. 2009. [Imagenet: A large-scale hierarchical image database](#). In *2009 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR 2009), 20-25 June 2009, Miami, Florida, USA*, pages 248–255. IEEE Computer Society.
- Jacob Devlin, Ming-Wei Chang, Kenton Lee, and Kristina Toutanova. 2019. [BERT: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding](#). In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 1 (Long and Short Papers)*, pages 4171–4186, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Stella Douka, Hadi Abdine, Michalis Vazirgiannis, Rajaa El Hamdani, and David Restrepo Amariles. 2021. [JuriBERT: A masked-language model adaptation for French legal text](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 95–101, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Kasper Drawzeski, Andrea Galassi, Agnieszka Jablonowska, Francesca Lagioia, Marco Lippi, Hans Wolfgang Micklitz, Giovanni Sartor, Giacomo Tagiuri, and Paolo Torroni. 2021. [A corpus for multilingual analysis of online terms of service](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 1–8. Dataset URL: <http://claudette.eui.eu/corpora/>.
- Stefan Dumitrescu, Andrei-Marius Avram, and Sampo Pyysalo. 2020. [The birth of Romanian BERT](#). In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: EMNLP 2020*, pages 4324–4328, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Candida Maria Greco and Andrea Tagarelli. 2023. [Bringing order into the realm of transformer-based language models for artificial intelligence and law](#). *Artificial Intelligence and Law*, To be published.
- Neel Guha, Daniel E. Ho, Julian Nyarko, and Christopher Ré. 2022. [Legalbench: Prototyping a collaborative benchmark for legal reasoning](#). *CoRR*, abs/2209.06120.
- Asier Gutiérrez-Fandiño, Jordi Armengol-Estap’e, Aitor Gonzalez-Agirre, and Marta Villegas. 2021a. Spanish legalese language model and corpora. *ArXiv*, abs/2110.12201.
- Asier Gutiérrez-Fandiño, Jordi Armengol-Estap’e, Marc Pàmies, Joan Llop-Palao, Joaquín Silveira-Ocampo, Casimiro Pio Carrino, Aitor Gonzalez-Agirre, Carme Armentano-Oller, Carlos Rodríguez-Penagos, and Marta Villegas. 2021b. MarIA: Spanish language models. *ArXiv*, abs/2107.07253.
- Pengcheng He, Jianfeng Gao, and Weizhu Chen. 2021. [DeBERTaV3: Improving DeBERTa using ELECTRA-Style Pre-Training with Gradient-Disentangled Embedding Sharing](#). *CoRR*, pages 1–17.
- Pengcheng He, Xiaodong Liu, Jianfeng Gao, and Weizhu Chen. 2020. Deberta: Decoding-enhanced bert with disentangled attention. *ArXiv*, abs/2006.03654.
- Peter Henderson, Mark S. Krass, Lucia Zheng, Neel Guha, Christopher D. Manning, Dan Jurafsky, and Daniel E. Ho. 2022. [Pile of Law: Learning Responsible Data Filtering from the Law and a 256GB Open-Source Legal Dataset](#). *ArXiv*:2207.00220 [cs].
- Dan Hendrycks, Collin Burns, Steven Basart, Andy Zou, Mantas Mazeika, Dawn Song, and Jacob Steinhardt. 2021. [Measuring massive multitask language understanding](#). In *9th International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2021, Virtual Event, Austria, May 3-7, 2021*. OpenReview.net.



- Junjie Hu, Sebastian Ruder, Aditya Siddhant, Graham Neubig, Orhan Firat, and Melvin Johnson. 2020. [XTREME: A massively multilingual multi-task benchmark for evaluating cross-lingual generalisation](#). In *ICML*, volume 119 of *Proceedings of Machine Learning Research*, pages 4411–4421. PMLR.
- Wenyue Hua, Yuchen Zhang, Zhe Chen, Josie Li, and Melanie Weber. 2022. [LegalRelectra: Mixed-domain Language Modeling for Long-range Legal Text Comprehension](#). ArXiv:2212.08204 [cs].
- Rasmus Hvingelby, Amalie Brogaard Pauli, Maria Barrett, Christina Rosted, Lasse Malm Lidegaard, and Anders Søgaard. 2020. Dane: A named entity resource for danish. In *International Conference on Language Resources and Evaluation*.
- Wonseok Hwang, Dongjun Lee, Kyoungyeon Cho, Hanuhl Lee, and Minjoon Seo. 2022. [A multi-task benchmark for korean legal language understanding and judgement prediction](#). In *Thirty-sixth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*.
- Maor Ivgi, Uri Shaham, and Jonathan Berant. 2023. [Efficient long-text understanding with short-text models](#). *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, 11:284–299.
- Ganesh Jawahar, Benoît Sagot, and Djamé Seddah. 2019. [What does BERT learn about the structure of language?](#) In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 3651–3657, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Daniel Martin Katz, Dirk Hartung, Lauritz Gerlach, Abhik Jana, and Michael James Bommarito. 2023. [Natural Language Processing in the Legal Domain](#).
- Bernard Koch, Emily Denton, Alex Hanna, and Jacob G. Foster. 2021. [Reduced, reused and recycled: The life of a dataset in machine learning research](#). In *NeurIPS Datasets and Benchmarks*.
- John Koutsikakis, Ilias Chalkidis, Prodromos Malakasiotis, and Ion Androutsopoulos. 2020. [Greek-bert: The greeks visiting sesame street](#). In *11th Hellenic Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, SETN 2020, page 110–117, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
- André Lage-Freitas, Héctor Allende-Cid, Orivaldo Santana, and Lívia Oliveira-Lage. 2022. Predicting brazilian court decisions. *PeerJ Computer Science*, 8:e904. Dataset URL: <https://github.com/proflage/predicting-brazilian-court-decisions>.
- Percy Liang, Rishi Bommasani, Tony Lee, Dimitris Tsipras, Dilara Soylu, Michihiro Yasunaga, Yian Zhang, Deepak Narayanan, Yuhuai Wu, Ananya Kumar, Benjamin Newman, Binhang Yuan, Bobby Yan, Ce Zhang, Christian Cosgrove, Christopher D. Manning, Christopher Ré, Diana Acosta-Navas, Drew A. Hudson, Eric Zelikman, Esin Durmus, Faisal Ladhak, Frieda Rong, Hongyu Ren, Huaxiu Yao, Jue Wang, Keshav Santhanam, Laurel Orr, Lucia Zheng, Mert Yuksekgonul, Mirac Suzgun, Nathan Kim, Neel Guha, Niladri Chatterji, Omar Khattab, Peter Henderson, Qian Huang, Ryan Chi, Sang Michael Xie, Shibani Santurkar, Surya Ganguli, Tatsunori Hashimoto, Thomas Icard, Tianyi Zhang, Vishrav Chaudhary, William Wang, Xuechen Li, Yifan Mai, Yuhui Zhang, and Yuta Koreeda. 2022. [Holistic Evaluation of Language Models](#). ArXiv:2211.09110 [cs].
- Daniele Licari and Giovanni Comandé. 2022. ITALIAN-LEGAL-BERT: A pre-trained transformer language model for italian law. In *EKAW (Companion)*, volume 3256 of *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*. CEUR-WS.org.
- Yinhan Liu, Myle Ott, Naman Goyal, Jingfei Du, Mandar Joshi, Danqi Chen, Omer Levy, Mike Lewis, Luke Zettlemoyer, and Veselin Stoyanov. 2019. [RoBERTa: A Robustly Optimized BERT Pretraining Approach](#). *CoRR*, abs/2111.09543(1).
- Pedro Henrique Luz de Araujo, Teófilo E de Campos, Renato RR de Oliveira, Matheus Stauffer, Samuel Couto, and Paulo Bermejo. 2018. Lenerbr: a dataset for named entity recognition in brazilian legal text. In *International Conference on Computational Processing of the Portuguese Language*, pages 313–323. Springer. Dataset URL: [https://huggingface.co/datasets/lener\\_br](https://huggingface.co/datasets/lener_br).
- Martin Malmsten, Love Börjeson, and Chris Hafenden. 2020. Playing with words at the national library of sweden - making a swedish bert. *ArXiv*, abs/2007.01658.
- Louis Martin, Benjamin Muller, Pedro Javier Ortiz Suárez, Yoann Dupont, Laurent Romary, Éric de la Clergerie, Djamé Seddah, and Benoît Sagot. 2020. [CamemBERT: a tasty French language model](#). In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 7203–7219, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Mihai Masala, Radu Cristian Alexandru Iacob, Ana Sabina Uban, Marina Cidota, Horia Velicu, Traian Rebedea, and Marius Popescu. 2021. [jurBERT: A Romanian BERT model for legal judgement prediction](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 86–94, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- B.W. Matthews. 1975. [Comparison of the predicted and observed secondary structure of t4 phage lysozyme](#). *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA) - Protein Structure*, 405(2):442–451.
- Dávid Márk Nemeskey. 2020. *Natural Language Processing Methods for Language Modeling*. Ph.D. thesis, Eötvös Loránd University.

- Joel Niklaus, Ilias Chalkidis, and Matthias Stürmer. 2021. [Swiss-judgment-prediction: A multilingual legal judgment prediction benchmark](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 19–35, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Joel Niklaus and Daniele Giofre. 2023. [Can we pre-train a SotA legal language model on a budget from scratch?](#) In *Proceedings of The Fourth Workshop on Simple and Efficient Natural Language Processing (SustaiNLP)*, pages 158–182, Toronto, Canada (Hybrid). Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Joel Niklaus, Robin Mamié, Matthias Stürmer, Daniel Brunner, and Marcel Gygli. 2023a. [Automatic Anonymization of Swiss Federal Supreme Court Rulings](#). ArXiv:2310.04632 [cs].
- Joel Niklaus, Veton Matoshi, Matthias Stürmer, Ilias Chalkidis, and Daniel E. Ho. 2023b. [Multilegalpile: A 689gb multilingual legal corpus](#).
- Joel Niklaus, Matthias Stürmer, and Ilias Chalkidis. 2022. [An empirical study on cross-X transfer for legal judgment prediction](#). In *Proceedings of the 2nd Conference of the Asia-Pacific Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics and the 12th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pages 32–46, Online only. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Vasile Pais, Maria Mitrofan, Carol Luca Gasan, Vlad Coneschi, and Alexandru Ianov. 2021. [Named entity recognition in the Romanian legal domain](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 9–18, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Christos Papaloukas, Ilias Chalkidis, Konstantinos Athinaios, Despina Pantazi, and Manolis Koubarakis. 2021. [Multi-granular legal topic classification on Greek legislation](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 63–75, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Yifan Peng, Shankai Yan, and Zhiyong Lu. 2019. [Transfer learning in biomedical natural language processing: An evaluation of BERT and elmo on ten benchmarking datasets](#). In *BioNLP@ACL*, pages 58–65. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Matús Pikuliak, Stefan Grivalsky, Martin Konopka, Miroslav Blsták, Martin Tamajka, Viktor Bachratý, Marián Simko, Pavol Balázik, Michal Trnka, and Filip Uhlárik. 2021. [Slovakbert: Slovak masked language model](#). *CoRR*, abs/2109.15254.
- Inioluwa Deborah Raji, Emily Denton, Emily M. Bender, Alex Hanna, and Amandalynne Paullada. 2021. [AI and the everything in the whole wide world benchmark](#). In *NeurIPS Datasets and Benchmarks*.
- Roshan Rao, Nicholas Bhattacharya, Neil Thomas, Yan Duan, Xi Chen, John F. Canny, Pieter Abbeel, and Yun S. Song. 2019. [Evaluating protein transfer learning with TAPE](#). In *NeurIPS*, pages 9686–9698.
- Vishvakshen Rasiah, Ronja Stern, Veton Matoshi, Matthias Stürmer, Ilias Chalkidis, Daniel E. Ho, and Joel Niklaus. 2023. [Scale: Scaling up the complexity for advanced language model evaluation](#).
- Victor Sanh, Lysandre Debut, Julien Chaumond, and Thomas Wolf. 2019. [Distilbert, a distilled version of bert: smaller, faster, cheaper and lighter](#). *ArXiv*, abs/1910.01108.
- Gil Semo, Dor Bernsohn, Ben Hagag, Gila Hayat, and Joel Niklaus. 2022. [ClassActionPrediction: A challenging benchmark for legal judgment prediction of class action cases in the US](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2022*, pages 31–46, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (Hybrid). Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Zejiang Shen, Kyle Lo, Lauren Yu, Nathan Dahlberg, Margo Schlanger, and Doug Downey. 2022. [Multi-lexsum: Real-world summaries of civil rights lawsuits at multiple granularities](#). In *Thirty-sixth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*.
- Jakub Sido, Ondřej Pražák, Pavel Přibáň, Jan Pašek, Michal Seják, and Miloslav Konopík. 2021. [Czert – Czech BERT-like model for language representation](#). In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing (RANLP 2021)*, pages 1326–1338, Held Online. INCOMA Ltd.
- Fábio Souza, Rodrigo Nogueira, and Roberto Lotufo. 2020. [Bertimbau: Pretrained bert models for brazilian portuguese](#). In *Intelligent Systems: 9th Brazilian Conference, BRACIS 2020, Rio Grande, Brazil, October 20–23, 2020, Proceedings, Part I*, page 403–417, Berlin, Heidelberg. Springer-Verlag.
- Andrea Tagarelli and Andrea Simeri. 2022. [Lamberta: Law article mining based on bert architecture for the italian civil code](#). In *ICRDL*.
- Hasan Tanvir, Claudia Kittask, Sandra Eiche, and Kairit Sirts. 2021. [EstBERT: A pretrained language-specific BERT for Estonian](#). In *Proceedings of the 23rd Nordic Conference on Computational Linguistics (NoDaLiDa)*, pages 11–19, Reykjavik, Iceland (Online). Linköping University Electronic Press, Sweden.
- Shavrina Tatiana and Malykh Valentin. 2021. [How not to lie with a benchmark: Rearranging NLP leaderboards](#). In *I (Still) Can't Believe It's Not Better Workshop at NeurIPS 2021*, volume abs/2112.01342.
- Rena Torres Cacoullous. 2020. [Code-switching strategies: Prosody and syntax](#). *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11.

- Hugo Touvron, Thibaut Lavril, Gautier Izacard, Xavier Martinet, Marie-Anne Lachaux, Timothée Lacroix, Baptiste Rozière, Naman Goyal, Eric Hambro, Faisal Azhar, Aurelien Rodriguez, Armand Joulin, Edouard Grave, and Guillaume Lample. 2023. [LLaMA: Open and Efficient Foundation Language Models](#).
- Hsiang-Sheng Tsai, Heng-Jui Chang, Wen-Chin Huang, Zili Huang, Kushal Lakhotia, Shu-Wen Yang, Shuyan Dong, Andy T. Liu, Cheng-I Lai, Jiatong Shi, Xuankai Chang, Phil Hall, Hsuan-Jui Chen, Shang-Wen Li, Shinji Watanabe, Abdelrahman Mohamed, and Hung-yi Lee. 2022. [SUPERB-SG: enhanced speech processing universal performance benchmark for semantic and generative capabilities](#). In *ACL (1)*, pages 8479–8492. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Dimitrios Tsarapatsanis and Nikolaos Aletras. 2021. [On the ethical limits of natural language processing on legal text](#). In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL-IJCNLP 2021*, pages 3590–3599, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Georgios Tziafas, Eugénie de Saint-Phalle, Wietse de Vries, Clara Egger, and Tommaso Caselli. 2021. A multilingual approach to identify and classify exceptional measures against covid-19. In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021*, pages 46–62. Dataset URL: <https://tinyurl.com/ycysvtbm>.
- Stefanie Urchs., Jelena Mitrović., and Michael Granitzer. 2021. [Design and implementation of german legal decision corpora](#). In *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Agents and Artificial Intelligence - Volume 2: ICAART*, pages 515–521. SciTePress.
- Serena Villata, Michał Araszkiewicz, Kevin D. Ashley, Trevor J. M. Bench-Capon, L. Karl Branting, Jack G. Conrad, and Adam Zachary Wyner. 2022. Thirty years of artificial intelligence and law: the third decade. *Artificial Intelligence and Law*, 30:561–591.
- Antti Virtanen, Jenna Kanerva, Rami Ilo, Jouni Luoma, Juhani Luotolahti, Tapio Salakoski, Filip Ginter, and Sampo Pyysalo. 2019. Multilingual is not enough: Bert for finnish. *ArXiv*, abs/1912.07076.
- Alex Wang, Yada Pruksachatkun, Nikita Nangia, Amanpreet Singh, Julian Michael, Felix Hill, Omer Levy, and Samuel R. Bowman. 2019a. [Superglue: A stickier benchmark for general-purpose language understanding systems](#). In *NeurIPS*, pages 3261–3275.
- Alex Wang, Amanpreet Singh, Julian Michael, Felix Hill, Omer Levy, and Samuel R. Bowman. 2019b. [GLUE: A multi-task benchmark and analysis platform for natural language understanding](#). In *ICLR (Poster)*. OpenReview.net.
- Wenhui Wang, Furu Wei, Li Dong, Hangbo Bao, Nan Yang, and Ming Zhou. 2020. Minilm: Deep self-attention distillation for task-agnostic compression of pre-trained transformers. In *Proceedings of the 34th International Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems, NIPS’20*, Red Hook, NY, USA. Curran Associates Inc.
- Chaojun Xiao, Xueyu Hu, Zhiyuan Liu, Cunchao Tu, and Maosong Sun. 2021. [Lawformer: A pre-trained language model for chinese legal long documents](#). *AI Open*, 2:79–84.
- Liang Xu, Hai Hu, Xuanwei Zhang, Lu Li, Chenjie Cao, Yudong Li, Yechen Xu, Kai Sun, Dian Yu, Cong Yu, Yin Tian, Qianqian Dong, Weitang Liu, Bo Shi, Yiming Cui, Junyi Li, Jun Zeng, Rongzhao Wang, Weijian Xie, Yanting Li, Yina Patterson, Zuoyu Tian, Yiwen Zhang, He Zhou, Shaowei Hua Liu, Zhe Zhao, Qipeng Zhao, Cong Yue, Xinrui Zhang, Zhengliang Yang, Kyle Richardson, and Zhenzhong Lan. 2020. [CLUE: A Chinese language understanding evaluation benchmark](#). In *COLING*, pages 4762–4772, Barcelona, Spain (Online). International Committee on Computational Linguistics.
- Linting Xue, Noah Constant, Adam Roberts, Mihir Kale, Rami Al-Rfou, Aditya Siddhant, Aditya Barua, and Colin Raffel. 2021. [mT5: A massively multilingual pre-trained text-to-text transformer](#). *arXiv:2010.11934 [cs]*. ArXiv: 2010.11934.
- Shu-Wen Yang, Po-Han Chi, Yung-Sung Chuang, Cheng-I Jeff Lai, Kushal Lakhotia, Yist Y. Lin, Andy T. Liu, Jiatong Shi, Xuankai Chang, Guan-Ting Lin, Tzu-Hsien Huang, Wei-Cheng Tseng, Ko-tik Lee, Da-Rong Liu, Zili Huang, Shuyan Dong, Shang-Wen Li, Shinji Watanabe, Abdelrahman Mohamed, and Hung-yi Lee. 2021. [SUPERB: speech processing universal performance benchmark](#). In *Interspeech*, pages 1194–1198. ISCA.
- Ying Yin and Ivan Habernal. 2022. [Privacy-preserving models for legal natural language processing](#). In *Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2022*, pages 172–183, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (Hybrid). Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Ningyu Zhang, Mosha Chen, Zhen Bi, Xiaozhuan Liang, Lei Li, Xin Shang, Kangping Yin, Chuanqi Tan, Jian Xu, Fei Huang, Luo Si, Yuan Ni, Guotong Xie, Zhifang Sui, Baobao Chang, Hui Zong, Zheng Yuan, Linfeng Li, Jun Yan, Hongying Zan, Kunli Zhang, Buzhou Tang, and Qingcai Chen. 2022. [CBLE: A Chinese biomedical language understanding evaluation benchmark](#). In *ACL*, pages 7888–7915, Dublin, Ireland. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Lucia Zheng, Neel Guha, Brandon R. Anderson, Peter Henderson, and Daniel E. Ho. 2021. [When does pre-training help? assessing self-supervised learning for law and the casehold dataset of 53,000+ legal holdings](#). In *Proceedings of the Eighteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law, ICAIL*



'21, page 159–168, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.

Haoxi Zhong, Chaojun Xiao, Cunchao Tu, Tianyang Zhang, Zhiyuan Liu, and Maosong Sun. 2020. [How does NLP benefit legal system: A summary of legal artificial intelligence](#). In *Proceedings of the 58th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 5218–5230, Online. Association for Computational Linguistics.

## A Experiment Details

### A.1 Maximum Sequence Lengths

Brazilian Court Decisions: 1024 (128 x 8)

CoVID19: 256

German Argument Mining: 256

Greek Legal Code: 4096 (if speed is important: 2048) (128 x 32 / 16)

Greek Legal NER: 512 (max for non-hierarchical)

LegalNERo: 512 (max for non-hierarchical)

LeNER: 512 (max for non-hierarchical)

MAPA: 512 (max for non-hierarchical)

MultiEURLEX: 4096 (or for maximum performance 8192) (128 x 32 / 64) Online Terms of Service: 256

Swiss Judgment Prediction: 2048 (or for maximum performance on fr: 4096) (128 x 16 / 32)

### A.2 Total compute

We used a total of 689 GPU days.

### A.3 Hyperparameters

We used learning rate  $1e-5$  for all models and datasets without tuning. We ran all experiments with 3 random seeds (1-3). We always used batch size 64. In case the GPU memory was insufficient, we additionally used gradient accumulation. We trained using early stopping on the validation loss with an early-stopping patience of 5 epochs. Because MultiEURLEX is very large and the experiment very long, we just train for 1 epoch and evaluated after every 1000<sup>th</sup> step when finetuning multilingual models on the entire dataset. For finetuning the monolingual models on language-specific subsets of MultiEURLEX, we evaluated on the basis of epochs. We used AMP mixed precision training and evaluation to reduce costs. Mixed precision was not used in combination with microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base because it led to errors. For the experiments we used the following NVIDIA GPUs: 24GB RTX3090, 32GB V100 and 80GB A100.

## B Model Descriptions

**MiniLM.** MiniLM (Wang et al., 2020) is the result of a novel task-agnostic compression technique, also called distillation, in which a compact model — the so-called student — is trained to reproduce the behaviour of a larger pre-trained model — the so-called teacher. This is achieved by deep self-attention distillation, i.e. only the self-attention module of the last Transformer layer of the teacher, which stores a lot of contextual information (Jawahar et al., 2019), is distilled. The student is trained by closely imitating the teacher’s final Transformer layer’s self-attention behavior. To aid the learner in developing a better imitation, (Wang et al., 2020) also introduce the self-attention value-relation transfer in addition to the self-attention distributions. The addition of a teacher assistant results in further improvements. For the training of multilingual MiniLM, XLM-R<sub>BASE</sub> was used.

**DistilBERT** DistilBERT (Sanh et al., 2019) is a more compressed version of BERT (Devlin et al., 2019) using teacher-student learning, similar to MiniLM. DistilBERT is distilled from BERT, thus both share a similar overall architecture. The pooler and token-type embeddings are eliminated, and the number of layers is decreased by a factor of 2 in DistilBERT. DistilBERT is distilled in very large batches while utilizing gradient accumulation and dynamic masking, but without the next sentence prediction objective. DistilBERT was trained on the same corpus as the original BERT.

**mDEBERTa** He et al. (2020) suggest a new model architecture called DeBERTa (Decoding-enhanced BERT with disentangled attention), which employs two novel methods to improve the BERT and RoBERTa models. The first is the disentangled attention mechanism, in which each word is represented by two vectors that encode its content and position, respectively, and the attention weights between words are calculated using disentangled matrices on their respective contents and relative positions. To predict the masked tokens during pre-training, an enhanced mask decoder is utilized, which incorporates absolute positions in the decoding layer. Additionally, the generalization of models is enhanced through fine-tuning using a new virtual adversarial training technique. He et al. (2021) introduce mDEBERTa-v3 by further improving the efficiency of pre-training by



replacing Masked-Language Modeling (MLM) in DeBERTa with the task of replaced token detection (RTD) where the model is trained to predict whether a token in the corrupted input is either original or replaced by a generator. Further improvements are achieved via *gradient-disentangled embedding sharing* (GDES).

**XLM-RoBERTa** XLM-R (Conneau et al., 2020) is a multilingual language model which has the same pretraining objectives as RoBERTa (Liu et al., 2019), such as dynamic masking, but not next sentence prediction. It is pre-trained on a large corpus comprising 100 languages. The authors report a significant performance gain over multilingual BERT (mBERT) in a variety of tasks with results competitive with state-of-the-art monolingual models (Conneau et al., 2020).

## C Monolingual Models Overview

Model	Language	Source	Params	Vocab	Specs
general					
iarfmoose/roberta-base-bulgarian	bg	-	126M	52K	200K steps / BS 8
UWB-AIR/Czert-B-base-cased	cs	(Sido et al., 2021)	109M	31K	50K steps
Maltehb/danish-bert-botxo	da	(Hvingelby et al., 2020)	111M	32K	1M steps / BS 1280
dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	de	-	110M	31K	1.5M steps
deepset/gbert-base	de	(Chan et al., 2020)	110M	31K	30K steps / BS 1024
nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	(Koutsikakis et al., 2020)	113M	35K	1M steps / BS 256
roberta-base	en	(Liu et al., 2019)	125M	50K	500K steps / BS 8K
bertin-project/bertin-roberta-base-spanish	es	(de la Rosa et al., 2022)	125M	50K	250K steps / BS 2048
PlanTL-GOB-ES/roberta-base-bne	es	(Gutiérrez-Fandiño et al., 2021b)	125M	50K	10K steps / BS 2048
tartuNLP/EstBERT	et	(Tanvir et al., 2021)	124M	50K	600K steps / BS 16
TurkuNLP/bert-base-finnish-cased-v1	fi	(Virtanen et al., 2019)	125M	50K	1M steps / BS 1120
camembert-base	fr	(Martin et al., 2020)	111M	32K	100K steps / BS 8192
dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	fr	-	111M	32K	3M steps / BS 128
DCU-NLP/bert-base-irish-cased-v1	ga	(Barry et al., 2021)	109M	30K	100K steps / BS 128
SZTAKI-HLT/hubert-base-cc	hu	(Nemeskey, 2020)	111M	32K	600K steps / BS 384
Musixmatch/umberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	it	-	111M	32K	-
dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	it	-	110M	31K	2-3M steps
GroNLP/bert-base-dutch-cased	nl	(de Vries et al., 2019)	109M	30K	850K steps
pdelobelle/robbert-v2-dutch-base	nl	(Delobelle et al., 2020)	117M	40K	16K / BS 8192
dkleczek/bert-base-polish-uncased-v1	pl	-	132M	60K	100K steps / BS 256
neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	pt	(Souza et al., 2020)	109M	30K	1M steps
dumitrescustefan/bert-base-romanian-uncased-v1	ro	(Dumitrescu et al., 2020)	124M	50K	100K steps / BS 20
gerulata/slovakbert	sk	(Pikuliak et al., 2021)	125M	50K	300K steps / BS 512
KB/bert-base-swedish-cased	sv	(Malmsten et al., 2020)	125M	50K	100K steps / BS 128
legal					
zlucia/custom-legalbert	en	(Zheng et al., 2021)	111M	32K	2M steps
nlpaueb/legal-bert-base-uncased	en	(Chalkidis et al., 2020)	109M	31K	1M steps / BS 256
PlanTL-GOB-ES/RobERTalex	es	(Gutiérrez-Fandiño et al., 2021a)	126M	52K	BS 2048
dlicari/Italian-Legal-BERT	it	(Licari and Comandé, 2022)	111M	32K	8.4M steps / BS 10
readerbench/jurBERT-base	ro	(Masala et al., 2021)	111M	33K	-

Table 8: Monolingual models. BS is short for batch size. For a detailed overview of the pretraining corpora, we refer to the publications. For some models we were not able to find publications/specs.

## **D Dataset Splits**

Language	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	MAP-C	MAP-F
bg					15986 / 5000 / 5000	15986 / 5000 / 5000	15986 / 5000 / 5000	1411 / 166 / 560	1411 / 166 / 560
cs					23187 / 5000 / 5000	23187 / 5000 / 5000	23187 / 5000 / 5000	1464 / 176 / 563	1464 / 176 / 563
da					55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1455 / 164 / 550	1455 / 164 / 550
de	35458 / 4705 / 9725	491 / 42 / 103	4480 / 404 / 1027		55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1457 / 166 / 558	1457 / 166 / 558
el					55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1529 / 174 / 584	1529 / 174 / 584
en		526 / 49 / 103	5378 / 415 / 1038	648 / 81 / 81	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	893 / 98 / 408	893 / 98 / 408
es					52785 / 5000 / 5000	52785 / 5000 / 5000	52785 / 5000 / 5000	806 / 248 / 155	806 / 248 / 155
et					23126 / 5000 / 5000	23126 / 5000 / 5000	23126 / 5000 / 5000	1391 / 163 / 516	1391 / 163 / 516
fi					42497 / 5000 / 5000	42497 / 5000 / 5000	42497 / 5000 / 5000	1398 / 187 / 531	1398 / 187 / 531
fr	21179 / 3095 / 6820			1416 / 178 / 178	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1297 / 97 / 490	1297 / 97 / 490
ga								1383 / 165 / 515	1383 / 165 / 515
hr					7944 / 2500 / 5000	7944 / 2500 / 5000	7944 / 2500 / 5000		
hu				75 / 10 / 10	22664 / 5000 / 5000	22664 / 5000 / 5000	22664 / 5000 / 5000	1390 / 171 / 525	1390 / 171 / 525
it	3072 / 408 / 812	517 / 50 / 102	4806 / 432 / 1057	742 / 93 / 93	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1411 / 162 / 550	1411 / 162 / 550
lt					23188 / 5000 / 5000	23188 / 5000 / 5000	23188 / 5000 / 5000	1413 / 173 / 548	1413 / 173 / 548
lv					23208 / 5000 / 5000	23208 / 5000 / 5000	23208 / 5000 / 5000	1383 / 167 / 553	1383 / 167 / 553
mt					17521 / 5000 / 5000	17521 / 5000 / 5000	17521 / 5000 / 5000	937 / 93 / 442	937 / 93 / 442
nb				221 / 28 / 28					
nl				135 / 18 / 18	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	55000 / 5000 / 5000	1391 / 164 / 530	1391 / 164 / 530
pl		540 / 50 / 109	5278 / 439 / 1175	75 / 10 / 10	23197 / 5000 / 5000	23197 / 5000 / 5000	23197 / 5000 / 5000		
pt					52370 / 5000 / 5000	52370 / 5000 / 5000	52370 / 5000 / 5000	1086 / 105 / 390	1086 / 105 / 390
ro					15921 / 5000 / 5000	15921 / 5000 / 5000	15921 / 5000 / 5000	1480 / 175 / 557	1480 / 175 / 557
sk					22971 / 5000 / 5000	22971 / 5000 / 5000	22971 / 5000 / 5000	1395 / 165 / 526	1395 / 165 / 526
sl					23184 / 5000 / 5000	23184 / 5000 / 5000	23184 / 5000 / 5000		
sv					42490 / 5000 / 5000	42490 / 5000 / 5000	42490 / 5000 / 5000	1453 / 175 / 539	1453 / 175 / 539

Table 9: Overview of the number of examples for each language-specific subset of multilingual tasks. The order of the values is train / validation / test.



Language	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	MAP-C	MAP-F
bg					21/21/21	127/126/127	481/454/465	11/11/8	24/16/13
cs					21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465	11/11/9	30/17/16
da					21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/10/11	26/14/14
de	2/2/2	3/3/3	9/7/9		21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/9/10	28/14/14
el					21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/11/11	31/17/20
en		3/3/3	9/8/9	6/6/5	21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/9/9	28/17/18
es					21/21/21	127/126/127	497/454/465	11/8/11	26/13/18
et					21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465	11/11/11	25/14/17
fi					21/21/21	127/126/127	493/454/465	11/11/10	24/19/16
fr	2/2/2			8/8/7	21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/11/11	32/19/26
ga								13/11/11	33/17/18
hr					21/21/21	127/126/127	469/437/465		
hu				4/1/1	21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465	11/10/10	20/15/14
it	2/2/2	3/3/3	9/8/9	7/7/6	21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	11/10/11	25/15/16
lt					21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465	11/11/10	28/19/21
lv					21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465	11/11/11	31/15/21
mt					21/21/21	127/126/127	485/454/465	11/11/11	27/15/15
nb				7/5/6					
nl				2/2/2	21/21/21	127/126/127	500/454/465	10/9/10	25/12/14
pl		3/3/3	9/8/9	7/5/3	21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465		
pt					21/21/21	127/126/127	497/454/465	11/10/11	29/14/18
ro					21/21/21	127/126/127	481/454/465	11/11/11	25/16/18
sk					21/21/21	127/126/127	485/454/465	11/11/11	25/16/18
sl					21/21/21	127/126/127	486/454/465		
sv					21/21/21	127/126/127	493/454/465	11/11/10	23/15/15

Table 10: Overview of the number of labels for each language-specific subset of multilingual tasks. The order of the values is train / validation / test.

## **E Detailed Multilingual Results**

Model	Mean	BCD-J	BCD-U	GAM	GLC-V	GLC-C	GLC-S	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	GLN	LNR	LNB	MAP-C	MAP-F
MiniLM	51.0	52.8 (±6.7)	55.1 (±6.6)	72.1 (±0.9)	82.0 (±1.0)	39.4 (±1.0)	<b>5.1 (±1.6)</b>	68.9 (±0.7)	71.0 (±5.0)	15.3 (±3.4)	5.8 (±1.5)	64.8 (±0.3)	23.5 (±0.6)	6.5 (±0.3)	<b>66.6 (±1.4)</b>	62.9 (±6.4)	<b>98.2 (±0.1)</b>	<b>79.0 (±0.3)</b>	49.3 (±1.4)
DistilBERT	59.2	52.1 (±4.5)	60.0 (±9.8)	70.6 (±1.7)	84.9 (±0.5)	68.0 (±0.6)	33.9 (±2.0)	68.7 (±0.7)	66.9 (±3.4)	49.6 (±9.1)	41.4 (±5.6)	68.2 (±0.1)	37.3 (±0.3)	13.8 (±0.6)	62.4 (±4.5)	69.9 (±8.9)	93.0 (±2.6)	76.3 (±1.2)	48.6 (±3.2)
mDeBERTa v3	60.1	<b>70.4 (±0.6)</b>	67.5 (±6.1)	70.0 (±1.1)	85.0 (±0.8)	58.2 (±7.5)	12.3 (±2.5)	<b>71.2 (±0.7)</b>	<b>85.2 (±2.9)</b>	52.1 (±4.6)	43.4 (±4.3)	68.4 (±0.6)	36.4 (±0.9)	14.0 (±1.3)	63.7 (±4.6)	63.9 (±8.5)	96.2 (±1.7)	74.3 (±2.9)	49.8 (±2.4)
XLNet-base	59.0	67.5 (±2.2)	63.4 (±12.3)	72.5 (±1.9)	<b>85.6 (±0.2)</b>	69.1 (±0.6)	15.7 (±12.7)	69.6 (±0.9)	72.6 (±4.2)	52.4 (±6.0)	44.1 (±7.9)	69.2 (±0.1)	32.2 (±1.7)	5.4 (±0.5)	64.2 (±1.7)	57.0 (±3.5)	96.4 (±0.9)	73.4 (±1.9)	51.1 (±2.7)
XLNet-large	<b>63.6</b>	58.1 (±9.3)	<b>70.4 (±3.7)</b>	<b>73.0 (±1.4)</b>	58.2 (±50.2)	<b>73.0 (±0.9)</b>	38.9 (±33.7)	70.0 (±1.8)	84.9 (±2.7)	<b>62.9 (±6.1)</b>	<b>53.8 (±10.5)</b>	<b>71.2 (±1.4)</b>	<b>47.6 (±0.4)</b>	<b>15.3 (±0.8)</b>	63.0 (±4.0)	<b>75.2 (±3.0)</b>	96.6 (±1.1)	77.1 (±2.0)	<b>55.8 (±3.6)</b>

Table 11: Arithmetic mean of macro-F1 and the standard deviation over all seeds for multilingual models from the validation set. The best scores are in bold.

Model	Mean	BCD-J	BCD-U	GAM	GLC-V	GLC-C	GLC-S	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	GLN	LNR	LNB	MAP-C	MAP-F
MiniLM	46.4	49.4 (±7.4)	56.7 (±7.9)	<b>73.3 (±0.9)</b>	81.7 (±0.5)	39.4 (±1.4)	<b>5.2 (±1.6)</b>	67.6 (±1.2)	74.6 (±1.1)	14.1 (±3.1)	<b>6.0 (±1.9)</b>	62.0 (±0.4)	21.7 (±0.5)	5.6 (±0.3)	43.6 (±2.4)	46.5 (±1.5)	86.1 (±0.3)	62.7 (±1.7)	39.9 (±2.3)
DistilBERT	53.5	50.3 (±2.9)	58.8 (±8.7)	69.5 (±0.9)	85.2 (±0.8)	70.0 (±0.3)	33.2 (±1.9)	66.7 (±1.1)	67.2 (±4.1)	46.2 (±8.9)	39.5 (±6.3)	63.6 (±0.1)	33.6 (±0.5)	12.0 (±0.8)	38.1 (±2.0)	48.4 (±5.2)	78.7 (±1.1)	61.3 (±2.8)	40.6 (±0.7)
mDeBERTa v3	55.2	<b>67.2 (±1.9)</b>	53.2 (±6.7)	71.3 (±0.3)	85.6 (±1.0)	58.6 (±7.8)	12.4 (±2.8)	<b>69.0 (±0.8)</b>	79.7 (±3.8)	53.8 (±3.0)	40.7 (±5.0)	65.0 (±0.4)	34.1 (±1.0)	13.1 (±1.0)	45.1 (±3.9)	46.7 (±0.7)	87.3 (±1.1)	<b>65.6 (±4.7)</b>	<b>45.7 (±1.0)</b>
XLNet-base	55.6	65.4 (±3.6)	61.6 (±11.2)	72.0 (±2.4)	<b>86.1 (±0.4)</b>	70.7 (±1.0)	15.4 (±12.3)	68.3 (±1.0)	80.8 (±1.9)	55.9 (±2.6)	45.9 (±11.0)	65.6 (±0.1)	29.8 (±1.5)	4.7 (±0.4)	<b>46.4 (±1.9)</b>	45.6 (±0.6)	87.4 (±1.0)	58.0 (±2.4)	41.8 (±2.4)
XLNet-large	<b>58.9</b>	55.1 (±7.6)	<b>62.3 (±3.6)</b>	73.1 (±1.5)	58.3 (±50.3)	<b>74.7 (±0.9)</b>	39.1 (±33.9)	68.3 (±1.8)	<b>83.6 (±4.8)</b>	<b>66.9 (±0.5)</b>	54.2 (±7.2)	<b>68.1 (±1.2)</b>	<b>44.4 (±0.3)</b>	<b>14.2 (±0.8)</b>	45.3 (±3.1)	<b>55.8 (±5.9)</b>	<b>88.4 (±1.2)</b>	64.0 (±2.5)	43.7 (±1.1)

Table 12: Arithmetic mean of macro-F1 and the standard deviation over all seeds for multilingual models from the test set. The best scores are in bold.

## **F Detailed Monolingual Results**

Model	Mean	BCD-J	BCD-U	GAM	GLC-V	GLC-C	GLC-S	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	GLN	LNR	LNB	MAP-C	MAP-F
iarrmoose/roberta-base-bulgarian	52.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.4 (±0.7)	35.7 (±2.1)	3.7 (±5.2)	-	-	-	82.8 (±2.1)	72.0 (±2.8)
UWB-AIR/Czert-B-base-cased	61.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.1 (±1.1)	51.9 (±0.6)	27.3 (±0.8)	-	-	-	92.2 (±0.8)	67.8 (±3.1)
Maltelht/danish-bert-boxo	57.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.5 (±1.7)	46.7 (±2.7)	25.8 (±1.0)	-	-	-	89.2 (±3.5)	57.3 (±5.4)
dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	63.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.8 (±1.6)	51.1 (±1.4)	27.2 (±0.1)	-	-	-	85.5 (±8.6)	67.3 (±4.0)
deepset/gbert-base	62.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.6 (±1.3)	49.9 (±0.2)	25.9 (±0.5)	-	-	-	74.4 (±6.6)	53.2 (±0.2)
nlpueb/roberta-base-greek-uncased-v1	66.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.0 (±1.0)	48.6 (±0.1)	25.9 (±0.2)	65.4 (±3.2)	-	-	98.2 (±1.3)	61.3 (±1.4)
roberta-base	44.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.5 (±1.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	-	-	-	75.4 (±2.2)	37.2 (±6.7)
bertin-projea/bertin-roberta-base-spanish	44.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7 (±1.2)	33.4 (±2.7)	17.4 (±2.1)	-	-	-	46.8 (±14.6)	57.6 (±5.5)
PlantL-GOB-ES/roberta-base-bnc	52.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.5 (±0.4)	32.6 (±2.4)	15.1 (±0.9)	-	-	-	77.7 (±14.3)	69.3 (±12.5)
taruNL/PEstBERT	58.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.7 (±1.5)	47.7 (±0.4)	24.6 (±0.7)	-	-	-	90.9 (±2.0)	60.5 (±7.1)
TurkuNL/PEstBERT	61.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.4 (±1.4)	49.6 (±1.0)	27.7 (±1.2)	-	-	-	94.2 (±4.0)	67.2 (±6.6)
cumem/bert-base	30.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.6 (±0.2)	41.9 (±3.6)	18.6 (±2.9)	-	-	-	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	57.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7 (±1.7)	49.6 (±1.0)	18.6 (±2.9)	-	-	-	84.5 (±6.6)	63.9 (±5.6)
DCUL-NL/PEstBERT-base-irish-cased-v1	72.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.1 (±1.2)	48.9 (±0.0)	25.7 (±0.7)	-	-	-	79.6 (±0.4)	65.1 (±3.5)
SZTAKI-HL/Hubert-base-cc	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.5 (±2.5)	53.1 (±1.6)	27.9 (±2.1)	-	-	-	91.2 (±1.5)	62.0 (±1.3)
Musxmatch/tumberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5 (±0.9)	43.5 (±1.5)	21.7 (±0.7)	-	-	-	8.0 (±7.3)	0.0 (±0.0)
dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	53.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.9 (±1.3)	48.5 (±0.5)	25.4 (±0.4)	-	-	-	87.5 (±3.8)	53.2 (±3.8)
GroNL/PEstBERT-base-dutch-cased	48.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1 (±1.8)	51.8 (±0.6)	26.5 (±0.6)	-	-	-	86.2 (±11.3)	55.5 (±6.5)
polelobe/robert-v2-dutch-base	42.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.7 (±0.4)	42.1 (±3.0)	16.7 (±0.0)	-	-	-	77.9 (±0.8)	46.0 (±1.1)
dklezak/bert-base-polish-uncased-v1	50.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.9 (±1.8)	50.0 (±2.8)	26.4 (±0.0)	-	-	-	-	-
neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	65.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.7 (±3.9)	48.4 (±0.9)	26.2 (±1.1)	-	-	-	96.2 (±3.5)	52.7 (±8.3)
dumitrescutefin/bert-base-romanian-uncased-v1	59.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0 (±0.4)	51.3 (±0.6)	26.8 (±0.0)	-	-	-	86.8 (±2.1)	69.5 (±1.4)
gerulata/slovakbert	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.1 (±0.9)	41.7 (±2.0)	13.0 (±0.6)	-	-	-	74.3 (±1.6)	38.2 (±4.3)
KB/bert-base-swedish-cased	63.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.8 (±1.8)	51.8 (±0.3)	27.8 (±0.8)	-	-	-	95.8 (±1.6)	69.5 (±4.3)
zluclia/custom-legalbert	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.6 (±2.0)	45.7 (±5.3)	24.5 (±0.4)	-	-	-	74.3 (±2.0)	48.3 (±10.6)
nlpueb/legal-bert-base-uncased	56.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.2 (±0.5)	50.0 (±1.9)	25.9 (±0.5)	-	-	-	78.0 (±0.5)	35.0 (±7.6)
PlantL-GOB-ES/RobERTalex	52.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.7 (±1.1)	45.5 (±1.6)	21.9 (±0.0)	-	-	-	75.8 (±1.6)	51.3 (±2.4)
dlitair/Italian-Legal-BERT	45.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0 (±1.2)	42.6 (±0.6)	20.3 (±0.7)	-	-	-	62.8 (±10.4)	31.9 (±17.5)
readerbench/jurBERT-base	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.1 (±1.6)	48.2 (±2.6)	23.2 (±0.4)	-	-	-	76.8 (±14.0)	41.2 (±6.7)

Table 13: Arithmetic mean of macro-F1 and the standard deviation over all seeds for monolingual models from the validation set.

Model	Mean	BCD-J	BCD-U	GAM	GLC-V	GLC-C	GLC-S	SJP	OTS-UL	OTS-CT	C19	MEU-1	MEU-2	MEU-3	GLN	LNR	LNB	MAP-C	MAP-F
iarfmoose/roberta-base-bulgarian	46.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.1 (±0.1)	32.6 (±1.8)	3.2 (±4.5)	-	-	-	62.5 (±3.6)	72.1 (±8.2)
UWB-AIR/Czert-B-base-cased	51.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.4 (±1.0)	47.9 (±0.1)	25.2 (±0.4)	-	-	-	64.8 (±7.8)	54.9 (±4.2)
Maltéhi/danish-bert-botxo	46.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8 (±1.6)	43.3 (±2.7)	24.3 (±0.8)	-	-	-	54.0 (±0.8)	46.2 (±5.5)
dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	56.1	-	-	72.6 (±1.4)	-	-	-	68.7 (±1.0)	68.8 (±3.5)	54.9 (±4.0)	-	68.1 (±0.9)	47.6 (±1.1)	25.0 (±0.1)	-	-	-	57.2 (±4.2)	41.7 (±2.1)
deepest/gbert-base	57.2	-	-	75.1 (±1.3)	-	-	-	69.3 (±0.7)	74.2 (±0.4)	50.8 (±3.8)	-	67.9 (±0.8)	45.7 (±0.6)	23.6 (±0.6)	-	-	-	58.6 (±1.2)	49.4 (±2.9)
nlpueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	56.0	-	-	-	88.1 (±0.6)	76.5 (±0.7)	62.8 (±0.4)	-	-	-	-	67.6 (±0.1)	45.7 (±0.2)	23.5 (±0.5)	47.0 (±4.3)	-	-	54.6 (±4.9)	38.3 (±0.2)
roberta-base	41.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.2 (±10.3)	69.5 (±0.7)	37.0 (±1.9)	47.5 (±0.9)	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)	-	-	-	66.2 (±4.7)	48.0 (±4.7)
bertin-projec/bertin-roberta-base-spanish	41.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.4 (±0.7)	30.1 (±2.3)	15.4 (±1.8)	-	-	-	42.9 (±13.3)	53.6 (±5.2)
PlantL-GOB-ES/roberta-base-bnc	41.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.3 (±0.5)	28.8 (±2.2)	13.1 (±1.0)	-	-	-	52.3 (±10.2)	50.3 (±2.5)
taruNL/PEstBERT	42.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64.0 (±1.3)	43.0 (±0.6)	21.9 (±0.8)	-	-	-	36.4 (±1.9)	49.1 (±6.6)
TurkuNL/PEstBERT	47.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.8 (±1.0)	45.7 (±0.3)	25.1 (±1.5)	-	-	-	53.3 (±0.4)	45.0 (±7.7)
cumem/bert-base	29.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.7 (±1.4)	-	-	13.7 (±1.2)	66.2 (±0.4)	38.4 (±2.9)	17.4 (±2.6)	-	-	-	0.0 (±0.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	47.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.2 (±1.4)	-	-	36.0 (±1.9)	65.7 (±1.1)	45.2 (±0.4)	23.7 (±0.7)	-	-	-	52.0 (±3.4)	36.7 (±3.3)
DCU/NL/PEstBERT-base-irish-cased-v1	44.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.3 (±1.3)	46.0 (±0.4)
SZTAKI-HL/Hubert-base-cc	41.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 (±0.0)	66.1 (±2.1)	48.1 (±0.4)	24.7 (±1.6)	-	-	-	49.0 (±2.9)	59.6 (±0.4)
Musxmatch/tumberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	36.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.4 (±1.1)	76.9 (±3.2)	40.9 (±2.8)	16.3 (±0.5)	65.9 (±1.1)	39.9 (±1.5)	20.0 (±0.7)	-	-	-	7.7 (±7.0)	0.0 (±0.0)
dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.3 (±3.4)	69.8 (±1.6)	47.8 (±5.2)	29.5 (±3.2)	67.5 (±1.1)	45.4 (±0.3)	23.1 (±0.4)	-	-	-	47.7 (±1.8)	45.1 (±5.0)
GroNL/PEstBERT-base-dutch-cased	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4 (±0.5)	66.1 (±1.2)	47.2 (±0.4)	24.0 (±0.2)	-	-	-	51.2 (±2.3)	47.2 (±2.0)
polellobelle/robert-v2-dutch-base	37.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0 (±0.0)	66.0 (±0.2)	38.4 (±2.6)	15.3 (±0.1)	-	-	-	56.2 (±2.2)	45.9 (±1.4)
dkleczak/bert-base-polish-uncased-v1	45.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.6 (±3.0)	58.6 (±5.7)	11.3 (±3.6)	65.7 (±3.5)	44.8 (±0.6)	23.9 (±0.8)	-	-	-	-	-
neurallmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	57.6	64.5 (±6.3)	70.6 (±8.2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7 (±0.7)	46.8 (±0.3)	23.5 (±0.1)	-	-	87.2 (±0.2)	62.8 (±0.2)	41.7 (±1.7)
dumitrescutefan/bert-base-romanian-uncased-v1	48.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.6 (±0.4)	37.5 (±2.2)	11.9 (±0.4)	-	43.1 (±2.4)	-	51.5 (±1.3)	60.1 (±1.2)
gerulata/slovakbert	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.4 (±1.5)	47.4 (±0.5)	25.6 (±0.5)	-	-	-	42.0 (±0.9)	33.8 (±0.5)
KB/bert-base-swedish-cased	50.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0 (±2.1)	42.2 (±5.3)	22.6 (±0.4)	-	-	-	56.0 (±2.2)	53.8 (±6.6)
zluacia/custom-legalbert	50.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.5 (±6.7)	69.1 (±4.3)	32.7 (±2.7)	67.6 (±0.7)	46.5 (±1.2)	24.3 (±0.5)	-	-	-	57.3 (±2.8)	45.4 (±2.9)
nlpueb/legal-bert-base-uncased	55.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.9 (±3.5)	71.2 (±2.5)	29.4 (±4.8)	65.9 (±1.1)	42.3 (±1.6)	20.1 (±0.1)	-	-	-	67.7 (±2.1)	46.8 (±6.4)
PlantL-GOB-ES/RobERTalex	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.5 (±0.8)	39.3 (±0.1)	18.8 (±0.8)	-	-	-	52.2 (±6.1)	48.3 (±1.3)
dlitair/Italian-Legal-BERT	43.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.6 (±7.8)	76.5 (±2.9)	32.7 (±3.2)	22.3 (±2.6)	65.0 (±0.7)	43.2 (±1.9)	20.8 (±0.4)	-	-	-	40.3 (±3.4)	33.0 (±6.1)
readerbench/jurBERT-base	42.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0 (±0.7)	43.2 (±1.9)	20.8 (±0.4)	-	42.1 (±1.4)	-	43.2 (±1.7)	39.1 (±5.5)

Table 14: Arithmetic mean of macro-F1 and the standard deviation over all seeds for monolingual models from the test set.



## G Original Paper Results

In this section, we present an overview of scores for each configuration of the LEXTREME dataset as provided in the original papers. When certain configurations were not available, no scores were obtained. It should be noted that different papers provide varying scores, making direct comparisons with our results challenging. Additionally, the variability in the training and evaluation procedure used across different papers may impact the resulting scores, which is an important factor to consider. To gain a better understanding of the training and evaluation procedure please refer to the cited references. The LEXTREME scores are calculated by taking the arithmetic mean of each seed (three in total).

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	precision	recall	accuracy
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	BERT-Imbau	pt	pt	-	-	<b>73.0</b>	-	-	-	66.0	63.0	73.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM)	pt	pt	-	-	55.0	-	-	-	43.0	41.0	55.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)	pt	pt	-	-	61.0	-	-	-	65.0	59.0	70.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	decision tree	pt	pt	-	-	63.0	-	-	-	67.0	61.0	72.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)	pt	pt	-	-	70.0	-	-	-	<b>73.0</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>77.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)	pt	pt	-	-	72.0	-	-	-	66.0	61.0	72.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB)	pt	pt	-	-	48.0	-	-	-	47.0	48.0	55.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)	pt	pt	-	-	71.0	-	-	-	64.0	61.0	71.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	random forest	pt	pt	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	52.0	36.0	61.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	support vector machine	pt	pt	-	-	68.0	-	-	-	72.0	66.0	76.0
lextre	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	pt	pt	51.3	51.9	50.3	54.0	54.0	54.0	-	-	54.0
lextre	microsoft/ndeberta-v3-base	pt	pt	<b>66.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	67.2	<b>71.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>71.5</b>	-	-	71.5
lextre	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	pt	pt	51.9	53.8	49.4	50.2	50.2	50.2	-	-	50.2
lextre	neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	pt	pt	64.5	68.5	64.5	67.2	67.2	67.2	-	-	67.2
lextre	xlm-roberta-base	pt	pt	64.7	68.3	65.4	69.1	69.1	69.1	-	-	69.1
lextre	xlm-roberta-large	pt	pt	53.3	59.2	55.1	63.2	63.2	63.2	-	-	63.2

Table 15: BCD-J. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	precision	recall	accuracy
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	BERT-Imbau	pt	pt	-	-	98.0	-	-	-	59.0	53.0	98.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM)	pt	pt	-	-	<b>99.0</b>	-	-	-	80.0	65.0	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)	pt	pt	-	-	<b>99.0</b>	-	-	-	88.0	<b>69.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	decision tree	pt	pt	-	-	81.0	-	-	-	88.0	<b>77.0</b>	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)	pt	pt	-	-	81.0	-	-	-	<b>92.0</b>	74.0	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)	pt	pt	-	-	<b>99.0</b>	-	-	-	84.0	65.0	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Gaussian Naive Bayes (GNB)	pt	pt	-	-	64.0	-	-	-	73.0	61.0	98.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)	pt	pt	-	-	<b>99.0</b>	-	-	-	89.0	66.0	<b>99.0</b>
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	random forest	pt	pt	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	49.0	50.0	98.0
Lage-Freitas et al. (2022)	support vector machine	pt	pt	-	-	67.0	-	-	-	85.0	62.0	98.0
lextre	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	pt	pt	57.6	61.4	58.8	96.4	96.4	96.4	-	-	96.4
lextre	microsoft/ndeberta-v3-base	pt	pt	51.9	57.3	53.2	96.4	96.4	96.4	-	-	96.4
lextre	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	pt	pt	55.9	69.8	56.7	88.7	88.7	88.7	-	-	88.7
lextre	neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	pt	pt	<b>70.3</b>	<b>73.9</b>	70.6	96.9	96.9	96.9	-	-	96.9
lextre	xlm-roberta-base	pt	pt	61.5	62.1	61.6	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>97.7</b>	-	-	97.7
lextre	xlm-roberta-large	pt	pt	64.5	61.8	62.3	97.1	97.1	97.1	-	-	97.1

Table 16: BCD-U. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	precision	recall	accuracy
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa	all	all	-	-	59.2	-	-	-	62.6	60.0	54.6
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	all	-	-	59.8	-	-	-	55.9	62.8	57.7
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	fr-be	-	-	72.0	-	-	-	<b>84.9</b>	64.5	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	pl	-	-	58.3	-	-	-	53.3	66.7	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	fr	-	-	<b>81.8</b>	-	-	-	82.9	<b>84.7</b>	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	it	-	-	58.0	-	-	-	64.6	56.7	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	nl	nl	-	-	55.0	-	-	-	62.5	50.0	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	nb	-	-	41.4	-	-	-	40.5	47.7	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all	en	-	-	69.0	-	-	-	69.5	70.4	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	gated recurrent unit	all	all	-	-	46.6	-	-	-	42.1	51.1	40.0
Tzifas et al. (2021)	multi-layered perceptron	all	all	-	-	25.7	-	-	-	18.5	50.4	24.7
Tzifas et al. (2021)	support vector machine	all	all	-	-	37.2	-	-	-	29.5	50.8	39.5
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without fr-be	fr-be	-	-	43.7	-	-	-	55.9	36.6	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without pl	pl	-	-	58.3	-	-	-	53.3	66.7	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without fr	fr	-	-	31.8	-	-	-	27.0	39.3	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without it	it	-	-	33.5	-	-	-	43.1	36.9	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without nl	nl	-	-	20.6	-	-	-	37.5	23.6	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without nb	nb	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	13.5	18.9	-
Tzifas et al. (2021)	zero-shot classification XLm-RoBERTa pretrained on C19	all without en	en	-	-	38.4	-	-	-	42.3	37.0	-
lextreme	bert-base-cased	en	en	44.8	16.5	22.1	89.2	34.4	49.6	-	-	55.1
lextreme	bert-base-uncased	en	en	36.6	18.0	22.3	79.6	37.5	50.9	-	-	54.7
lextreme	camembert-base	fr	fr	31.5	9.5	13.7	77.7	22.0	34.3	-	-	62.5
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	fr	fr	38.2	34.4	36.0	76.1	<b>64.7</b>	69.9	-	-	75.7
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	it	it	37.7	25.5	29.5	78.8	55.6	65.1	-	-	65.9
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	all	all	50.6	33.9	39.5	75.6	54.4	63.2	-	-	66.3
lextreme	distilbert-base-uncased	en	en	31.2	12.3	16.6	87.4	28.6	43.1	-	-	52.7
lextreme	dkleczek/bert-base-polish-uncased-v1	pl	pl	20.8	7.8	11.3	<b>100.0</b>	29.6	45.5	-	-	36.7
lextreme	dlicari/Italian-Legal-BERT	it	it	36.3	18.0	22.3	81.1	41.5	54.9	-	-	61.3
lextreme	GroNLP/bert-base-dutch-cased	nl	nl	8.3	3.1	4.4	66.7	12.5	20.7	-	-	61.1
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	all	all	50.8	37.9	40.7	75.6	<b>64.7</b>	69.8	-	-	69.1
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	all	all	18.4	3.7	5.8	55.0	8.2	14.3	-	-	49.4
lextreme	Musixmatch/umberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	it	it	21.4	13.3	16.3	88.5	37.2	52.4	-	-	58.8
lextreme	nlpaueb/legal-bert-base-uncased	en	en	50.6	22.3	29.4	87.1	42.7	57.2	-	-	58.8
lextreme	pdelobelle/robbert-v2-dutch-base	nl	nl	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	55.6
lextreme	roberta-base	en	en	50.0	31.0	37.0	81.3	51.6	63.1	-	-	61.3
lextreme	roberta-large	en	en	40.5	32.1	35.1	73.3	53.6	61.9	-	-	56.8
lextreme	SZTAKI-HLT/hubert-base-cc	hu	hu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	<b>90.0</b>
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	all	all	57.0	41.3	45.9	74.5	60.6	66.8	-	-	67.8
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	all	all	<b>67.2</b>	<b>47.6</b>	54.2	80.0	63.0	<b>70.4</b>	-	-	70.7
lextreme	ziucia/custom-legalbert	en	en	50.2	26.3	32.7	79.5	47.4	59.2	-	-	60.1

Table 17: C19. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	precision	recall	f1	accuracy
Urchs. et al. (2021)	tf-idf/decision stump	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	25.0	17.0	53.0
Urchs. et al. (2021)	tf-idf/logistic regression	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>79.0</b>	63.0	68.0	77.0
Urchs. et al. (2021)	tf-idf/support vector machine	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	<b>67.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	77.0
Urchs. et al. (2021)	Unigram/decision stump	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.0	25.0	17.0	53.0
Urchs. et al. (2021)	Unigram/logistic regression	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	74.0	<b>67.0</b>	<b>70.0</b>	77.0
Urchs. et al. (2021)	Unigram/support vector machine	de	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0	66.0	66.0	74.0
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	de	de	69.4	79.4	72.6	80.2	80.2	80.2	-	-	-	80.2
lextreme	deepset/gbert-base	de	de	<b>72.6</b>	80.0	<b>75.1</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>82.8</b>	-	-	-	<b>82.8</b>
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	de	de	66.9	75.9	69.5	77.9	77.9	77.9	-	-	-	77.9
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	de	de	68.9	<b>80.1</b>	71.2	79.0	79.0	79.0	-	-	-	79.0
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	de	de	70.6	78.2	73.3	80.8	80.8	80.8	-	-	-	80.8
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	de	de	69.3	78.3	72.0	79.6	79.6	79.6	-	-	-	79.6
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	de	de	70.9	78.9	73.1	81.0	81.0	81.0	-	-	-	81.0

Table 18: GAM. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-ATT	el	el	-	-	-	81.0	81.0	81.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-LWAN	el	el	-	-	-	77.0	77.0	77.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-MAX	el	el	-	-	-	78.0	78.0	78.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	82.0	82.0	82.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-LEGAL-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	84.0	84.0	84.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	MBERT	el	el	-	-	-	80.0	80.0	80.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	Support Vector Machines + Bag-of-Words (SVM-BOW)	el	el	-	-	-	78.0	78.0	78.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XGBOOST-BOW	el	el	-	-	-	68.0	68.0	68.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XLm-ROBERTA	el	el	-	-	-	81.0	81.0	81.0	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	el	el	74.7	69.1	70.0	80.5	80.5	80.5	80.5
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	el	el	61.7	59.7	58.6	77.2	77.2	77.2	77.2
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	el	el	42.6	41.2	39.4	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1
lextreme	nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	el	<b>78.9</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	el	el	71.7	69.9	69.3	82.3	82.3	82.3	82.3
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	el	el	77.2	74.9	74.7	84.5	84.5	84.5	84.5

Table 19: GLC-C. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-ATT	el	el	-	-	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-LWAN	el	el	-	-	-	65.0	65.0	65.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-MAX	el	el	-	-	-	63.0	63.0	63.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	79.0	79.0	79.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-LEGAL-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	MBERT	el	el	-	-	-	77.0	77.0	77.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	Support Vector Machines + Bag-of-Words (SVM-BOW)	el	el	-	-	-	38.0	38.0	38.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XGBOOST-BOW	el	el	-	-	-	55.0	55.0	55.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XLm-ROBERTA	el	el	-	-	-	78.0	78.0	78.0	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	el	el	34.5	36.8	33.2	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	el	el	13.3	15.7	12.4	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	el	el	5.5	7.3	5.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2
lextreme	nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	el	<b>64.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>62.8</b>	80.3	80.3	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	el	el	15.8	18.6	15.4	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	el	el	39.6	41.3	39.1	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6

Table 20: GLC-S. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-ATT	el	el	-	-	-	86.0	86.0	86.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-LWAN	el	el	-	-	-	84.0	84.0	84.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	BIGRU-MAX	el	el	-	-	-	84.0	84.0	84.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	88.0	88.0	88.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	GREEK-LEGAL-BERT	el	el	-	-	-	89.0	89.0	89.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	MBERT	el	el	-	-	-	86.0	86.0	86.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	Support Vector Machines + Bag-of-Words (SVM-BOW)	el	el	-	-	-	85.0	85.0	85.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XGBOOST-BOW	el	el	-	-	-	77.0	77.0	77.0	-
Papaloukas et al. (2021)	XLN-ROBERTA	el	el	-	-	-	85.0	85.0	85.0	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	el	el	85.8	84.9	85.2	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	el	el	85.8	85.5	85.6	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	el	el	82.3	81.6	81.7	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8
lextreme	nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	el	<b>88.5</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>89.8</b>
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	el	el	86.3	85.6	85.9	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	el	el	58.4	59.0	58.3	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0

Table 21: GLC-V. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Angelidis et al. (2018)	BILSTM-BILSTM-LR	el	el	<b>91.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>88.0</b>	-	-	-	-
Angelidis et al. (2018)	BILSTM-CRF	el	el	87.0	80.0	83.0	-	-	-	-
Angelidis et al. (2018)	BILSTM-LR	el	el	89.0	79.0	84.0	-	-	-	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	el	el	67.5	76.0	71.0	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.6
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	el	el	73.5	74.5	73.3	97.4	97.1	97.3	96.9
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	el	el	75.3	73.2	74.0	97.5	97.2	97.3	96.9
lextreme	nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	el	74.8	71.4	72.6	97.3	97.0	97.1	96.8
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	el	el	75.7	73.8	74.6	97.5	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	97.0
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	el	el	73.1	76.3	74.1	<b>97.6</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>97.1</b>

Table 22: GLN. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings + MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF	ro	ro	-	-	84.7	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings + MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers	ro	ro	-	-	84.8	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings + MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers + affixes	ro	ro	-	-	83.4	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF	ro	ro	-	-	83.9	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers	ro	ro	-	-	85.0	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	CoRoLa word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers + affixes	ro	ro	-	-	83.9	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	Intersection	ro	ro	-	-	86.1	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	Longest span	ro	ro	-	-	87.3	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF	ro	ro	-	-	83.5	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers	ro	ro	-	-	85.3	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	MARCELL word embeddings+BiLSTM-CRF + gazetteers + affixes	ro	ro	-	-	83.4	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	Reunion	ro	ro	-	-	<b>90.4</b>	-	-	-	-
Pais et al. (2021)	Voting algorithm	ro	ro	-	-	89.4	-	-	-	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	ro	ro	85.5	85.1	85.3	97.3	96.6	96.9	96.4
lextreme	dumitrescufan/bert-base-romanian-uncased-v1	ro	ro	85.2	82.4	83.6	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.2
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	ro	ro	<b>85.9</b>	84.6	85.1	97.4	96.8	97.1	96.7
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	ro	ro	85.2	83.9	84.5	97.4	97.1	97.2	96.8
lextreme	readerbench/jurBERT-base	ro	ro	83.1	86.6	84.7	97.0	<b>97.2</b>	97.1	96.6
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	ro	ro	84.9	<b>87.0</b>	85.8	97.4	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	ro	ro	85.0	85.3	85.0	<b>97.5</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>96.9</b>

Table 23: LNR. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	precision	recall	f1	accuracy
Luz de Araujo et al. (2018)	LSTM-CRF (long short-term memory + conditional random field)	pt	pt	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>93.2</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	-
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	pt	pt	89.9	89.6	89.6	98.5	98.6	98.6	-	-	-	98.0
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	pt	pt	94.7	94.9	94.8	99.0	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	-	-	-	98.8
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	pt	pt	93.9	93.4	93.6	98.9	99.2	99.1	-	-	-	98.7
lextreme	neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	pt	pt	94.7	93.5	94.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	-	-	-	98.8
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	pt	pt	94.3	94.0	94.1	99.0	99.2	99.1	-	-	-	98.7
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	pt	pt	<b>95.5</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>99.2</b>	-	-	-	<b>98.9</b>

Table 24: LNB. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy	mean f1-precision
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	en	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.4
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	da	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	nl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	sv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	ro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	fr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	it	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	pt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.9
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	bg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	cs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	hr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	pl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.6
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	sk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	sl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	hu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	fi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	et	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.6
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	lt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	lv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	el	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base	all	mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.4
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	en	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	da	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	de	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.3
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	nl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	sv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	ro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>67.4</b>
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	es	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	fr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.1
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	it	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>67.4</b>
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	pt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	bg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.6
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	cs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	hr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.0
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	pl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	sk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.2
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	sl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	hu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.5
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	fi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.6
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	et	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	lt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	lv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	el	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.7
Chalkidis et al. (2021a)	xlm-roberta-base + Adapters layers	all	mt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.6
lextrex	bert-base-cased	en	en	21.1	42.2	25.5	40.7	75.2	52.8	0.5	-
lextrex	bert-base-uncased	en	en	21.7	39.8	25.3	41.9	73.8	53.4	0.8	-
lextrex	bertin-project/bertin-roberta-base-spanish	es	es	26.0	12.8	15.4	79.1	46.0	58.2	2.7	-
lextrex	camembert-base	fr	fr	23.2	16.9	17.4	70.3	56.3	62.5	2.1	-
lextrex	dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	fr	fr	21.6	33.5	23.7	44.8	69.6	54.5	1.4	-
lextrex	dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	de	de	21.7	39.0	25.0	42.6	73.5	53.9	0.7	-
lextrex	dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	it	it	20.0	36.6	23.1	41.5	72.6	52.8	0.4	-
lextrex	deepset/gbert-base	de	de	20.2	36.8	23.6	41.8	72.4	53.0	0.6	-
lextrex	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	all	all	15.9	13.1	12.0	55.9	51.9	53.8	1.6	-
lextrex	distilbert-base-uncased	en	en	<b>30.6</b>	29.6	<b>27.6</b>	61.9	65.7	<b>63.7</b>	1.9	-
lextrex	dkleczek/bert-base-polish-uncased-v1	pl	pl	23.2	31.4	23.4	45.9	69.4	55.3	0.7	-
lextrex	dlicari/Italian-Legal-BERT	it	it	16.0	31.5	18.8	37.5	70.8	48.8	0.4	-
lextrex	dumitrescustefan/bert-base-romanian-uncased-v1	ro	ro	23.7	31.0	23.5	48.2	69.6	56.9	0.8	-
lextrex	gerulata/slovakbert	sk	sk	16.8	11.1	11.9	73.8	48.5	58.5	1.5	-
lextrex	GroNLP/bert-base-dutch-cased	nl	nl	26.0	26.3	23.4	57.1	64.6	60.6	<b>3.7</b>	-
lextrex	iarfmoose/roberta-base-bulgarian	bg	bg	4.6	2.9	3.2	38.7	18.2	24.8	0.6	-
lextrex	KB/bert-base-swedish-cased	sv	sv	23.5	35.1	25.1	46.4	72.2	56.5	0.8	-
lextrex	Maltehb/danish-bert-botxo	da	da	22.2	34.6	24.3	45.1	72.0	55.4	0.9	-
lextrex	microsoft/mdebta-v3-base	all	all	12.7	19.2	13.1	39.7	62.0	48.1	0.2	-
lextrex	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	all	all	8.4	4.9	5.6	76.2	30.2	43.3	0.9	-
lextrex	Musixmatch/umberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	it	it	25.7	19.6	20.3	68.9	57.9	62.9	2.5	-
lextrex	neuralmind/bert-base-portuguese-cased	pt	pt	21.8	33.2	23.5	45.5	70.5	55.3	1.0	-
lextrex	nlpaueb/bert-base-greek-uncased-v1	el	el	19.8	39.0	23.5	40.5	73.1	52.1	0.5	-
lextrex	nlpaueb/legal-bert-base-uncased	en	en	19.6	<b>43.4</b>	24.3	38.6	<b>77.0</b>	51.4	0.4	-
lextrex	pdelobelle/robert-v2-dutch-base	nl	nl	19.3	15.3	15.3	66.0	54.9	60.0	1.6	-
lextrex	PlanTL-GOB-ES/roberta-base-bne	es	es	21.8	10.9	13.1	<b>80.5</b>	45.2	57.9	2.2	-
lextrex	PlanTL-GOB-ES/RoBERTalex	es	es	23.3	21.9	20.1	58.9	62.5	60.6	1.3	-
lextrex	readerbench/jurBERT-base	ro	ro	21.0	25.7	20.8	48.4	65.5	55.7	0.8	-
lextrex	roberta-base	en	en	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-
lextrex	roberta-large	en	en	12.8	17.6	13.3	37.4	35.9	31.1	0.9	-
lextrex	SZTAKI-HLT/hubert-base-cc	hu	hu	25.6	30.2	24.7	50.8	66.7	57.7	1.1	-
lextrex	tartuNLP/EstBERT	et	et	20.0	31.7	21.9	43.6	69.3	53.5	0.5	-
lextrex	TurkuNLP/bert-base-finnish-cased-v1	fi	fi	22.9	35.4	25.1	46.6	70.8	56.2	0.8	-
lextrex	UWB-AIR/Czert-B-base-cased	cs	cs	23.4	35.7	25.2	45.4	70.9	55.3	0.6	-
lextrex	xlm-roberta-base	all	all	7.1	4.2	4.7	77.2	30.6	43.8	0.7	-
lextrex	xlm-roberta-large	all	all	19.5	14.3	14.2	66.9	54.5	60.0	1.2	-
lextrex	zluclia/custom-legalbert	en	en	19.6	36.8	22.6	40.4	73.7	52.1	0.4	-

Table 25: MEU-3. The best scores are in bold.

Source	Method	TrainLang	TestLang	macro-precision	macro-recall	macro-f1	micro-precision	micro-recall	micro-f1	accuracy
Niklaus et al. (2021)	French BERT	fr	fr	-	-	58.6	-	-	74.7	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	French Hierarchical BERT	fr	fr	-	-	<b>70.2</b>	-	-	80.2	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	French Long BERT	fr	fr	-	-	68.0	-	-	77.2	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	German Hierarchical BERT	de	de	-	-	68.5	-	-	77.1	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	German Long BERT	de	de	-	-	67.9	-	-	76.5	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	German BERT	de	de	-	-	63.7	-	-	74.0	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Italian BERT	it	it	-	-	55.2	-	-	76.1	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Italian Hierarchical BERT	it	it	-	-	57.1	-	-	75.8	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Italian Long BERT	it	it	-	-	59.8	-	-	77.1	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual BERT	de	de	-	-	58.2	-	-	68.4	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual BERT	fr	fr	-	-	55.0	-	-	71.3	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual BERT	it	it	-	-	53.0	-	-	77.6	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Hierarchical BERT	de	de	-	-	57.1	-	-	76.8	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Hierarchical BERT	fr	fr	-	-	67.2	-	-	76.3	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Hierarchical BERT	it	it	-	-	55.5	-	-	72.4	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Long BERT	de	de	-	-	66.5	-	-	75.9	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Long BERT	fr	fr	-	-	64.3	-	-	73.3	-
Niklaus et al. (2021)	Multilingual Long BERT	it	it	-	-	58.4	-	-	76.0	-
lextreme	camembert-base	fr	fr	68.2	<b>73.3</b>	69.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-french-europeana-cased	fr	fr	<b>69.7</b>	72.2	<b>70.2</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-german-cased	de	de	67.5	72.0	68.7	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3
lextreme	dbmdz/bert-base-italian-cased	it	it	63.3	56.8	57.3	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8
lextreme	deepset/gbert-base	de	de	68.6	71.6	69.3	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7
lextreme	distilbert-base-multilingual-cased	all	all	65.8	72.3	66.7	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.3
lextreme	dlicari/Italian-Legal-BERT	it	it	65.1	60.2	60.6	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3
lextreme	microsoft/mdeberta-v3-base	all	all	67.7	71.4	69.0	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6
lextreme	microsoft/Multilingual-MiniLM-L12-H384	all	all	66.4	71.9	67.6	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.1
lextreme	Musixmatch/umberto-commoncrawl-cased-v1	it	it	62.1	56.9	57.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4
lextreme	xlm-roberta-base	all	all	67.1	72.9	68.3	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4
lextreme	xlm-roberta-large	all	all	67.1	72.5	68.3	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6

Table 26: SJP. The best scores are in bold.

## H Histograms

In the following, we provide the histograms for the distribution of the sequence length of the input (sentence or entire document) from each dataset. The length is measured by counting the tokens using the tokenizers of the multilingual models, i.e., DistilBERT, MiniLM, mDeBERTa v3, XLM-R base, XLM-R large. We only display the distribution within the 99th percentile; the rest is grouped together at the end.

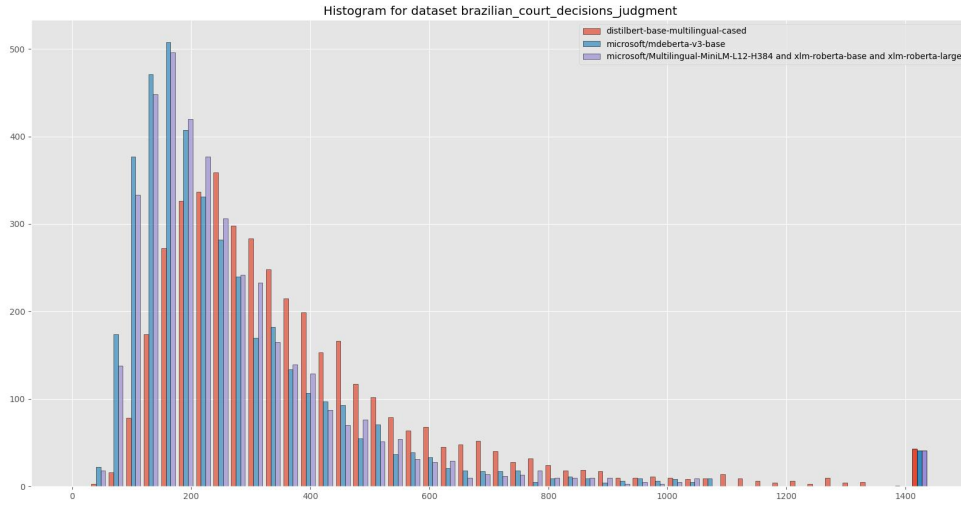


Figure 2: Histogram for dataset BCD-J

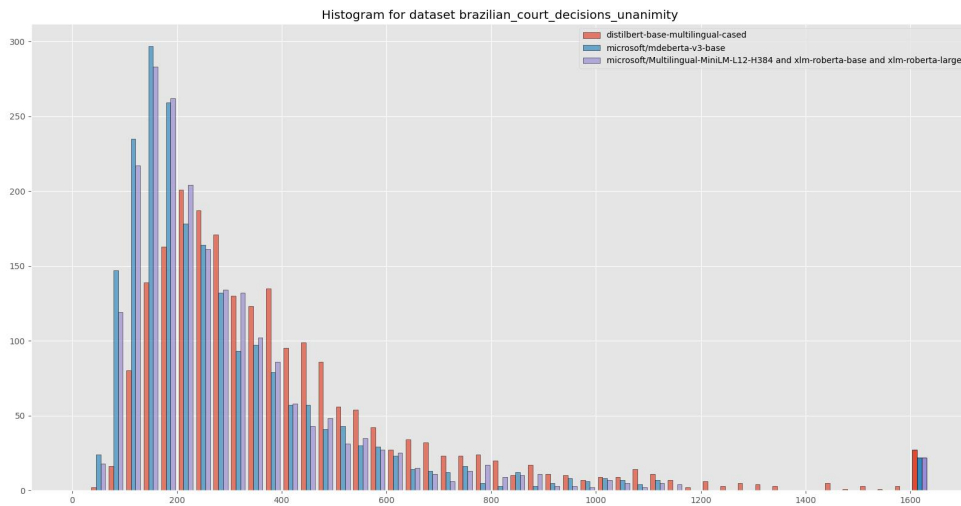


Figure 3: Histogram for dataset BCD-U



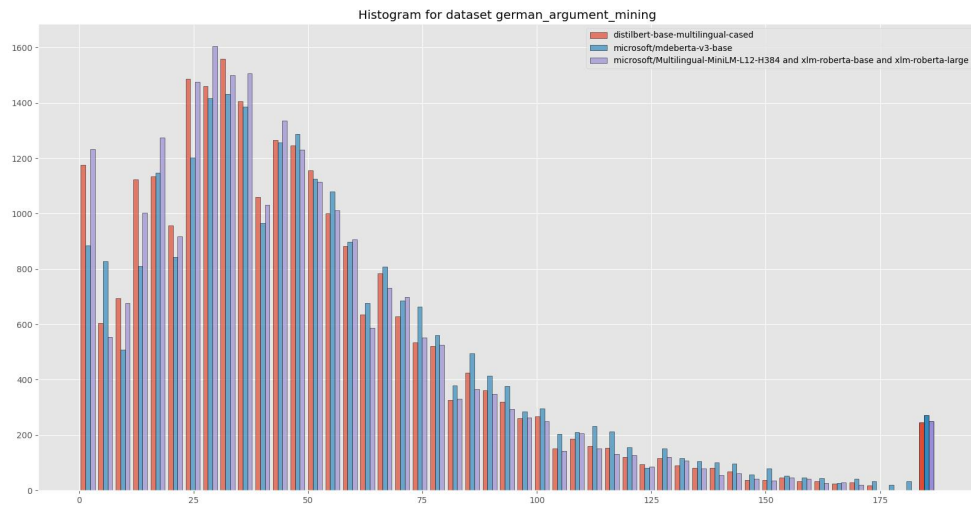


Figure 4: Histogram for dataset GAM

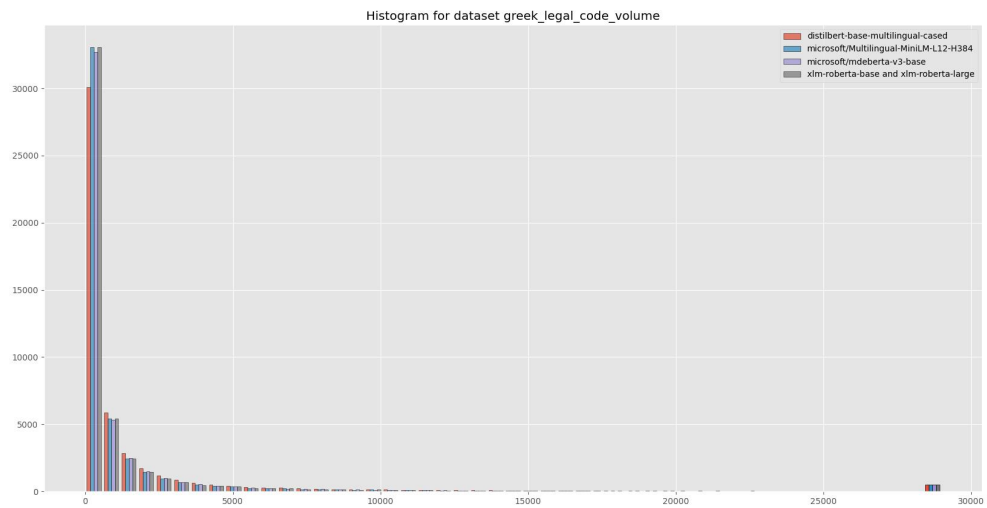


Figure 5: Histogram for dataset GLC-V

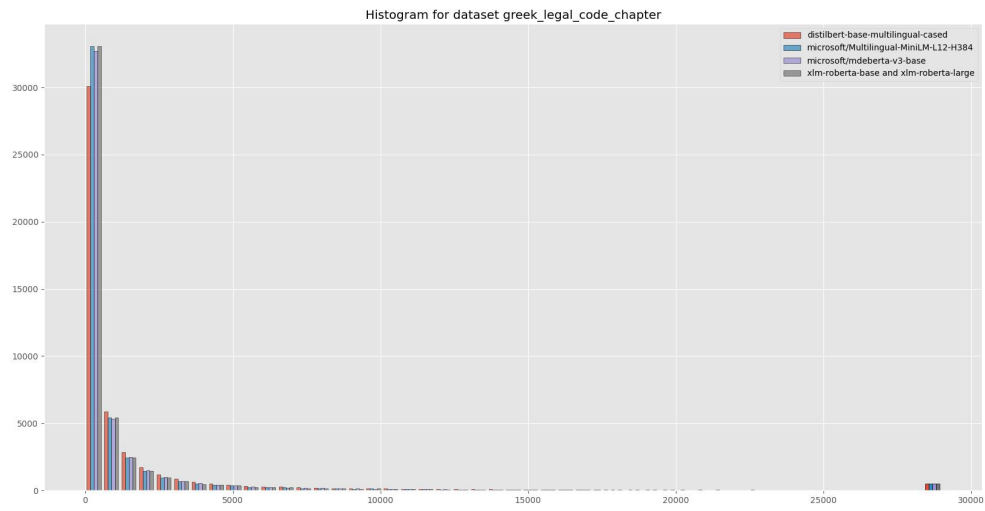


Figure 6: Histogram for dataset GLC-C

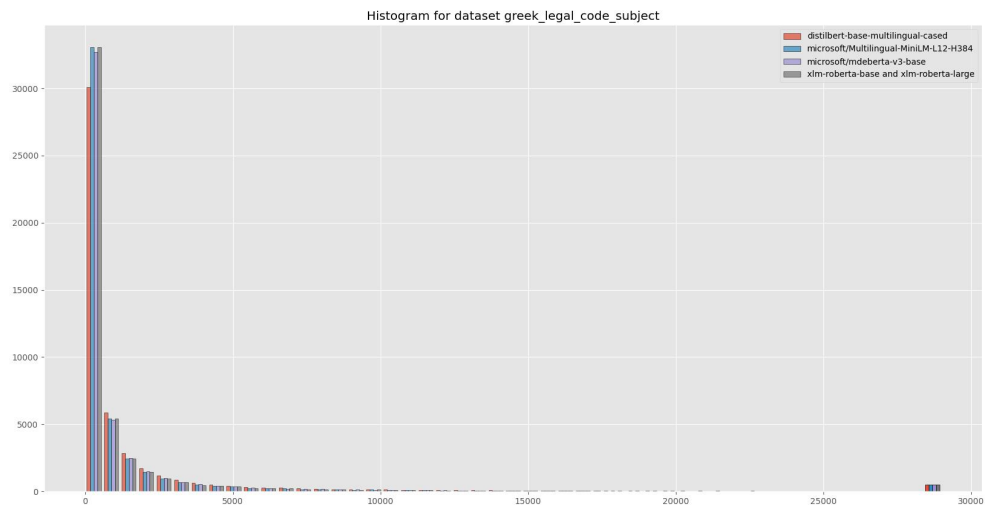


Figure 7: Histogram for dataset GLC-S

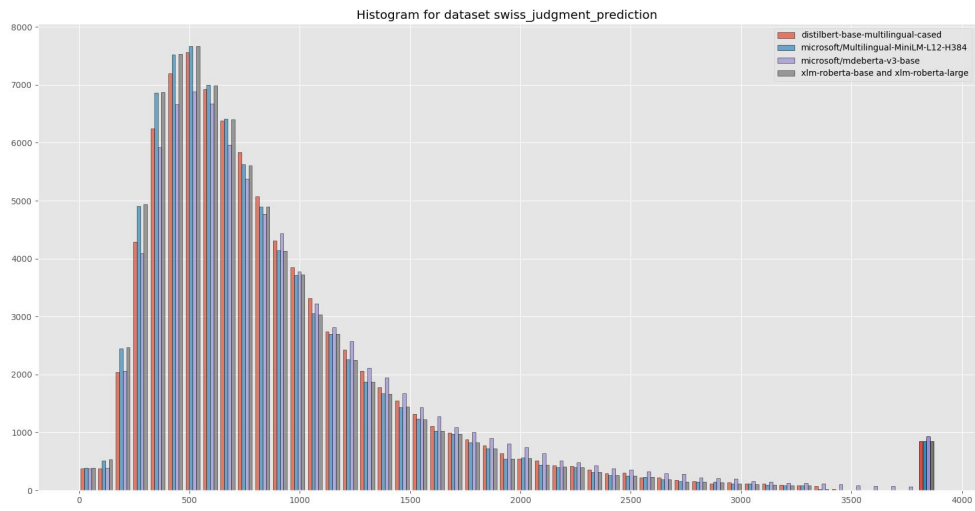


Figure 8: Histogram for dataset SJP

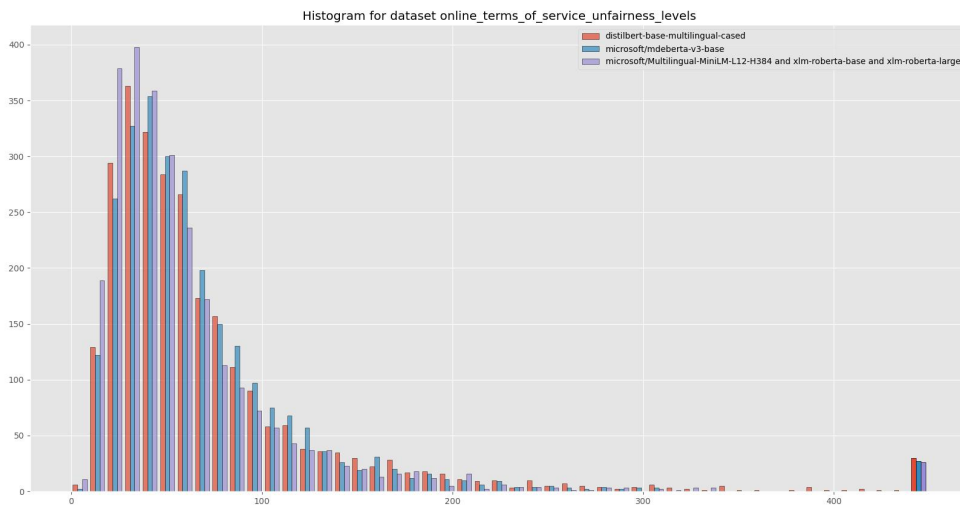


Figure 9: Histogram for dataset OTS-UL

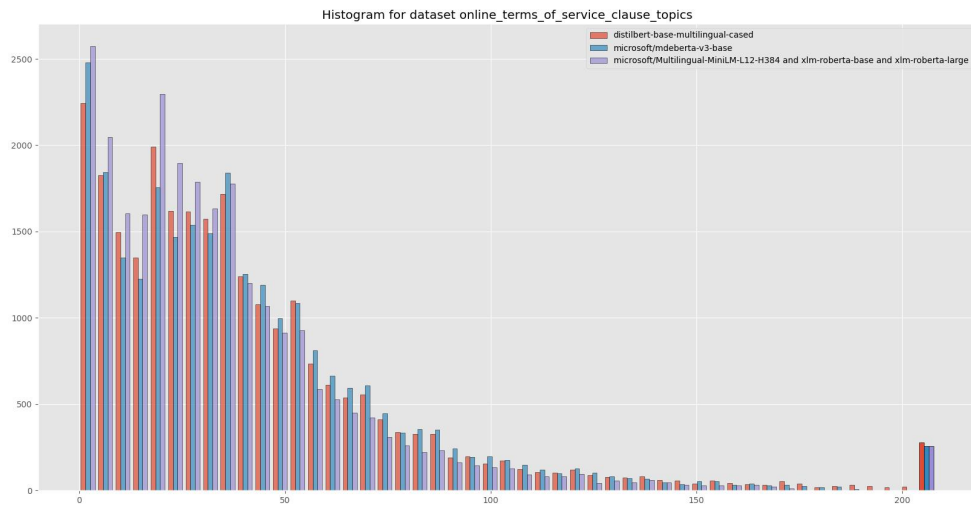


Figure 10: Histogram for dataset OTS-CT

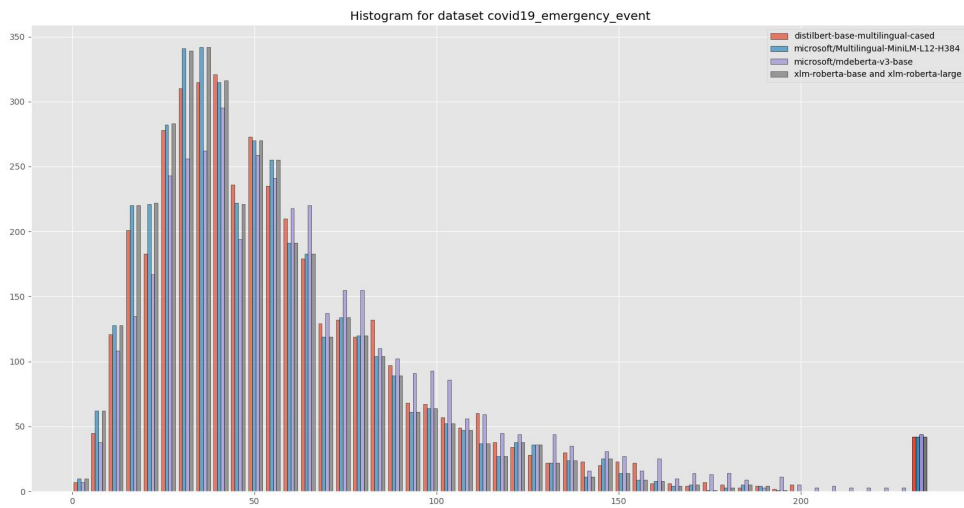


Figure 11: Histogram for dataset C19

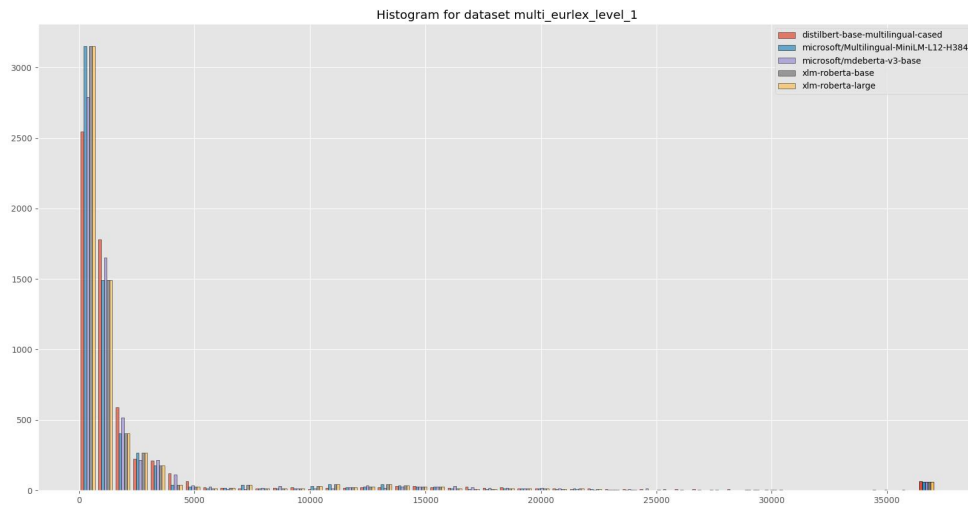


Figure 12: Histogram for dataset MEU-1

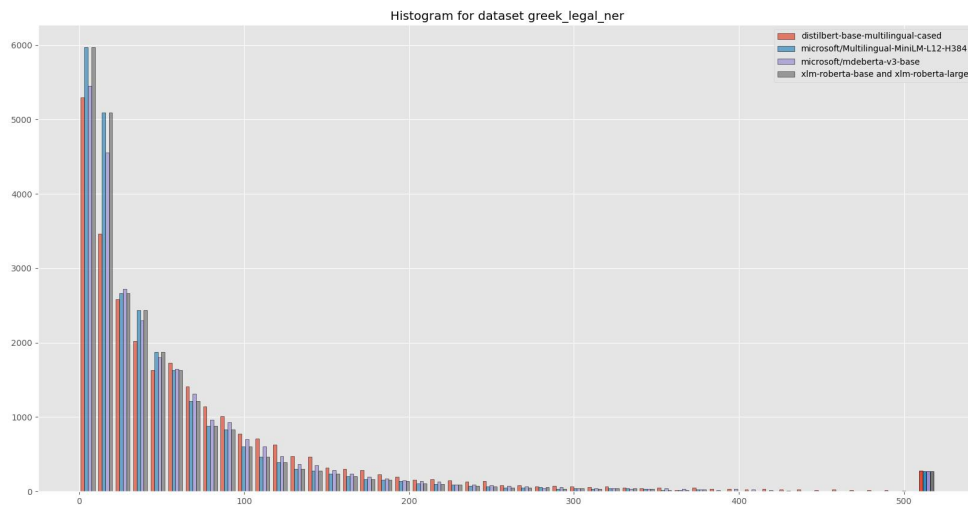


Figure 13: Histogram for dataset GLN

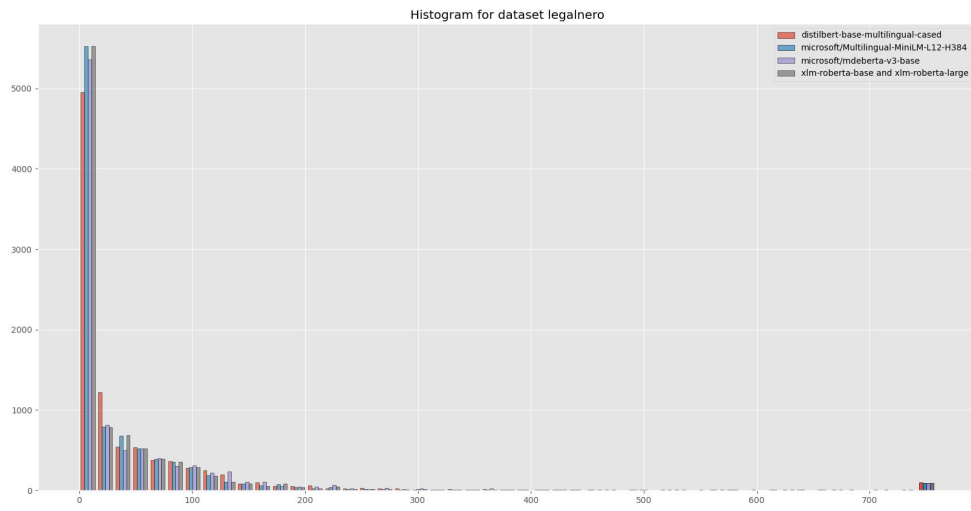


Figure 14: Histogram for dataset LNR

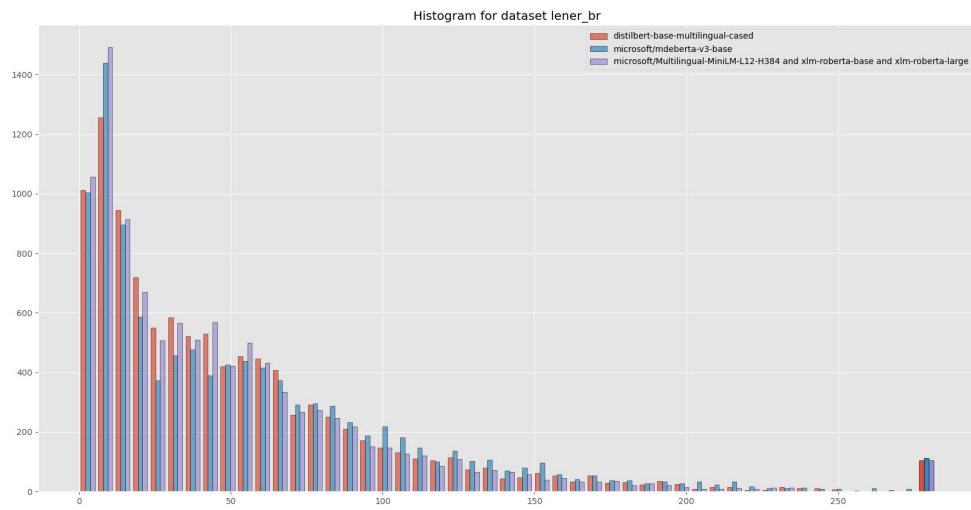


Figure 15: Histogram for dataset LNB



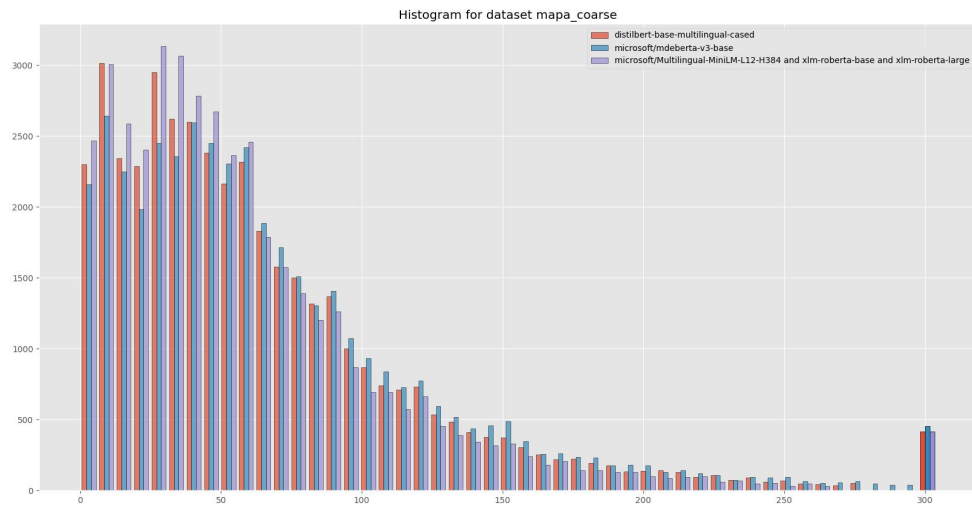


Figure 16: Histogram for dataset MAP-C

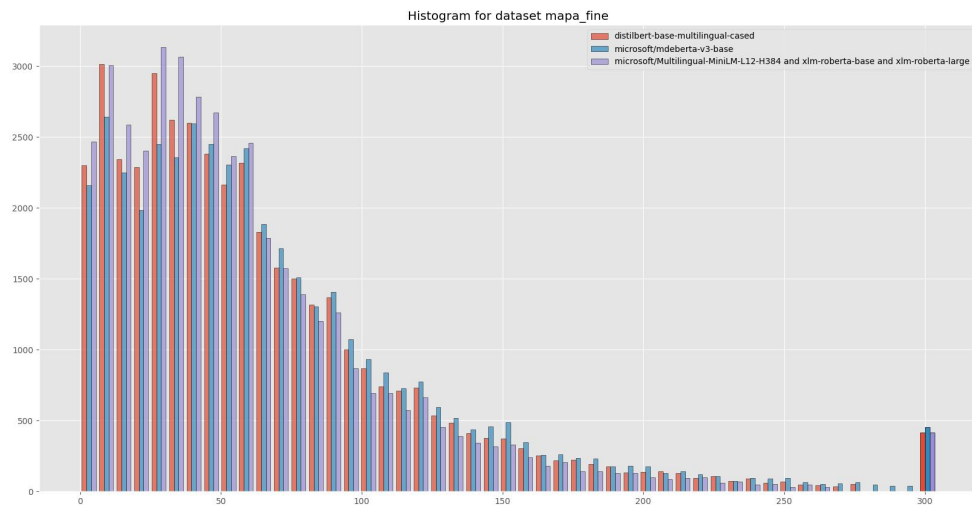


Figure 17: Histogram for dataset MAP-F