

CourtPressGER

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

We presents CourtPressGER - a system for automatically generating German court press releases using Large Language Models (LLMs). We present a curated dataset with 6.4k entries of court decisions with corresponding press releases from Germany's highest courts. The dataset is enhanced with synthetic prompts that enable automated generation of press releases from court decisions. We describe a pipeline for generating press releases with various state-of-the-art models and evaluate the results using automated metrics and LLM-based evaluation approaches that simulate expert assessment. Our approach combines specialized legal language models with domain-specific techniques to produce accurate and informative press releases that adhere to journalistic and legal standards.

Introduction

The German legal system consists of a complex network of courts that regularly publish extensive decisions. To make these decisions accessible to the public, the highest courts create press releases that summarize the essential aspects and implications of the decisions in an understandable form. These press releases serve as an important interface between the judicial system and the general public by explaining complex legal matters in an accessible way and serve as a proxy for the task of legal case summarization, for which manually created gold data is typically sparse.

However, the manual creation of such press releases requires significant resources. At the same time, recent advances in Large Language Models (LLMs) offer new possibilities for automated text generation in specialized domains. Our project CourtPressGER aims to leverage these capabilities for the automatic generation of court press releases.

The main contributions of our project are:

- The creation of a curated dataset with 6.4k entries of court decisions with corresponding press releases from Germany's highest federal courts.
- The development of synthetic prompts for each decision-press release pair that can be used to au-

tomatically generate press releases.

- The evaluation of the generated press releases using a combination of traditional metrics and LLM-based approaches, as well as qualitative output analysis.

Related Work

Legal text summarization has been an active area of research for several decades. Early approaches relied on statistical methods and extractive summarization techniques to select the most important sentences from legal documents. With the advent of neural network models, more sophisticated abstractive summarization methods became possible, allowing for the generation of new text that captures the essence of the original document.

In the German legal domain, several notable research efforts have focused on court decision summarization. The focus of these studies has been on official headnotes ("Leitsätze") as they are mainly extractive summaries from the judgement that are written by the judges themselves. These headnotes are typically short and concise, making them suitable for extractive summarization tasks and can in general be found verbatim in the body of the decision. However, they do not provide a comprehensive overview of the entire decision and are not intended for public communication. In contrast, press releases are designed to be more accessible to the general public and provide a broader context for the decision.

[Glaser et al. \[2021\]](#) presented the first large dataset of 100.000 German court decisions with corresponding summaries, establishing baseline models for German legal summarization. Their transformer-based approach achieved a ROUGE-1 F1 score of approximately 30.5%, demonstrating both the feasibility and challenges of the task. The complex structure of German court decisions (including sections like "Rubrum," "Tenor," and "Gründe") requires specialized preprocessing and models.

[Steffes and Rataj \[2022\]](#) focused on extracting official headnotes ("Leitsätze") from Federal Court of Justice (BGH) decisions by utilizing the argumentative structure of rulings. Their approach selected key sentences based on their argumentative roles, improving the selection of headnote sentences compared to purely

090 statistical methods.

091 For multilingual court summarization, [Rolshoven](#)
092 [et al. \[2024\]](#) introduced the SLDS dataset (Swiss Lead-
093 ing Decision Summarization) containing 18,000 Swiss
094 Federal Court decisions in German, French, and Ital-
095 ian, along with German summaries (“Regesten”). Their
096 work on cross-lingual summarization demonstrated
097 that fine-tuned smaller models could perform similarly
098 to large pre-trained models in prompt mode. They eval-
099 uated their approach using ROUGE, BLEU, METEOR,
100 and BERTScore metrics.

101 Regarding evaluation methodologies, [Steffes et al.](#)
102 [\[2023\]](#) explicitly showed that ROUGE is unreliable as
103 a sole quality indicator for legal summaries since it
104 fails to reliably assess legally relevant content. Their
105 study demonstrated that a system might achieve high
106 ROUGE scores while missing essential legal state-
107 ments.

108 For more robust evaluation, [Xu and Ashley](#) [\[2023\]](#)
109 presented a question-answering framework using
110 LLMs to assess the factual correctness of legal sum-
111 maries. Their approach generates understanding ques-
112 tions about the reference text and compares answers
113 derived from both reference and generated summaries,
114 showing better correlation with expert judgments than
115 simple ROUGE scores.

116 In practical applications, the ALeKS project
117 (Anonymisierungs- und Leitsatzerstellungs-Kit) is being
118 developed in Germany to automatically anonymize
119 court decisions and generate headnotes using LLMs.
120 This collaboration between judicial authorities and
121 research institutions aims to increase the publication rate
122 of court decisions while maintaining content accuracy
123 and data protection standards.

124 Our work extends these efforts by specifically fo-
125 cusing on press release generation (rather than technical
126 headnotes) for German court decisions, emphasizing
127 both factual correctness and accessibility for non-
128 legal audiences. We employ a comprehensive evalua-
129 tion framework that combines reference-based met-
130 rics, embedding-based metrics, and factual consistency
131 checks through both automated methods and LLM-as-
132 judge assessments.

133 It is important to note that court press releases of-
134 ten contain additional context not found in the original
135 decision, such as procedural history, background infor-
136 mation, or quotes from spokespersons. This character-
137 istic distinguishes press releases from pure summaries
138 and presents additional challenges for automated eval-
139 uation of factual consistency.

140 CourtPressGER

141 Data

142 Our dataset includes court decisions and correspond-
143 ing press releases from Germany’s highest courts (Bun-

desgerichte) as well as the federal constitutional court
(Bundesverfassungsgericht - under german law not a
Bundesgericht) :

- Federal Labor Law Court (Bundesarbeitsgericht - BAG)
- Federal Fiscal Court (Bundesfinanzhof - BFH)
- Federal Court of Justice (Bundesgerichtshof - BGH)
- Federal Social Court (Bundessozialgericht - BSG)
- Federal Constitutional Court (Bundesverfassungsgericht - BVerfG)
- Federal Administrative Court (Bundesverwaltungsgericht - BVerwG)

The cleaned dataset contains 6.4k pairs of court decisions and press releases. The average length of decisions is 10.810 BPE tokens , while press releases average 1.402 BPE tokens. We report BPE token counts as used by modern LLMs rather than raw word or character counts for better compatibility with model context window considerations.

164 Splits

For our experiments, we divided the dataset into training, validation, and test splits in an 72.2/11.6/16.3 ratio. The training set contains 4643 pairs, while the validation set contains 744 test sets contain 1045 pairs. The split was done chronologically with the following year distribution: ((...))

We decided to split chronologically because otherwise the distribution shifts incurred by rotating press office personnel over time would not be captured in the data split, leading to a potential overestimation of performance on unseen data.

176 Descriptive Statistics

Our dataset analysis reveals variation in document lengths across different courts. Federal Constitutional Court decisions tend to be the longest with an average of 14.782 BPE tokens, while Federal Fiscal Court decisions average 7.379 BPE tokens. Press release lengths also vary, with Federal Constitutional Court releases averaging 2,230 BPE tokens and Federal Court of Justice releases averaging 1,620 BPE tokens. The standard deviation for court decision length is 10.739 BPE tokens, indicating considerable variation in document size.

The distribution of press release and judgement length and year distribution can be seen in the following table:

190 Experimental Setup

191 Synthetic Prompts

For each decision-press release pair, we generated synthetic prompts through the Anthropic API (Claude Sonnet 3.7) to serve as input for LLMs to generate press releases. These prompts were designed to highlight the

					message that instructs the model to act as an expert	238
Court	Press Release Mean	Std	Count	Judgments 236 237 Mean	in legal texts who writes press releases based on court decisions.	239
BAG	1056.37	407.50	177	14148.00	7913.64	177
BFH	800.28	213.58	761	7378.97	4410.70	761
BGH	1386.84	680.10	2407	8216.82	5686.26	2407
BSG	1146.66	484.69	161	11790.02	4850.29	161
BVerfG	2039.50	1353.63	1771	14781.53	16844.62	1771
BVerwG	942.91	336.86	1155	11734.63	8140.92	1155
Overall avg	1402.32	954.52	–	10809.58	10769.27	

Table 1: Statistical summary of press releases and judgments by court

key aspects of the decision and to train the models to create relevant and precise press releases.

To create synthetic prompts, we utilized Claude 3.7 Sonnet with a system prompt [Appendix]

Press Release Generation

Our pipeline includes various LLMs, which can be categorized into two groups:

1. Large Models: GPT-4o (mainstream and economical closed source model at time of experiments), Llama-3-70B (large & SotA open weights model at time of running experiments)
2. Small Models: Teuken-7B, Llama-3-8B, EuroLLM-9B, Mistral-7B (all open weights in smaller class, typical base models for research finetuning experiments)

The pipeline is designed to send the synthetic prompts to the models, collect the generated press releases, and store them alongside the actual press releases. A checkpoint system allows for the continuation of interrupted generation processes.

Context Limitation

We found that the context window size of the models has a significant impact on their ability to generate high-quality press releases. Models with larger context windows (e.g., GPT-4o with a theoretical limit of 128k tokens, though in our implementation we used the API with a practical limit of 64k tokens) can process the entire court decision at once, while smaller models require document chunking and hierarchical summarization approaches.

For decisions that exceed the context window of a model, we implemented a hierarchical summarization approach (described in the next section) that allows the model to consider the entire document while respecting context limitations.

Generation Prompt Template

For consistency across models, we use a standardized prompt template [Appendix]

For OpenAI models (GPT-4o), the request format uses the above template as the user message with a sys-

tem message that instructs the model to act as an expert in legal texts who writes press releases based on court decisions.

models (Teuken-7B, Llama-3-8B, EuroLLM-9B), we use a similar approach but without separate system messages, including the instructions directly in the prompt.

Hierarchical Summarization

For court decisions that exceed the context window of a model, we implemented a hierarchical summarization approach. This method involves the following steps:

1. Chunking: The court decision is divided into chunks that fit within the model’s context window.
2. Level 0 Summarization: Each chunk is independently summarized.
3. Higher Level Summarization: The summaries are combined and recursively summarized until a single summary is created.
4. Final Press Release Generation: The final summary is used as input for the press release generation.

This hierarchical approach allows smaller models to process long documents while maintaining the context and coherence of the original text. The implementation involves a recursive algorithm that estimates the number of levels needed based on the document length and the model’s context window size.

#todo ME; reference is Chang et al. [2024]

Each level of summarization uses specially designed prompts that instruct the model to focus on different aspects of the text, with higher levels emphasizing cohesion and integration of information from multiple chunks.

FT Teuken

#todo ME

Evaluation

Our evaluation framework was designed to address the known limitations of traditional NLP metrics for legal text summarization. As highlighted by Steffes et al. (2023), metrics like ROUGE can be unreliable as sole quality indicators because they may not adequately capture legally relevant content.

Therefore, we developed a comprehensive evaluation approach using multiple complementary metrics:

- ROUGE (Lin [2004])
- BLEU (Papineni et al. [2002])
- METEOR (Banerjee and Lavie [2005])
- BERTScore (Zhang et al. [2020])
- QAGS (Question Answering for evaluating Generated Summaries) (Wang et al. [2020])
- FactCC (Factual Consistency Check) (Kryściński et al. [2019])

- LLM-as-a-Judge (evaluation using Claude 3.7 Sonnet)

While BLEU is less commonly used for summarization tasks due to its sensitivity to word order and sentence length, we include it to maintain comparability with multilingual studies like Rolshoven et al. (2024) and to provide a more comprehensive assessment through multiple metrics.

This multi-faceted approach aligns with recent trends in legal summarization evaluation, which emphasize combining different automated metrics with expert judgment to assess different quality dimensions of generated legal texts.

Factual Consistency Metrics

Our project utilizes advanced metrics to evaluate the factual consistency between court decisions and generated press releases:

- QAGS (Question Answering for evaluating Generated Summaries): This metric first generates questions from the press releases, then answers these questions with the court decisions as context, and finally compares the answers to verify if the press release is factually correct. This approach is similar to the framework proposed by Xu & Ashley (2023), which showed better correlation with expert judgments than traditional metrics.
- FactCC (Factual Consistency Check): This metric extracts claims from the press releases and checks each claim for consistency with the court decision. A total score for factual consistency is calculated from these checks.

For both QAGS and FactCC, we acknowledge a significant limitation: These metrics were originally developed and trained on English news datasets, not German legal texts. Their application to our German court texts relies on the multilingual capabilities of the underlying models, but has not been specifically validated for German legal text. This limitation likely affects the absolute scores and may partially explain why smaller German-specific models like Teuken-7B achieve factual consistency scores comparable to larger models despite lower performance on other metrics. The scores should be interpreted as relative comparisons rather than absolute measures of factual accuracy.

For additional context information in press releases that doesn't directly appear in the court decision, these metrics may incorrectly flag such information as inconsistent, leading to potentially lower scores even for high-quality press releases. We address this limitation partially through our LLM-as-a-Judge approach, which can better distinguish between contradictory information and benign additional context.

LLM-as-a-judge

We use Claude 3.7 Sonnet to evaluate the generated press releases based on various criteria such as factual

Modell	288	ROUGE-1 F1	ROUGE-2 F1	ROUGE-L F1	BLEU-1	BLEU-2	BLEU-3	BLEU
gpt 4o	289	0.3584	0.1242	0.1758	0.2275	0.1280	0.0786	0.04
llama 3_3 70B	0.3746	0.1411	0.1864	0.2327	0.1358	0.0879	0.03	
eurolm	0.2800	0.0611	0.1199	0.1856	0.0832	0.0413	0.02	
llama 3 8b	0.2927	0.0780	0.1344	0.1829	0.0897	0.0499	0.02	
mistral v03	0.3571	0.1218	0.1638	0.2304	0.1264	0.0780	0.02	
teuken	0.1630	0.0213	0.0703	0.0794	0.0284	0.0105	0.00	

Table 2: Press release comparison on hierarchical summarized judgements.

correctness, completeness, clarity, and structure. Optionally, the generated press release can be compared with the reference press release. The metric provides both numerical ratings (1-10) and detailed justifications, calculating an overall score across all evaluation criteria.

To evaluate the quality of the generated press releases, we use Claude 3.7 Sonnet with the following system prompt [Appendix]

It is important to note that our evaluation relied on LLM-as-a-Judge rather than human legal experts. While this approach provides valuable insights and scales to large datasets, it serves as a proxy for human evaluation and would benefit from validation through targeted expert reviews in future work. Claude 3.7 Sonnet was selected for this task due to its strong performance in understanding complex legal texts in multiple languages as well as its selection for synthetic prompt generation which made it a natural choice for evaluation.

Results

Based on our evaluation, we present the results organized by evaluation type (hierarchical vs. full document processing) and model. We structured our analysis to examine reference-based metrics, embedding-based metrics, factual consistency metrics, and human-like evaluation through LLM-as-judge.

Modell	ROUGE-1 F1	ROUGE-2 F1	ROUGE-L F1	BLEU-1	BLEU-2	BLEU
gpt 4o	0.3627	0.1452	0.1918	0.2105	0.1266	0.04
llama 3_3 70B	0.3823	0.1601	0.1997	0.2248	0.1385	0.03
mistral v03	0.3612	0.1561	0.1844	0.2126	0.1304	0.02

Table 3: Press release comparison on full judgements

Note that we evaluate Mistral_v03 also on the full ruling text even though it's context is limited to 32k tokens. In our experiments, 1% of documents needed to be truncated for evaluation in this narrower context.

Reference-based Metrics

Our evaluation of reference-based metrics shows that larger models consistently outperform smaller models across all metrics.

According to our evaluation, the complete results for full-document processing (without hierarchical summarization) are:

Model	ROUGE-1 F1	ROUGE-2 F1	ROUGE-L F1	ModelEU-1	BERTScore	BERTScore	BERTScore
Llama-3-70B	0.3823	0.1601	0.1997	Llam a-3-70B	0.0668	0.19889	0.7508
GPT-4o	0.3627	0.1452	0.1918	GPT 4o 105	0.0559	0.18746	0.7396
Mistral-v0.3	0.3612	0.1561	0.1844	Mistral v0.3 06	0.0660	0.19706	0.7255

Table 4: Reference-based metrics for full-document processing

Model	ROUGE-1 F1	ROUGE-2 F1	ROUGE-L F1	ModelEU-1	BERTScore	BERTScore	BERTScore
Llama-3-70B	0.3746	0.1411	0.1864	Llam a-3-70B	0.0593	0.19918	0.7557
GPT-4o	0.3584	0.1242	0.1758	GPT 4o 275	0.0495	0.18865	0.7595
Mistral-v0.3	0.3571	0.1218	0.1638	Mistral v0.3 03	0.0509	0.18918	0.7645
Llama-3-8B	0.2927	0.0780	0.1344	Llam a-8B 8B	0.0287	0.14519	0.7239
EuroLLM	0.2800	0.0611	0.1199	EuroLLM 8B 56	0.0212	0.14570	0.7362
Teuken-7B	0.1630	0.0213	0.0703	Teuken 7B 7B	0.0043	0.06866	0.6303

Table 5: Reference-based metrics for hierarchical summarization

For hierarchical summarization, the performance is slightly lower but follows a similar pattern: 415

These results are consistent with findings from Glaser et al. (2021), who reported ROUGE-1 scores of around 30.5% for their best models on German court decision summarization. Our best models exceed this performance slightly, which may be attributed to the advancement in LLMs since their study.

Embedding-based Metrics

BERTScore metrics, which capture semantic similarity using contextual embeddings, show similar trends to the reference-based metrics.

This metric is particularly relevant for legal text evaluation as noted by recent surveys, which highlight BERTScore’s ability to detect semantic similarity beyond simple n-gram matching:

For hierarchical summarization:

Factual Metrics

The QAGS evaluation, which measures factual consistency through question answering (similar to the approach proposed by Xu & Ashley), shows varying degrees of factual accuracy:

For hierarchical summarization:

FactCC scores, which directly evaluate the factual consistency of claims:

For hierarchical summarization, Teuken-7B achieved a FactCC score of 0.5051 with a consistency ratio of 0.5068, comparable to larger models despite its lower performance on other metrics. This surprising result likely reflects limitations in applying FactCC to German texts rather than true parity in factual consistency, as our LLM-as-Judge evaluation shows significant differences in factual correctness scores.

Table 6: Embedding-based metrics for full-document processing

Table 7: Embedding-based metrics for hierarchical summarization

LLM-as-a-Judge

The LLM-as-a-Judge evaluation using Claude 3.7 Sonnet provides a more nuanced assessment of the generated press releases, addressing the dimensions of quality emphasized in legal summarization research:

For hierarchical summarization:

These results demonstrate that while larger models generally produce press releases that are more factually correct, complete, clear, and well-structured, the hierarchical summarization approach allows smaller models to produce reasonably good summaries, particularly in terms of clarity and structure. Interestingly, the improvement from hierarchical summarisation to full summarisation is marginal for the largest models.

Discussion

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Conclusions

Our comprehensive evaluation of the CourtPressGER system demonstrates that modern LLMs can effectively generate German court press releases, with performance varying according to model size and architecture.

Key findings include:

1. Model size matters: Larger models consistently outperform smaller models across all evaluation metrics.
2. Hierarchical summarization is effective: Our hierarchical approach enables smaller models to process long documents while maintaining reasonable quality.
3. Factual consistency challenges: Even the best models struggle with perfect factual consistency, indicating room for improvement.

Model	QAGS Score	Question Count
Llama-3-70B	0.2898	4.87
GPT-4o	0.2777	4.75
Mistral-v0.3	0.3252	4.72

Table 8: QAGS evaluation for full-document processing

Model	QAGS Score	Question Count
Llama-3-70B	0.2863	4.94
GPT-4o	0.2637	4.78
Mistral-v0.3	0.2386	4.69
Llama-3-8B	0.2289	4.90
EuroLLM	0.1875	4.84
Teuken-7B	0.1607	4.94

Table 9: QAGS evaluation for hierarchical summarization

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4. Language-specific models: German-specific
456 models like EuroLLM show competitive performance
457 for their size compared to larger multilingual mod-
458 els.

459 While our fine-tuned Teuken model showed some
460 improvement over the base version, it still performs sig-
461 nificantly below larger models, suggesting that param-
462 eter count remains a decisive factor for this complex
463 task.

464 Our work provides a contribution to the emerging
465 field of automated legal text summarization in the
466 German language, extending the work of Glaser et
467 al. (2021), Steffes & Rataj (2022), and Rolshoven
468 et al. (2024). The multidimensional evaluation ap-
469 proach we employed addresses the limitations of tra-
470 ditional metrics highlighted by Steffes et al. (2023) and
471 incorporates newer evaluation methods like question-
472 answering based assessment proposed by Xu & Ashley
473 (2023).

474 Our system has potential practical applications simi-
475 lar to the ALeKS project currently under development
476 in Germany, which aims to automate the generation of
477 court decision headnotes. While ALeKS focuses on
478 technical headnotes, our work specifically 501 ad-
479 dresses press releases that need to be accessible to non-legal
480 audiences.

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481 Limitations

482 We acknowledge several limitations of our approach:

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1. Evaluation metrics: Our use of QAGS and FactCC metrics, which were developed and validated on English datasets, introduces uncertainty when applied to German legal texts. Future work should explore German-specific factual consistency metrics.
 2. LLM-as-judge vs. human evaluation: While our LLM-based evaluation provides valuable insights,

Model	FactCC Score	Consistency Ratio	Claim Count
Llama-3-70B	0.5082	0.5144	5.00
GPT-4o	0.4991	0.5068	5.00
Mistral-v0.3	0.5021	0.5044	4.96

Table 10: FactCC scores for full-document processing

Model	Factual Correctness	Completeness	Clarity	Structure
Llama-3-70B	8.17	6.87	8.63	8.16
GPT-4o	8.39	7.16	8.82	8.54
Mistral-v0.3	6.96	5.71	7.14	6.81

Table 11: LLM-as-a-Judge evaluation for full-document processing

it serves as a proxy for human expert evaluation and would benefit from validation through targeted expert reviews.

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3. Additional context in press releases: Court press releases often contain contextual information not present in the original decision, which can confound factual consistency metrics.
 4. Divergence from Rolshoven et al. findings: Unlike Rolshoven et al. (2024), who found that fine-tuned smaller models could approach the performance of larger models, our results show a clear advantage for larger models. This difference may be attributed to our focus on press releases rather than technical summaries (“Regesten”), the different nature of our dataset, or the specific characteristics of German federal court decisions.

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The CourtPressGER project demonstrates the potential of LLMs to assist in making legal information more accessible to the public while highlighting the ongoing challenges in maintaining factual accuracy when summarizing complex legal documents.

Appendix

Ethics Statement

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References

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Prompts

We used the following prompts for our experiments:

Synthetic prompt generation

““““

You are an expert in legal texts and communication. Your t

1. Analyze how the press release simplifies, restructures,
2. Consider the tone, structure, and level of detail in the
3. Identify what instructions would be necessary to trans-

DO NOT explain your reasoning or add meta-comments. ONLY o

Model	Factual Correctness	Completeness	Clarity	References	Comparison	Overall
Llama-3-70B	7.34	5.636	8.15	Satanjeev Banerjee and Alon Lavie. 2005. METEOR: An Automatic Metric for MT Evaluation with Improved Correlation with Human Judgments.	7.08	518
GPT-4o	8.11	5.709	8.75	An Automatic Metric for MT Evaluation with Improved Correlation with Human Judgments.	6.84	519
Mistral-v0.3	5.54	4.97	5.56	Yapei Chang, Kyle Lo, Tanya Goyal, and Mohit Iyyer. 2024. BoookScore: A systematic exploration of book-length summarization in the era of LLMs.	5.01	520
Llama-3-8B	5.28	4.54	6.31	Preprint, arXiv:2310.00785.	5.27	521
EuroLLM	4.97	4.43	6.40	Ingo Glaser, Sebastian Moser, and Florian Matthes. 2021. Summarization of German Court Rulings. In Proceedings of the Natural Legal Language Processing Workshop 2021, pages 180–189, Punta Cana, Dominican Republic. Association for Computational Linguistics.	5.71	522
Teukon-7B	3.06	2.16	4.24	Wojciech Kryściński, Bryan McCann, Caiming Xiong, and Richard Socher. 2019. Evaluating the Factual Consistency of Abstractive Text Summarization. Preprint, arXiv:1910.12840.	4.82	523
				Kishore Papineni, Salim Roukos, Todd Ward, and Wei Jing Zhu. 2002. BLEU: A method for automatic evaluation of machine translation. In Proceedings of the 40th Annual Meeting on Association for Computational Linguistics - ACL ’02, page 311, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Association for Computational Linguistics.	5.24	524
				Chin-Yew Lin. 2004. ROUGE: A Package for Automatic Evaluation of Summaries.	5.26	525
				Luca Rolshoven, Vishvaksenan Rasiah, Srinanda Brügger Bose, Matthias Stürmer, and Joel Niklaus. 2024. Unlocking Legal Knowledge: A Multilingual Dataset for Judicial Summarization in Switzerland. Preprint, arXiv:2410.13456.	5.27	526
				Bianca Steffes and Piotr Rataj. 2022. Legal Text Summarization Using Argumentative Structures. In Enrico Francesconi, Georg Borges, and Christoph Sorge, editors, Frontiers in Artificial Intelligence and Applications. IOS Press.	5.28	527
				Bianca Steffes, Piotr Rataj, Luise Burger, and Lukas Roth. 2023. On evaluating legal summaries with ROUGE. In Proceedings of the Nineteenth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law, pages 457–461, Braga, Portugal. ACM.	5.29	528
				Alex Wang, Kyunghyun Cho, and Mike Lewis. 2020. Asking and Answering Questions to Evaluate the Factual Consistency of Summaries. Preprint, arXiv:2004.04228.	5.30	529
				Huihui Xu and Kevin Ashley. 2023. Question-Answering Approach to Evaluating Legal Summaries.	5.31	530
				Tianyi Zhang, Varsha Kishore, Felix Wu, Kilian Q. Weinberger, and Yoav Artzi. 2020. BERTScore: Evaluating Text Generation with BERT. Preprint, arXiv:1904.09675.	5.32	531
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512	Press release generation					
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	[synthetic_prompt]					542
	Court Decision: [court_decision]					543
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513	LLM-as-a-judge					
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	You are an expert in legal texts and evaluate the quality of press releases for court decisions. Rate the following criteria on a scale of 1-10:					546
	1. Factual Correctness: How accurately does the press release reflect the court decision?					547
	2. Completeness: Have all important information from the decision been included in the press release?					548
	3. Clarity: How understandable is the press release for a non-legal audience?					549
	4. Structure: How well is the press release structured and organized?					550
	5. Comparison with Reference: How good is the generated press release compared to the reference press release?					551
	For each criterion, provide a numerical value between 0 and 10 and a brief justification. Finally, calculate the average of all individual values. Provide your answer in the following JSON format:					552
	{ "faktische_korrektheit": { "wert": X, "begründung": "..."}, "vollständigkeit": { "wert": X, "begründung": "..."}, "vergleich_mit_referenz": { "wert": X, "begründung": "..."}, "struktur": { "wert": X, "begründung": "..."}, "komplexität": { "wert": X, "begründung": "..."}}					553
	The user prompt contains:					554
	Court Decision [court_decision]					555
	Generated Press Release [generated_press_release]					556
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