arXiv:2507.04037v2 [cs.AI] 17 Jul 2025

Ready Jurist One: Benchmarking Language Agents for Legal Intelligence in Dynamic Environments

Zheng Jia[1]†, **Shengbin Yue**[1]†,
Wei Chen[3], **Siyuan Wang**[4], **Yidong Liu**[5], **Yun Song**[6]*, **Zhongyu Wei**[12]*
[1]Fudan University [2]Shanghai Innovation Institute
[3]Huazhong University of Science and Technology [4]University of Southern California
[5] Midu Technology [6]Northwest University of Political and Law
{zjia24,sbyue23}@m.fudan.edu.cn, zywei@fudan.edu.cn
J1-Bench: https://J1Bench.github.io

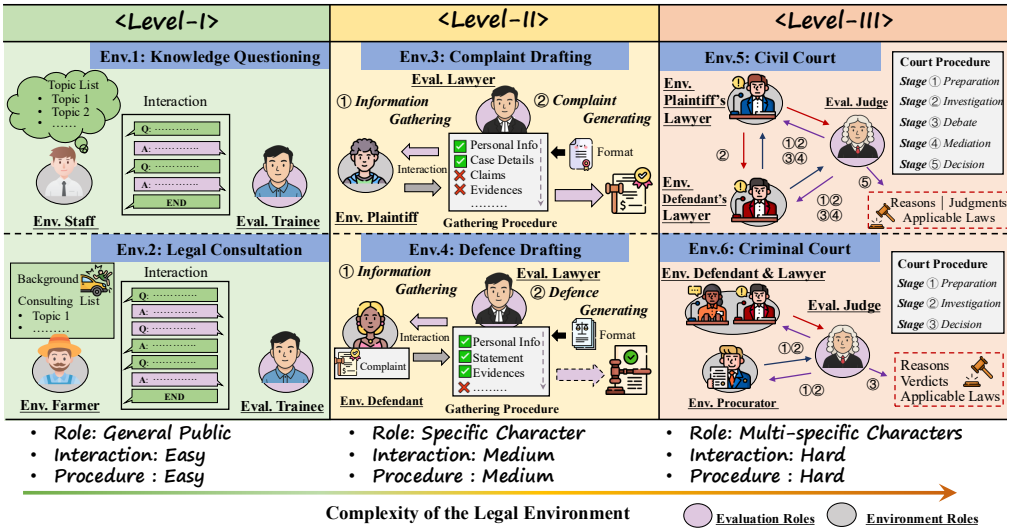


Figure 1: An illustration of six legal environments in ***J1-ENVS***, categorized into three levels by environmental complexity: Level I covers legal knowledge questioning and consultations; Level II includes complaint drafting and defence drafting; Level III involves civil court and criminal court.

Abstract

The gap between static benchmarks and the dynamic nature of real-world legal practice poses a key barrier to advancing legal intelligence. To this end, we introduce ***J1-ENVS***, the first interactive and dynamic legal environment tailored for LLM-based agents. Guided by legal experts, it comprises six representative scenarios from Chinese legal practices across three levels of environmental complexity. We further introduce ***J1-EVAL***, a fine-grained evaluation framework, designed to assess both task performance and procedural compliance across varying levels of legal proficiency. Extensive experiments on 17 LLM agents reveal that, while many models demonstrate solid legal knowledge, they struggle with procedural execution in dynamic settings. Even the SOTA model, GPT-4o, falls short of 60% overall performance. These findings highlight persistent challenges in achieving dynamic legal intelligence and offer valuable insights to guide future research.

†These authors contributed equally to this work.
*Corresponding author

Legal Benchmarks	Multi-turn?	Dynamic?	Procedural Process?	Type	Evaluation
LexGLUE (*ACL 2022*) [1]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule
LegalBench (*NeurIPS* 2023) [2]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule
LawBench (*EMNLP 2024*) [3]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule
LexEval (*NeurIPS 2024*) [4]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule
Law-Eval (*DASSFA 2024*) [5]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule & LLM
LAiW (*COLING 2024*) [6]	✗	✗	✗	NLP Task	Rule & Human
***J1-EVAL* (Ours)**	✓	✓	✓	Scenario	Rule & LLM

Table 1: Comparison between our ***J1-EVAL*** and existing legal benchmarks. Our benchmark is scenario-based, dynamic, and interactive, aligning better with real-world legal practices.

1 Introduction

Advances in Large Language Models (LLMs) have shown remarkable capabilities across a range of traditional legal NLP tasks, such as legal information extraction [7, 8], judgment prediction [9, 10]. More recently, LLM-based agents are expected to accomplish complex tasks within dynamic environments through sustained, interactive engagement [11–13], thereby bringing substantial potential for expanding the scope of legal intelligence.

To study such interactive and dynamic legal intelligence, the first step is to establish a reliable evaluation system to identify the gap between current LLM-based and ideal legal agents. As shown in Table 1, existing legal benchmarks [3–5] predominantly adopt static and non-interactive paradigms, where direct predictions are based on predefined legal elements, such as multiple-choice questions and conventional legal task reconstructions. However, these methods struggle to capture the dynamic and professional nature of real-world legal practice. Realistic services involve **multi-turn interactions** among practitioners, as the public often lacks legal knowledge and requires step-by-step guidance from legal professionals. Moreover, this process also emphasizes the **procedural legality**. This misalignment between current methods and realistic situations limits the understanding of language agents' capabilities in legal contexts.

Studies on LLM-based agents in legal contexts should focus on their ability to operate in dynamic environments, mirroring the real-world interplay of legal practitioners with evolving information and procedures. The ideal environment, *e.g.*, court trials, relies on human participants with defined roles to ensure reliability, yet such setups are prohibitively costly and difficult to scale. Thus, developing such a system faces two key challenges: 1) ***Comprehensive scenarios***. Real-world legal scenarios encompass diverse participants and procedural stages, *e.g.*, advising the public, drafting documents, or issuing judgments. Sufficiently rich and representative scenarios are essential for uncovering agents' legal sense across multiple dimensions. 2) ***Real-world simulation***. Each scenario involves diverse roles with distinct behaviors, backgrounds, and legal perspectives, all requiring a realistic and consistent portrayal. Beyond individuals, the interaction must be dynamic and yet procedurally grounded.

To this end, we present ***J1-ENVS***, an open-ended legal environment where agents engage in diverse legal scenarios, completing tasks through interaction with various participants under procedural norms. Guided by legal experts, it curates six representative environments, categorized into three levels according to environmental complexity (*role diversity*, *interaction demands*, and *procedural difficulty*) as shown in Figure 1. (1) **Level-I** comprises knowledge questioning and legal consultation: the legal agent answers the public's progressive questions on legal knowledge or specific cases. (2) **Level-II** involves complaint and defence drafting: the legal agent provides step-by-step guidance to litigants in compliance with procedural requirements, and systematically collects the necessary information to complete the drafting process. (3) **Level-III** consists of civil and criminal courts: within formal judicial processes, the legal agent facilitates interactions among parties, ensures procedural compliance, and produces legally valid judgments. Each environmental role is grounded in real-world legal contexts and exhibits a distinct behavioral style, ensuring diversity and authenticity.

Furthermore, we introduce ***J1-EVAL*** to evaluate the agent's capabilities within our constructed environments. We design **task-specific** and **fine-grained** metrics to assess task completion and procedural compliance, providing ground truth for each task and adopting rule-based or LLM-based methods. These fine-grained metrics give a deeper understanding of the skill sets required for legal

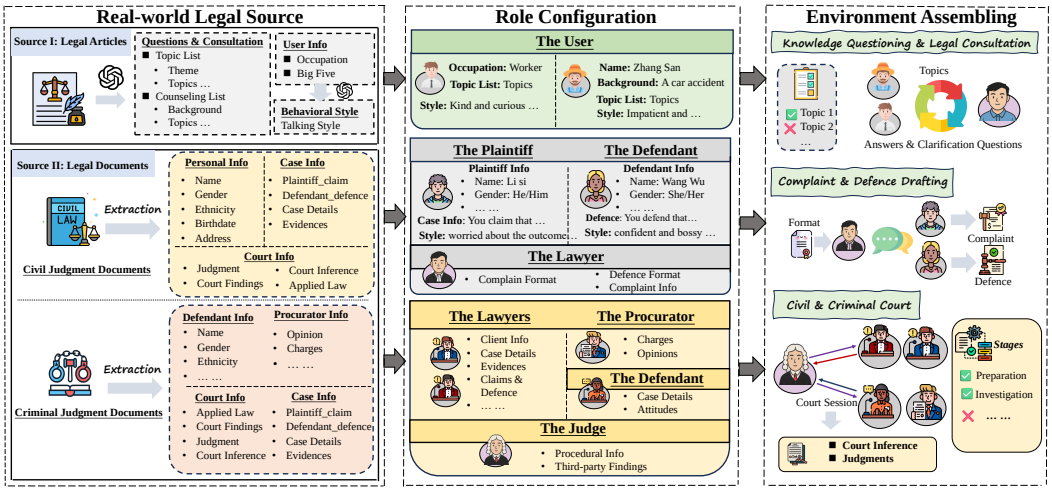


Figure 2: Environment construction pipeline. **(A) Role Agent Setting**: We leverage real-world legal sources and personality theories to construct different role agents. **(B) Multi-level Environment Construction**: We combine the various roles in specific procedures and relationships to form legal environments.

task execution, and offer a realistic and reliable overview of agent capabilities, facilitating further exploration into the similarities and differences between LLM-based agents and human learning mechanisms.

We extensively evaluate 17 popular LLM-based agents, including proprietary models, open-source models, and legal-specific models. The results indicate that while current agents have internalized legal knowledge, they still struggle to follow procedural steps when performing tasks in dynamic environments. Even the SOTA model (GPT-4o) fails to surpass the average score of 60, highlighting the ongoing challenges in achieving legal intelligence.

Contributions: **(A)** We introduce the first interactive and dynamic legal environment for agents. Our ***J1-ENVS*** covers six of the most representative real-world scenarios in Chinese legal practice. **(B)** We introduce ***J1-EVAL*** to perform fine-grained evaluations of agents across different levels of legal proficiency, ranging from trainee to lawyer to judge. **(C)** Experimental results reveal the gaps between diverse agents and real-world legal demands, offering valuable insights to guide future progress. **(D)** This work introduces a new paradigm for legal intelligence, shifting from static to dynamic. Beyond evaluation, it can be extended to data generation and reinforcement learning training.

2 *J1-ENVS*: Interactive Legal Environments

This section elaborates on ***J1-ENVS***, which encompasses six representative scenarios derived from Chinese judicial practice. We detail its construction pipeline from *individuals* to *communities* as shown in Figure 2: **(A) Role Agent Setting** (§2.1) leverages real-world legal sources and personality theories to construct different role agents; **(B) Multi-level Environment Construction** (§ 2.2) combines the various roles in specific procedures and relationships to form legal environments.

2.1 Role Agent Setting

Legal environments encompass a variety of roles, including legal professionals with domain expertise and non-legal participants with diverse needs, behaviors, and backgrounds. Due to limited expertise, generic LLM-driven simulators are prone to substantial legal illusions. Thus, realistic role agent settings face two challenges: *diversity of non-legal participants* and *legal consistency among roles*. We address this by modeling individuals with the Big Five personality traits and assigning consistent legal logic to agents in real-world legal scenarios.

Setup with Real-world Legal Sources. To simulate realistic scenarios, we assign different legal elements of the same event to various roles, drawing from two sources: (1) *Chinese judgment documents*. For scenarios in Level II & III, Chinese court judgments encompass all the essential components of a case's entire procedural process, *e.g.*, parties' details, legal disputes, facts, rulings, and laws, which perfectly align with our requirements. Specifically, we collect civil and criminal cases from judgment documents and then employ LLM to extract key elements, such as plaintiff information, claims, case details, and relevant legal provisions. (2) *Chinese legal articles*. For scenarios in Level I focused on progressive questioning logic and authenticity, we collect expert-drafted legal articles from the *HUALV* website and the *Civil Trial Practice Q&A* literature. As these articles are structured through stepwise questions or thematic headings, we prompt an LLM to leverage this inherent structure to generate coherent topic lists and corresponding answers. Topics are classified as binary (yes/no) and open-ended questions. Details are provided in Appendix B.1.

Setup with Personality Theory. Behavioral diversity enhances the model to represent complex characters, further aligning real-world behavior. Guided by social personality theory [14], Big-5 Personality Traits are mapped to behavioral styles of non-legal roles (public, the plaintiff, and the defendant). Each trait is assigned one of three levels (high, medium, or low) and GPT-4o is prompted to generate corresponding behavioral descriptions based on the role's profile or background. Details are provided in Appendix B.2.

Role Agents Configuration. As shown in Figure 2, different elements are assigned to three levels of roles. (1) *Type I: General Public* represents persons in various occupations, such as workers and farmers, and typically lack legal knowledge and thus seek knowledge-based (Env.1) or case-specific (Env.2) consultations. They are assigned topic lists, background, and behavioral styles. (2) *Type II: Specific Characters* have more explicit litigation needs. They are assigned individual profiles, including personal attributes (*e.g.*, names, genders, and addresses) and case-related details (*e.g.*, claims, statements of defence, and evidence). Besides, they also configure behavioral styles. (3) *Type III: Multi-specific Characters* hold specific responsibilities within courtroom proceedings and are assigned real-world legal information corresponding to their roles. For example, Lawyers in the civil court possess detailed case information extracted from civil judgment documents, *e.g.*, their client information, case details, claims & defence. In criminal court scenarios sourced from criminal judgment documents, the Procurator agent is assigned to charges and opinions, while the Defendant agent is assigned case details and a stated stance toward the charges. See Appendix B.3 for details.

2.2 Multi-level Environment Construction

Building upon curated role sets, we construct six representative environments grounded in Chinese legal practice, spanning the full spectrum of legal engagement from initial inquiry to formal adjudication. These environments are classified into three levels by role diversity, interaction complexity, and procedural depth.

Level I: Knowledge Questioning (KQ) and Legal Consultation (LC). This level involves two participants, where the general public initiates questions, and the legal agent responds. It aims to simulate the response capabilities of the legal trainee in dynamic environments. **(1) KQ**. Through progressive dialogue, the legal agent resolves user confusion, moving from broad themes to specific issues. The public, assigned a topic list and occupation, continues the interaction until all topics are addressed. **(2) LC**. This presents a complex counseling setting grounded in a specific incident. Since legal agents lack information about the public, they actively ask for relevant details to provide better responses. Similarly to KQ, the interaction continues until all questions are resolved.

Level II: Complaint Drafting (CD) and Defence Drafting (DD). This level involves two participants: an individual with a specific legal need, and a legal agent who guides the interaction to progressively collect the required information and ultimately address the litigant's request. It aims to simulate the process by which a practicing lawyer independently initiates and completes tasks based on a given agenda. **(1) CD**. The legal agent gathers information from the plaintiff and formulates a complete complaint as the final objective. Guided by a predefined format, the agent autonomously plans the required content through interaction. The scenario ends once the complaint is successfully generated. **(2) DD**. In response to the defendant's need for a statement of defence, the legal agent engages in an in-depth dialogue with the defendant, drawing on the complaint to organize arguments and ultimately generate the defence document. The end of conditions is similar to complaint drafting.

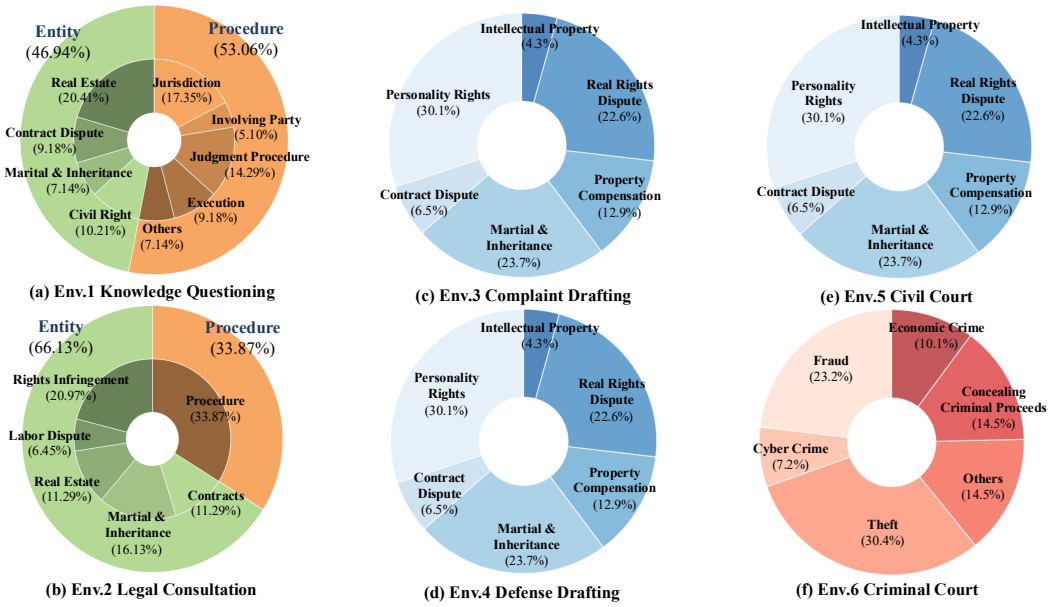


Figure 3: Distribution of legal attributes for six environments in ***J1-EVAL***, showing a wide range of coverage.

Level III: Civil Court (CI) and Criminal Court (CR). This level involves multiple participants and is governed by strict court procedural norms. **(1) CI**. The Civil Court addresses disputes concerning rights and obligations between individuals or organizations, involving three participants: the plaintiff, the defendant, and the judge. It includes five stages: court preparation, court investigation, court debate, court mitigation, and court decision. The judge agent oversees the process by following the procedural framework and interacting with both parties' attorneys. In the final stage, the agent renders a judgment in response to the plaintiff's claims. **(2) CR**. The Criminal Court centers on adjudicating criminal charges against individuals or groups, involving four participants: the defendant, the defendant's lawyer, the procurator, and the judge. It includes three stages, court preparation, court investigation, and decision. Compared to civil court, legal agents in criminal proceedings interact with a broader range of participants, eliciting statements from the defendant, requesting evidence from the prosecutor, and working toward the establishment of criminal liability.

3 *J1-Eval*: Holistic Legal Agent Evaluation

3.1 Data Details

Following the details in Sec.2.1, we collected legal articles and documents from the *year 2025* to ensure timeliness. After systematic processing, ***J1-EVAL*** sets out 508 distinct environments, including 160 at Level I, 186 at Level II, and 192 at Level III. Detailed statistics are presented in Table 4 in Appendix. Moreover, ***J1-EVAL*** encompasses a diverse and nuanced set of legal attributes aligned with real-world legal practice. As illustrated in Figure 3, KQ and LC involve different entities and procedural topics.CD, DD and CI address various types of civil rights disputes. CR covers different categories of criminal offenses.

3.2 Evaluation Methods

Considering the distinct characteristics of each legal task, we design tailored metrics accordingly, which enables a clearer understanding of the legal agent's fine-grained performance. The legal agent needs to accomplish the corresponding legal tasks in dynamic environments. For each task, we adopt either rule-based or LLM-based automatic evaluation methods with **explicit ground truth references**.

Each metric adopts a score range in **[lower bound–upper bound]** form. Due to page limitations, we provide a brief overview, see Appendix D for full details.

(1) Level I. To evaluate progressive questioning and responses, we implement an LLM-based check mechanism to label each interaction round with its corresponding topic, facilitating <question–answer> matching. The two setting types provide a comprehensive assessment: for binary questions, outputs are summarized as "yes" or "no," while for non-binary questions, original responses are used for evaluation.

- **Binary accuracy (BIN) [0, 0.5, 1]** measures accuracy in binary questions using a matching method: 1 for correct answers, 0 for incorrect, and 0.5 for conditionally qualified answers.
- **Non-binary score (NBIN) [0-10]** evaluates the response based on ground truth in terms of legal points, logic, and factual accuracy. We use GPT-4o to implement it.

(2) Level II. This stage involves the task of document generation, where quality reflects the completeness of litigant information and evidence, the understanding of the claims, and the appropriate use of document templates. Two metrics are used:

- **Format-following score (FOR) [0-1]** evaluates how closely the format of the generated legal document matches the reference, based on key components (*e.g.*, plaintiff, claims, evidence), their order, and correct labeling.
- **Document score (DOC) [0,1 or 0-10]** measures the average accuracy of each component of document: personal information (Plaintiff or defendant) is scored using exact match (0 or 1), while other components are evaluated by GPT-4o based on their consistency with the reference answer.

(3) Level III. This stage evaluates the quality of the final judgment and the procedural compliance. Given the differences between criminal and civil judgments, we adopt distinct methods. The evaluation metrics are as follows:

- **Procedural-following score (PFS) [0-1]** evaluates the completeness of the procedural stage. The court contains several stages, each comprising a set of mandatory actions defined based on the legal professional's setting. A stage is deemed complete only when all pre-setting actions within that stage are correctly matched.
- **Judgment score (JUD) [0-1 or 1-10]** evaluates the judgment quality. For the civil court, LLM evaluates the judgment against the ground truth regarding legal points, logicality, and factual accuracy. For the criminal court, we use matching to calculate the crime (**CRI**) accuracy. Additionally, following Chen et al. [15], log distance is applied to calculate the deviation span for verdict (**VER**): fines and sentences. Lower **VER** indicates higher accuracy.
- **Reason score (REA) [1-10]** evaluates the reason based on ground truth in terms of legal points, logic, and factual accuracy .
- **Law accuracy (LAW) [0-1]** measures law accuracy by matching based on ground truth.

4 Experiments

4.1 Experimental Settings

Agent Models. We evaluate legal agents driven by various LLMs in two categories. (1) *General multilingual LLMs*: GPT-4o[1] [16], Claude-3.7[2] [17], Deepseek-v3 [18], Deepseek-r1 [19], InternLM3-instruct 8B [20], Qwen2.5-instruct 7B [21], Qwen3-instruct 4B/8B/14B/32B [22], ChatGLM4-chat 9B [23], and Ministral-Instruct-2410 8B [24]. (2) *Legal-specific LLMs*: LawLLM 13B [5], and Chatlaw2 7B [25].

[1] gpt-40-2024-11-20

[2] claude-3-7-sonnet-20250219

Model	Level-I				Level-II				Level-III								
	KQ		LC		CD		DD		CI				CR				
	BIN	NBIN	BIN	NBIN	FOR	DOC	FOR	DOC	PFS	JUD	REA	LAW	PFS	JUD CRI	JUD VER	REA	LAW
Multilingual LLMs (close source)																	
GPT-4o	69.70	62.73	55.85	45.05	58.92	**89.86**	45.38	**84.79**	**64.22**	**31.18**	**53.12**	14.12	29.17	**92.75**	**7.65**	63.19	41.45
Claude-3.7	68.41	60.69	52.42	49.57	68.82	89.23	38.71	68.76	59.69	26.88	46.45	17.83	25.36	89.86	14.28	**73.04**	41.81
Multilingual LLMs (open source)																	
Deepseek-v3 671B	67.11	60.71	54.50	**49.65**	84.73	63.60	**57.20**	76.25	28.85	14.30	19.57	10.83	16.39	81.16	30.76	60.29	33.44
Deepseek-r1 671B	**72.46**	62.78	57.19	48.28	69.89	46.44	36.34	47.89	14.42	7.63	9.68	5.13	2.45	7.25	97.88	6.09	4.08
Llama3.3-it. 70B	64.76	50.07	43.88	23.60	**97.85**	84.52	32.26	62.35	56.01	20.54	38.17	6.07	21.83	86.96	19.76	54.49	18.62
Qwen3-it. 32B	69.64	**66.16**	**58.33**	47.24	91.18	84.42	46.67	63.46	45.99	22.69	43.87	**19.19**	19.02	82.61	20.94	68.12	39.35
Gemma3-it 27B	64.09	49.50	54.10	26.01	96.34	84.83	37.85	68.82	52.05	21.83	43.87	7.12	28.71	52.17	17.04	37.68	17.60
Qwen3-it. 14B	67.70	62.84	56.18	44.33	63.87	89.15	36.56	62.38	1.40	1.40	1.83	1.09	**31.88**	85.51	16.96	65.07	**47.04**
Gemma3-it 12B	62.03	41.98	47.85	19.22	51.83	84.14	35.27	63.85	43.94	16.24	34.19	3.91	20.38	82.61	15.16	46.81	12.39
GLM4 9B	65.95	54.86	54.03	32.35	56.56	82.21	40.43	52.20	44.85	12.47	26.45	3.22	24.82	68.12	42.09	41.88	17.91
Qwen3-it. 8B	66.24	57.14	54.97	36.90	74.19	72.70	17.63	22.82	12.84	10.32	21.72	10.06	8.61	50.72	42.50	36.52	29.48
InternLM3-It. 8B	65.25	55.26	55.51	42.35	90.97	72.19	36.13	53.82	8.30	11.29	12.15	-	17.66	47.83	58.80	14.49	0.41
Ministral-it. 8B	59.60	37.60	51.48	14.53	60.00	2.84	34.19	13.99	25.23	7.42	16.88	0.54	2.17	5.80	96.06	3.48	1.09
Qwen2.5-it. 7B	67.21	54.92	52.60	31.28	89.46	81.41	47.10	59.71	23.40	1.61	10.22	3.49	21.65	55.07	46.90	36.23	26.85
Qwen3-it. 4B	62.17	55.90	50.67	37.15	51.40	83.68	33.12	51.45	26.74	13.87	23.01	8.99	15.58	65.22	38.32	48.70	26.99
Legal-specific LLMs																	
LawLLM 13B	56.25	47.25	44.92	20.79	12.90	2.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00	-	-
Chatlaw2 7B	60.64	53.11	50.40	25.01	22.37	16.97	1.29	0.89	-	1.08	0.54	-	-	-	98.55	-	-

Table 2: performance among LLM-driven legal agents on ***J1-ENVS***, where the bolded score indicates the best performance, while the underlined score represents the second-best. Note that "-" denotes failure to accomplish the task, and lower **VER** indicates higher performance.

Implementation Detail. We use Qwen3-Instruct 32B [22] and GPT-4o [16] to drive different environments. Due to page limitations, details of the evaluation are provided in Appendix E.

4.2 Performance among Various Legal Agents

In this section, we use GPT-4o [16] to drive our environments, where LLM-based agents enter to accomplish set legal tasks.

Overall Performance. To assess overall performance, we compute the average scores across all environments except VER, and rank the models by size. As shown in Figure 4, GPT-4o achieves the best performance, showing strong legal intelligence. Qwen3-Instruct-32B demonstrates performance beyond expectations, surpassing Deepseek series. Notably, although the legal-specific LLMs perform comparably to GPT series on existing legal benchmarks [3, 5], they exhibit significantly weaker performance in our setting, falling behind even smaller models. This highlights a key limitation: **despite possessing legal knowledge, the absence of interactive capability hampers their effectiveness in dynamic, real-world environments**. Overall, legal intelligence tends to improve with increasing model size. However, even the SOTA model fails to surpass an average score of 60, underscoring the persistent challenges that **LLM agents face in handling diverse and complex legal scenarios**.

Performance at Level I & II. Table 2 reports our fine-grained metrics across levels. At *Level I*, both general and legal-specific models perform relatively well on KQ, indicating a solid understanding of legal knowledge. However, their performance drops on the more interactive LC task, which requires proactive engagement. Notably, even legal-specific agents built on an older base can match the performance of newer LLMs. Results indicate that current agents possess legal knowledge and can apply it effectively in basic legal consultations. At *Level II*, LLaMA-3.3 and Deepseek-v3 achieve the highest scores on FOR for CD and DD tasks, demonstrating strong template adherence in the long legal context. For document generation quality, GPT-4o performs the best. By contrast, legal-specific and smaller models, *e.g.*, Ministral-Instruct and LawLLM, fail to complete the assigned tasks. Detailed results of the document (DOC) components are shown in Table 6 and 7 of Appendix.

Performance at Level III. Civil and criminal courts involve distinct procedures and judgment forms. The **civil court** comprises five stages, yet most models struggle to complete the full process (PFS), particularly in legal-specific models, reasoning models, and smaller models. GPT-4o and Claude-3.7 perform well in PFS, REA and LAW. The **criminal court** includes three stages and more participants,

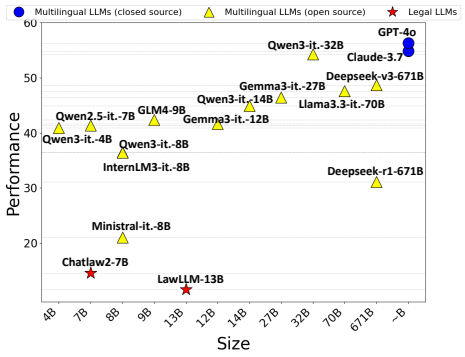


Figure 4: Overall performance ranking across different LLM agent sizes.

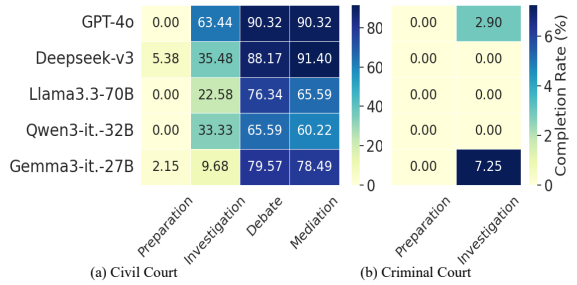


Figure 5: Completion rate of different stages in civil court (Env.5) and criminal court(Env.6).

Agent	Env.GPT-4o	Env.Qwen3-it. $_{32B}$
Evaluator(GPT-4o)		
GPT-4o	94.22	95.49
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	90.97	94.71
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	89.97	94.99
Evaluator(Human)		
GPT-4o	86.67	84.33
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	84.30	83.15
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	86.33	86.39

Table 3: Behavior consistency with various legal agents under Human and GPT-4o evaluation.

where closed-source models achieve similar leading performance. Additionally, Deepseek-r1's poor performance in executing the process highlights the limitations of reasoning models in complex environments. In summary, **effective reasoning and adherence to procedural protocols within long legal contexts are essential for achieving accurate legal judgments**. Detailed results of the judgment components are shown in Tables 8 and 9 of Appendix.

Performance of Procedural-Following Ability To further analyze the performance of legal agents in the civil and criminal court, we measure the completion rate by computing how many samples successfully reach designated stages. As shown in Figure 5, legal agents struggle to complete necessary actions in the Preparation stage in both civil and criminal courts. In addition, despite fewer stages and actions, navigating the criminal court poses greater challenges for legal agents, as the environment contains more characters that increase the complexity of the interaction. These findings underscore the need for enhanced **procedural learning for legal agents**, as well as the importance of **strengthening their communication and coordination with different characters**.

4.3 Can LLMs drive *J1-ENVS*?

Existing works [12, 26] have shown the strong role-playing and community modeling abilities of LLMs. In this section, we use GPT-4o and Qwen3-Instruct-32B to drive the ***J1-ENVS*** separately, demonstrating reliability.

Analysis of behavioral consistency. We analyze the behavioral consistency of environment roles during interactions with three legal agents. Both GPT-4o and human evaluators rate the consistency between each role's profile and its behavior on a scale of 1 to 10, GPT-4o evaluates all samples, while human evaluators assesse 10% of the samples per scenario. The average scores are shown in Table 3. Across interactions with various legal agents (GPT-4o, Deepseek-v3, and Qwen3-Instruct-14B), the ratings remain consistently high and stable. Furthermore, the scores for interactions with the same agent are comparable regardless of the environment. This experiment validates the reliability and effectiveness of our environment, laying a solid foundation for assessing agents' performance in interactive legal scenarios.

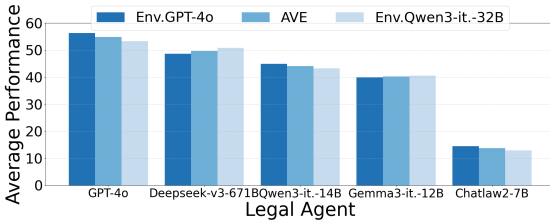


Figure 6: Overall performance of legal agents with ***J1-ENVS*** driven by GPT-4o or Qwen3-Instruct-32B.

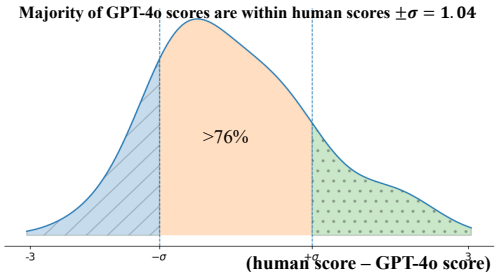


Figure 7: The distribution of the difference between GPT-4o scores and human evaluation

Analysis with different *J1-ENVS*. To further validate stability, we employ a smaller, publicly accessible LLM (Qwen3-Instruct-32B) to drive our environment, and evaluate the overall performance of five legal agents, *i.e*, GPT-4o, Deepseek-V3, Qwen3-Instruct-14B, Gemma3-Instruct-14B and Chatlaw2. Figure 6 illustrates that: 1) all five agents successfully completed their respective tasks within the Qwen-based environment and achieves the same rankings as in the GPT-4o-based environment; 2) under the Qwen3-Instruct-32B environment, the performance of each agent is lower than that in the GPT-based setup, which is an acceptable outcome given the gap in model size and capability. Detailed results are shown in Table 5. Overall, **the relative performance differences and rankings among agents remain consistent** across various environments, further validating the robustness of our framework and highlighting its potential for deployment across diverse scenarios.

Analysis of the LLM evaluator in *J1-EVAL*. We analyze the reliability of the LLM-based evaluation of various metrics, such as **NBIN**, **DOC**, **JUD**, and **REA**. We select 10 cases per scenario. Human evaluators are asked to evaluate the performance of legal agents, and the difference between the human score and the corresponding GPT-4o score is plotted in Figure 7. We find that the scores provided by GPT-4o and human evaluators largely remain consistent(over 76%). These results demonstrate the reliability and robustness of our evaluation framework, which enhances the validity of the findings of the legal agents.

5 Conclusion

This paper introduces ***J1-ENVS***, an environment designed to simulate agents' legal interactions in various legal scenarios. We further present ***J1-EVAL*** to assess agents' ability to operate effectively within dynamic environments. Distinct from prior benchmarks, our framework emphasizes interactivity and encompasses a broad range of realistic legal tasks. Experimental results demonstrate the stability and effectiveness of dynamic environments in ***J1-ENVS***. By evaluating a wide range of existing general-purpose and legal-specific LLMs as legal agents, the study uncovers both notable advances and persistent challenges faced by current agents. Our framework not only functions as an evaluation system but also serves as a reliable environmental toolkit for data generation or reinforcement learning training.

Limitations

Although this work presents the first comprehensive legal dynamics benchmark based on an LLM-driven framework, designed to closely simulate real-world legal practice scenarios, certain limitations remain in the current evaluation of agents. In particular, the benchmark focuses primarily on the procedural flow of legal tasks, while in real-world applications, agents may require more complex capabilities to complete tasks effectively, such as retrieving statutory provisions or consulting precedent databases. These aspects are not yet considered in the current framework. Future research is expected to build upon this foundation by incorporating such advanced functionalities, thereby further improving the realism and applicability.

References

[1] Ilias Chalkidis, Abhik Jana, Dirk Hartung, Michael Bommarito, Ion Androutsopoulos, Daniel Martin Katz, and Nikolaos Aletras. Lexglue: A benchmark dataset for legal language understanding in english. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.00976*, 2021.

[2] Neel Guha, Julian Nyarko, Daniel Ho, Christopher Ré, Adam Chilton, Alex Chohlas-Wood, Austin Peters, Brandon Waldon, Daniel Rockmore, Diego Zambrano, et al. Legalbench: A collaboratively built benchmark for measuring legal reasoning in large language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36:44123–44279, 2023.

[3] Zhiwei Fei, Xiaoyu Shen, Dawei Zhu, Fengzhe Zhou, Zhuo Han, Alan Huang, Songyang Zhang, Kai Chen, Zhixin Yin, Zongwen Shen, et al. Lawbench: Benchmarking legal knowledge of large language models. In *Proceedings of the 2024 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 7933–7962, 2024.

[4] Haitao Li, You Chen, Qingyao Ai, Yueyue Wu, Ruizhe Zhang, and Yiqun Liu. Lexeval: A comprehensive chinese legal benchmark for evaluating large language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2409.20288*, 2024.

[5] Shengbin Yue, Shujun Liu, Yuxuan Zhou, Chenchen Shen, Siyuan Wang, Yao Xiao, Bingxuan Li, Yun Song, Xiaoyu Shen, Wei Chen, et al. Lawllm: Intelligent legal system with legal reasoning and verifiable retrieval. In *International Conference on Database Systems for Advanced Applications*, pages 304–321. Springer, 2024.

[6] Yongfu Dai, Duanyu Feng, Jimin Huang, Haochen Jia, Qianqian Xie, Yifang Zhang, Weiguang Han, Wei Tian, and Hao Wang. Laiw: a chinese legal large language models benchmark. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.05620*, 2023.

[7] Feng Yao, Chaojun Xiao, Xiaozhi Wang, Zhiyuan Liu, Lei Hou, Cunchao Tu, Juanzi Li, Yun Liu, Weixing Shen, and Maosong Sun. Leven: A large-scale chinese legal event detection dataset. In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL 2022*, pages 183–201, 2022.

[8] Chenchen Shen, Chengwei Ji, Shengbin Yue, Xiaoyu Shen, Yun Song, Xuanjing Huang, and Zhongyu Wei. Empowering llms for long-text information extraction in chinese legal documents. In *CCF International Conference on Natural Language Processing and Chinese Computing*, pages 457–469. Springer, 2024.

[9] Yunyun Huang, Xiaoyu Shen, Chuanyi Li, Jidong Ge, and Bin Luo. Dependency learning for legal judgment prediction with a unified text-to-text transformer. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2112.06370*, 2021.

[10] Yun Song and Zhongyu Wei. Inferring association between alcohol addiction and defendant's emotion based on sound at court. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12:669780, 2021.

[11] Zhiheng Xi, Yiwen Ding, Wenxiang Chen, Boyang Hong, Honglin Guo, Junzhe Wang, Dingwen Yang, Chenyang Liao, Xin Guo, Wei He, et al. Agentgym: Evolving large language model-based agents across diverse environments. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.04151*, 2024.

[12] Xinyi Mou, Jingcong Liang, Jiayu Lin, Xinnong Zhang, Xiawei Liu, Shiyue Yang, Rong Ye, Lei Chen, Haoyu Kuang, Xuanjing Huang, and Zhongyu Wei. AgentSense: Benchmarking social intelligence of language agents through interactive scenarios. In *Proceedings of the 2025 Conference of the Nations of the Americas Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 4975–5001, April 2025. ISBN 979-8-89176-189-6. URL https://aclanthology.org/2025.naacl-long.257/.

[13] Shengbin Yue, Siyuan Wang, Wei Chen, Xuanjing Huang, and Zhongyu Wei. Synergistic multi-agent framework with trajectory learning for knowledge-intensive tasks. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 39, pages 25796–25804, 2025.

[14] Libo Sun, Siyuan Wang, Xuanjing Huang, and Zhongyu Wei. Identity-driven hierarchical role-playing agents. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.19412*, 2024.

[15] Huajie Chen, Deng Cai, Wei Dai, Zehui Dai, and Yadong Ding. Charge-based prison term prediction with deep gating network. In *Proceedings of the 2019 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing and the 9th International Joint Conference on Natural Language Processing (EMNLP-IJCNLP)*, pages 6362–6367, 2019.

[16] Josh Achiam, Steven Adler, Sandhini Agarwal, Lama Ahmad, Ilge Akkaya, Florencia Leoni Aleman, Diogo Almeida, Janko Altenschmidt, Sam Altman, Shyamal Anadkat, et al. Gpt-4 technical report. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2303.08774*, 2023.

[17] Anthropic. The claude 3 model family: Opus, sonnet, haiku. In *Anthropic Technical Report*, 2023. URL https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:268232499.

[18] Aixin Liu, Bei Feng, Bing Xue, Bingxuan Wang, Bochao Wu, Chengda Lu, Chenggang Zhao, Chengqi Deng, Chenyu Zhang, Chong Ruan, et al. Deepseek-v3 technical report. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2412.19437*, 2024.

[19] Daya Guo, Dejian Yang, Haowei Zhang, Junxiao Song, Ruoyu Zhang, Runxin Xu, Qihao Zhu, Shirong Ma, Peiyi Wang, Xiao Bi, et al. Deepseek-r1: Incentivizing reasoning capability in llms via reinforcement learning. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2501.12948*, 2025.

[20] Zheng Cai, Maosong Cao, Haojiong Chen, Kai Chen, Keyu Chen, Xin Chen, Xun Chen, Zehui Chen, Zhi Chen, Pei Chu, et al. Internlm2 technical report. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2403.17297*, 2024.

[21] An Yang, Baosong Yang, Beichen Zhang, Binyuan Hui, Bo Zheng, Bowen Yu, Chengyuan Li, Dayiheng Liu, Fei Huang, Haoran Wei, et al. Qwen2. 5 technical report. *arXiv e-prints*, pages arXiv–2412, 2024.

[22] An Yang, Anfeng Li, Baosong Yang, Beichen Zhang, Binyuan Hui, Bo Zheng, Bowen Yu, Chang Gao, Chengen Huang, Chenxu Lv, et al. Qwen3 technical report. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2505.09388*, 2025.

[23] Team GLM, Aohan Zeng, Bin Xu, Bowen Wang, Chenhui Zhang, Da Yin, Dan Zhang, Diego Rojas, Guanyu Feng, Hanlin Zhao, et al. Chatglm: A family of large language models from glm-130b to glm-4 all tools. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.12793*, 2024.

[24] Albert Q. Jiang, Alexandre Sablayrolles, Arthur Mensch, Chris Bamford, Devendra Singh Chaplot, Diego de las Casas, Florian Bressand, Gianna Lengyel, Guillaume Lample, Lucile Saulnier, Lélio Renard Lavaud, Marie-Anne Lachaux, Pierre Stock, Teven Le Scao, Thibaut Lavril, Thomas Wang, Timothée Lacroix, and William El Sayed. Mistral 7b, 2023. URL https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.06825.

[25] Jiaxi Cui, Munan Ning, Zongjian Li, Bohua Chen, Yang Yan, Hao Li, Bin Ling, Yonghong Tian, and Li Yuan. Chatlaw: A multi-agent collaborative legal assistant with knowledge graph enhanced mixture-of-experts large language model. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2306.16092*, 2023.

[26] Zhihao Fan, Lai Wei, Jialong Tang, Wei Chen, Wang Siyuan, Zhongyu Wei, and Fei Huang. Ai hospital: Benchmarking large language models in a multi-agent medical interaction simulator. In *Proceedings of the 31st International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pages 10183–10213, 2025.

[27] Phi Manh Kien, Ha-Thanh Nguyen, Ngo Xuan Bach, Vu Tran, Minh Le Nguyen, and Tu Minh Phuong. Answering legal questions by learning neural attentive text representation. In *Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Computational Linguistics*, pages 988–998, 2020.

[28] Haoxi Zhong, Chaojun Xiao, Cunchao Tu, Tianyang Zhang, Zhiyuan Liu, and Maosong Sun. Jec-qa: a legal-domain question answering dataset. In *Proceedings of the AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, volume 34, pages 9701–9708, 2020.

[29] Lu Ji, Zhongyu Wei, Jing Li, Qi Zhang, and Xuan-Jing Huang. Discrete argument representation learning for interactive argument pair identification. In *Proceedings of the 2021 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies*, pages 5467–5478, 2021.

[30] Tom Brown, Benjamin Mann, Nick Ryder, Melanie Subbiah, Jared D Kaplan, Prafulla Dhariwal, Arvind Neelakantan, Pranav Shyam, Girish Sastry, Amanda Askell, et al. Language models are few-shot learners. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 33:1877–1901, 2020.

[31] Wentao Deng, Jiahuan Pei, Keyi Kong, Zhe Chen, Furu Wei, Yujun Li, Zhaochun Ren, Zhumin Chen, and Pengjie Ren. Syllogistic reasoning for legal judgment analysis. In Houda Bouamor, Juan Pino, and Kalika Bali, editors, *Proceedings of the 2023 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing*, pages 13997–14009, Singapore, December 2023. Association for Computational Linguistics. doi: 10.18653/v1/2023.emnlp-main.864. URL https://aclanthology.org/2023.emnlp-main.864/.

[32] Shengbin Yue, Wei Chen, Siyuan Wang, Bingxuan Li, Chenchen Shen, Shujun Liu, Yuxuan Zhou, Yao Xiao, Song Yun, Xuanjing Huang, et al. Disc-lawllm: Fine-tuning large language models for intelligent legal services. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.11325*, 2023.

[33] Shengbin Yue, Ting Huang, Zheng Jia, Siyuan Wang, Shujun Liu, Yun Song, Xuan-Jing Huang, and Zhongyu Wei. Multi-agent simulator drives language models for legal intensive interaction. In *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: NAACL 2025*, pages 6537–6570, 2025.

[34] Guhong Chen, Liyang Fan, Zihan Gong, Nan Xie, Zixuan Li, Ziqiang Liu, Chengming Li, Qiang Qu, Shiwen Ni, and Min Yang. Agentcourt: Simulating court with adversarial evolvable lawyer agents. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2408.08089*, 2024.

[35] Yunfan Shao, Linyang Li, Junqi Dai, and Xipeng Qiu. Character-llm: A trainable agent for role-playing. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.10158*, 2023.

[36] Lisa P Argyle, Ethan C Busby, Nancy Fulda, Joshua R Gubler, Christopher Rytting, and David Wingate. Out of one, many: Using language models to simulate human samples. *Political Analysis*, 31(3):337–351, 2023.

[37] Xinnong Zhang, Jiayu Lin, Xinyi Mou, Shiyue Yang, Xiawei Liu, Libo Sun, Hanjia Lyu, Yihang Yang, Weihong Qi, Yue Chen, et al. Socioverse: A world model for social simulation powered by llm agents and a pool of 10 million real-world users. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.10157*, 2025.

[38] Guangyuan Jiang, Manjie Xu, Song-Chun Zhu, Wenjuan Han, Chi Zhang, and Yixin Zhu. Evaluating and inducing personality in pre-trained language models. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 36:10622–10643, 2023.

[39] Xuhui Zhou, Hao Zhu, Leena Mathur, Ruohong Zhang, Haofei Yu, Zhengyang Qi, Louis-Philippe Morency, Yonatan Bisk, Daniel Fried, Graham Neubig, et al. Sotopia: Interactive evaluation for social intelligence in language agents. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2310.11667*, 2023.

[40] Elizabeth C Stade, Shannon Wiltsey Stirman, Lyle H Ungar, Cody L Boland, H Andrew Schwartz, David B Yaden, João Sedoc, Robert J DeRubeis, Robb Willer, and Johannes C Eichstaedt. Large language models could change the future of behavioral healthcare: a proposal for responsible development and evaluation. *NPJ Mental Health Research*, 3(1):12, 2024.

[41] Joon Sung Park, Joseph O'Brien, Carrie Jun Cai, Meredith Ringel Morris, Percy Liang, and Michael S Bernstein. Generative agents: Interactive simulacra of human behavior. In *Proceedings of the 36th annual acm symposium on user interface software and technology*, pages 1–22, 2023.

[42] Woosuk Kwon, Zhuohan Li, Siyuan Zhuang, Ying Sheng, Lianmin Zheng, Cody Hao Yu, Joseph Gonzalez, Hao Zhang, and Ion Stoica. Efficient memory management for large language model serving with pagedattention. In *Proceedings of the 29th Symposium on Operating Systems Principles*, pages 611–626, 2023.

Content of Appendix

In this paper, we introduce ***J1-ENVS*** and ***J1-EVAL*** to encourage research on interactive legal intelligence. We showed that our framework can be used to evaluate interactive legal intelligence. In the appendix, we provide the following items for a detailed illustration:

A Related work;

B Role setting details for agents, including data collection and role profile configuration;

C Additional data statistics;

D Detailed illustration of evaluation metrics in different levels;

E Implementation details;

F Additional experiment results, including additional overall performance and other experiments;

G Human evaluation;

H Prompts we use for data construction, environment simulation, and performance evaluation.

A Related Work

Legal Intelligence. Legal AI applies artificial intelligence to enhance or automate various tasks in the legal domain, such as legal information extraction [7, 8], judgment prediction [9], and legal question answering [27, 28]. Early approaches [28, 29] rely on task-specific models and curated datasets for specific legal tasks. With LLMs' strong generalizability [30], they have shown notable capabilities in the legal domain. For example, Deng *et al.* [31] introduced a structured prompting method to enhance judgment prediction. ChatLaw [25] and LawLLM [5, 32] enhance multitasking capabilities through training on legal knowledge and instructions. Recent explorations [33, 34] have employed LLM-driven agents to simulate legal scenarios. However, a key challenge remains: the lack of a unified framework for evaluating agent performance and guiding future progress.

Legal Benchmark. Existing legal assessments of LLM are predominantly static, single-turn paradigms [2–6]. Specifically, LegalBench[2] and LawBench[3] evaluate various dimensions of legal competence by consolidating existing legal tasks into an LLM-adapted format. Law-Eval [5] evaluates the LLM using multiple-choice questions from law-related exams. Inspired by Bloom's taxonomy, LexEval [4] proposes a new taxonomy of legal cognitive abilities to organize different tasks. Furthermore, LAiW [6] follows the logic of legal practice of Syllogism by dividing the legal capabilities of LLMs into three levels. Existing benchmarks adopt a static framework centered on a singular dimension of task competence. Such an approach is inadequate for capturing the dynamic nature of interactions and fails to account for the complex, multi-skill demands of realistic scenarios. Consequently, they are insufficient for the emerging paradigm of agent-based evaluation.

LLM-based Simulation. By mimicking human senses and vivid performance, LLMs can be leveraged to power role agents with diverse personalities and environmental contexts, ranging from individuals [35, 36] to demographic groups [37, 38]. These agents can coordinate, collaborate, exchange information, or even conduct debates, such as providing information through interaction, showing social intelligence [12, 39]. Based on role agents, some works attempts to build more complex scenarios [26, 40]. For example, Generative Agents [41] construct a small town with 25 agents. AI hospital [26] simulates dynamic medical interactions between a doctor and NPCs, including a patient, an examiner, and a chief physician. The powerful role-representation enabled by LLMs lays the foundation for constructing complex community simulations.

B Role Setting Details

B.1 Legal Sources Processing

We utilize two primary legal sources to construct role-specific settings.

Chinese Judgment Documents. Judgment documents are official court records of judicial proceedings, outcomes, and factual details regarding parties involved. We collect both civil and criminal judgment documents, and employ an extraction model (GPT-4o) to identify and structure relevant legal elements. For civil judgment documents, we extract the following categories of legal elements.

- **Personal information** includes two types. For individual-specific elements, we collect name, gender, ethnicity, birthdate, and residential address. For legal entities(corporations), personal attributes include the corporate name, address, and identity of the legal representative. These elements are subsequently assigned to the roles of plaintiff and defendant in Complaint & Defence Drafting, as well as the Civil Court.
- **Case information** captures the procedural details of the case, including plaintiff claims, case details, the defendant's defence against accusations, and evidence.
- **Court Information** includes all the necessary elements for court rulings, containing the final judgment, court findings about the case, and laws applied by the court in the case.

For criminal judgment documents, the following legal elements are derived:

- **Personal information** includes key attributes of the defendant, encompassing name, ethnicity, address, gender, birth date, occupation, education level, and custody status.
- **Plea** captures the positions of the defendant and their lawyer on the charges, including statements and responses towards accusations.
- **Court information** contains the final verdict, court findings, and legal provisions cited by the judge, resembling the information extracted from civil documents.
- **Procurator information** comprises formal charges and procuratorial opinions, which are utilized to instantiate the procurator agent in criminal courts.

Chinese Legal Articles. Legal articles are authored by legal experts to explain legal concepts and address issues in legal practice.

- ***Civil Trial Practice Q&A* literature** is a curated collection of legal articles on civil trials practice, each offering an in-depth analysis of a specific legal issue. Leveraging GPT-4o, we identify character roles with relevant occupations that are likely to engage in the discussion on these analyses, and construct a list of topics grounded in these legal issues, including topics and their corresponding answers. The topics are then summarized into a shared theme. The list of topics, the theme, and associated occupations are assigned to the non-legal role agent in *Knowledge Questioning*.
- ***HUALV* website** features frontier legal articles authored by legal experts in response to legal issues and user inquiries, where the articles are titled with a specific question and provide a detailed description of the background and explanation within the context. We leverage GPT-4o to divide the article into two parts: the background part, and the explanation part. The explanation part is subsequently utilized to construct coherent topic lists and the corresponding answers. The list of topics, along with background, is mapped to the non-legal role agent in Legal Consultation.

In addition, to ensure diversity, we categorize topics into two categories: Binary(i.e., yes/no) topics and open-ended questions, where responses are expected to be either statutory provisions or legal phrases. Comprehensive statistics related to these topics are provided in Sec. C. The construction prompts for the topic list are illustrated in Figure 10 and Figure 11.

Each element within these categories is systematically allocated to the appropriate agents defined in our framework.

B.2 Personality Theory Construction

Real-world clients exhibit behavioral features according to their occupation and experiences. To ensure legal environments' better alignment with authentic legal services, we construct non-legal roles characteristics based on the Big Five Personality Traits theory, including five dimensions: extraversion, emotional stability, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. Existing research[13, 34] has

Level	Level I		Level II		Level III	
Env.	KQ	LC	CD	DD	CI	CR
	98	62	93	93	93	69
Source	Legal Article		Civil Judgment Document		Criminal Judgement Document	
	160		93		69	

Table 4: Data statistics of ***J1-EVAL***. Where KQ, LC, CD, DD, CI, and CR denote Knowledge Questioning, Legal Consultation, Complaint Drafting, Defence Drafting, Civil Court, and Criminal Court, respectively.

demonstrated LLM-driven agents' capability to follow the preset traits and role-play characters, paving the way for our implementation. Specifically, we divide each dimension of Big Five Personality traits theory into three levels(high, medium, and low), and leverage GPT-4o to assign them to non-legal role agents based on their individual information. To be specific, for the non-legal role agent in Knowledge Questioning, we exploit occupations as individual information. For Legal Consultation, we utilize background to ascertain the non-legal role agent's behavioral style. As for the Complaint Drafting, the case details are employed for behavioral styles construction. For Defence Drafting, we base the behavior modeling on the defendant's statement of defence. To enhance the distinctness of the agents' portrayals, we randomly reassign the dimensions with the medium level to three levels with the distribution ratio of 2:1:2. We then map five-dimensional traits into behavioral descriptions that feature role agents' talking styles leveraging GPT-4o to model role agents' behavior.

B.3 Role Profile Configuration

Based on the complexity of the environments, three levels of roles with different granularity are configured with legal elements.

Type I: General Public represents clients of various professions and backgrounds with little legal knowledge, who seek legal counseling on a particular theme(Env.1) or a specific case(Env.2). For the group in Env.1, we assign a topic list as well as the shared theme to the role agent, and equip them with talking styles generated by the personality traits in B.2. For profiles of client agents, check Figure 13 to Figure 14.

Type II: Specific Characters are modeled with more granular information to satisfy the increased complexity of environments at Level II, including two types of settings:

- **Personal attributes** feature personal traits of the characters. We include name, gender, ethnicity, address, and birth date if the character is a person. If the character is a corporation, we prompt the non-legal role agent to role-play the representative of the corporation, and equip it with the name and the address of the corporation, as well as the name of the representative. We also include talking styles to model their behaviors.
- **Case-related details** depict the actions and statements of the parties involved in the case. For plaintiffs, we assign the claims and their evidence. For defendants, we include the statement of defence and defendants' evidence.

This information is assigned to the plaintiff agent(check Figure 16 and Figure 17), and the defendant agent(check Figure 18 and Figure 19).

Type III: Multi-specific Characters simulate multiple specific parties in the courtroom with the finest-grained settings and all information necessary to the case. To be specific:

- **Lawyers** attend in civil courts and criminal courts, and are assigned information about their clients(i.e., the plaintiff and the defendant), as well as case-related details, including evidence, defence against accusations, and claims.
- **Defendant** participates in the criminal court and is set with personal information, case details, and attitudes towards charges.
- **Procurator** engages in the criminal court session, with charges as well as opinions toward the defendant.

Agent	KQ		LC		CD		DD		CI					CR			
	BIN	NBIN	BIN	NBIN	FOR	DOC	FOR	DOC	PFS	JUD	REA	LAW	PFS	CRI	JUD	REA	LAW
GPT-4o	61.46	59.08	51.14	41.60	69.46	80.57	41.72	69.09	58.23	27.31	49.14	21.11	28.08	85.51	16.46	65.51	44.45
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	51.00	54.53	49.60	44.81	96.34	72.49	36.77	55.09	57.85	26.67	40.11	20.14	30.34	85.51	17.77	60.14	31.01
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	55.42	57.94	54.03	40.20	57.85	80.94	34.84	60.98	7.15	3.76	5.81	4.34	28.26	82.61	24.10	68.41	49.84
Gemma3-it. $_{12B}$	54.49	42.89	40.93	20.11	58.49	72.79	37.85	56.05	37.87	17.31	31.72	9.74	18.38	81.16	20.75	50.29	18.84
Chatlaw2 $_{7B}$	53.27	51.05	41.13	23.04	12.69	10.42	0.43	0.36	-	1.08	0.65	-	-	7.25	95.08	4.64	0.91

Table 5: performance among LLM-driven legal agents on ***J1-ENVS*** driven by Qwen3-Instruct-32B.

In the Civil Court, the plaintiff lawyer and the defendant lawyer are prompted with the above configuration, as illustrated from Figure 20 to Figure 23. In addition, check Figure 25 to Figure 28 for profile settings in criminal courts.

C Data Statistics

As shown in Table 4, we meticulously select 322 quality data in ***J1-Eval***, with 160 pieces of legal articles, 93 civil judgment documents, and 69 criminal judgment documents. Legal articles are then utilized for agent configurations in Knowledge Questioning and Legal Consultation, with 98 pieces for Knowledge Questioning and 62 pieces for Legal Consultation. Civil judgment documents are utilized for Complaint & Defence Drafting, as well as the Civil Court. Criminal judgment documents are employed for Criminal Court setups. Therefore, we include 508 pieces of data in ***J1-Eval***.

In addition, for topic lists in Knowledge Questioning, 286 binary topics and 188 open-ended topics are designed, with an average of 4.84 topics for each case. For topic lists in Legal Consultation, we construct 116 binary topics and 107 open-ended topics, with an average of 3.60 topics for each of the cases. The balanced percentage and diversity of different topic types have ensured a comprehensive evaluation of the model-driven agent's performance.

D Evaluation Metric

We construct a comprehensive evaluation framework that assesses the performance of the legal agent from multiple perspectives.

D.1 Level-I

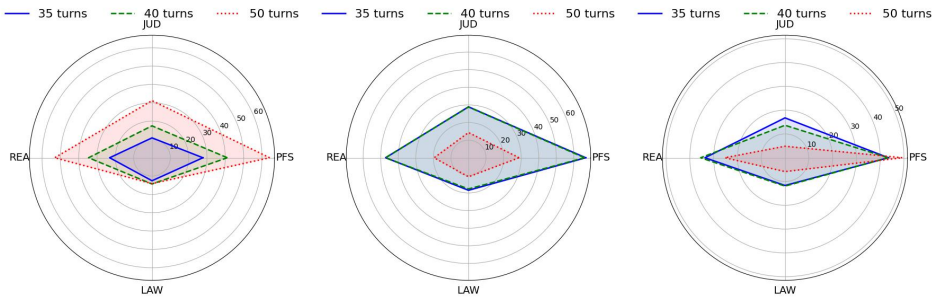
We leverage an LLM-based check mechanism to label each interaction round with its corresponding topic, which facilitates <question-answer> matching and scoring. As illustrated in Sec.B.1, the topics are divided into binary type and open-ended type, which are evaluated for **Binary accuracy** and **Non-binary score** respectively. To be specific:

- **Binary accuracy** measures accuracy in binary questions with the matching method. Comparing the yes/no answer summarized by the check mechanism and the ground truth, we obtain binary accuracy: 1 for correct, 0 for incorrect, and 0.5 for conditionally qualified answers.
- **Non-binary score** evaluates other questions based on the original responses of the legal agent. If the ground truth is legal provisions, we measure the score by a matching method: 10 if the legal provisions are cited by the legal agent, and 0 if not. For ground truths that involve legal phrases, we leverage GPT-4o to generate a score ranging from 0 to 10. The evaluation prompt is shown in Figure 32.

D.2 Level-II

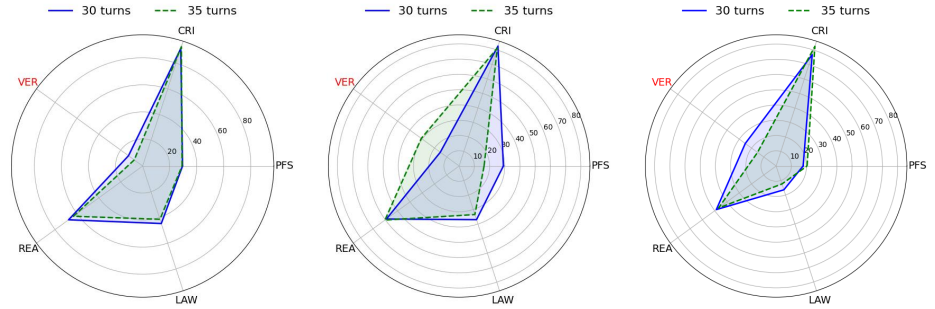
We evaluate the legal document drafted by the legal agent from two perspectives.

(1) Format-following score measures the correspondence of the generated document format with the given template. We break down the format into a set of labels $L = [L_1, L_2, ..., L_k]$, which are organized in a specific sequential order S. As shown in Figure 29, the complaint format consists of labels of *Plaintiff*, *Defendant*, *Claims*, *Facts and Legal Grounds*, and *evidence and Sources, Names and Addresses of Witness*, following a specific sequential order. As for the defence format, check



(a) GPT-4o (b) Deepseek-v3 (c) Gemma3-it.-12B

Figure 8: Turn Constraints impact on Civil Court Performance



(a) GPT-4o (b) Deepseek-v3 (c) Gemma3-it.-12B

Figure 9: Turn Constraints impact on Criminal Court Performance

Figure 30, which includes *Defendant*, *defence arguments*, *case id*, *parties and cause of action*, *evidence and Sources, names and addresses of witnesses*. Through matching, we check whether the generated sequential order S_{agent} follows the given order S, and score the accuracy of labels by comparing the generated labels L_{agent} with L. The final result is calculated with the following equation.

$$FOR = Seq * Label \tag{1}$$

Where: Seq is 1 if S_{agent} is identical with S, and 0 if not; $Label$ is the accuracy of labels S_{agent}.

(2) Document score evaluates the quality of obtained information. To be specific, personal information, including the plaintiff's information and the defendant's information (i.e., name, ethnicity, address, birth date, gender), is measured through exact match(1 or 0). As for the other components(i.e., Claims, evidence, Statement of Defence, Case Details), they are evaluated with prompts in Figure 33.

D.3 Level-III

We evaluate the legal agents' performance in Civil Court and Criminal Court from two dimensions.

(1) Procedural-following score provides assessments of the completeness of the procedural stages, each with several mandatory actions. Only when all mandatory actions are executed is a stage considered complete. Specifically, the civil Court is divided into five stages, i.e., court preparation, court investigation, court debate, court mitigation, and court decision. As illustrated in Figure 34 and Figure 35, we evaluate the court preparation stage, court investigation stage, court debate stage, and the court mitigation stage. On the other hand, as illustrated in Figure 36, Criminal Court is divided into three stages: court preparation, court investigation, and court decision. In addition, we notice that some legal agents are prone to unilateral speech, with all the stages executed within one turn. This performance is deemed a failure in our settings. Through matching, we calculate the completeness of the procedural stages and mandatory actions, and use their average as the PFS score.

Agent	Complaint Drafting				
	DOC				
	PLA	DEF	CLA	EVI	F&R
Multilingual LLMs(close source)					
GPT-4o	92.69	**96.27**	97.31	77.74	85.27
Claude-3.7	92.04	93.12	96.24	**85.16**	79.57
Multilingual LLMs(open source)					
Deepseek-v3 671B	71.40	87.67	67.31	35.16	56.45
Deepseek-r1 671B	75.34	71.04	44.30	11.72	29.78
Llama3.3-it. 70B	78.85	93.12	97.96	66.67	**86.02**
Qwen3-it. 32B	73.98	94.27	**98.49**	76.02	79.35
Gemma3-it. 27B	86.52	94.41	98.39	74.73	70.11
Qwen3-it. 14B	**93.98**	94.48	97.10	79.68	80.54
Gemma3-it. 12B	80.43	91.47	96.88	73.76	78.17
GLM4 9B	80.80	83.87	89.35	73.55	83.76
Qwen3-it. 8B	76.27	77.13	80.97	60.86	68.28
InternLM3-it. 8B	77.42	52.11	79.57	76.99	74.84
Ministral-it. 8B	-	14.19	-	-	-
Qwen2.5-it. 7B	84.16	94.05	91.83	52.26	84.73
Qwen3-it. 4B	89.32	91.11	94.84	76.13	66.99
Legal-specific LLMs					
LawLLM 13B	0.22	2.08	4.95	3.98	3.01
Chatlaw2 7B	6.88	16.70	23.33	14.95	23.01

Table 6: Level II: **DOC** in Complaint Drafting. where PLA, DEF, CLA, EVI and F&R denote defendant information, claims, evidence, and fact & reason respectively.

MODEL	Defence Drafting		
	DOC		
	RES	DEF	EVI
Multilingual LLMs(close source)			
GPT-4o	**92.54**	**86.56**	75.27
Claude-3.7	79.93	85.27	41.08
Multilingual LLMs(open source)			
Deepseek-v3 671B	73.91	74.30	**80.54**
Deepseek-r1 671B	73.55	53.66	16.45
Llama3.3-it. 70B	71.04	71.94	44.09
Qwen3-it. 32B	73.41	79.25	37.74
Gemma3-it. 27B	78.92	80.22	47.31
Qwen3-it. 14B	77.13	76.24	33.76
Gemma3-it. 12B	68.32	83.66	39.57
GLM4 9B	69.82	61.61	25.16
Qwen3-it. 8B	25.66	27.85	14.95
InternLM3-it. 8B	47.38	70.86	43.23
Ministral-it. 8B	14.12	20.22	7.63
Qwen2.5-it. 7B	69.25	73.55	36.34
Qwen3-it. 4B	68.83	56.13	29.68
Legal-specific LLMs			
LawLLM 13B	-	-	-
Chatlaw2 7B	1.07	1.61	-

Table 7: Level II: **DOC** in Defence, where RES, DEF and EVI denote respondent, defence claims, evidence respectively.

(2) Judgment score evaluates the quality of the legal agent's judgment, which encompasses two parts: the inference part and the judgment part. The inference part contains the court's inference for the judgments as well as the applied laws. We compare the laws applied by the legal agent with the ground truth to determine the correctness, and leverage GPT-4o to evaluate the inference process. The judgment part in the Civil Court includes the agent's ruling over the case, which is evaluated with GPT-4o. The evaluation prompt could be seen in Figure 33. As for the Criminal Court, the judgment part is divided into three parts, where the criminal charge is scored through matching, and the accuracy of predicted fines and sentences is calculated with log deviation with the following equation. The average of the fine deviation and the sentence deviation is calculated as the final VER.

$$v = |log(l_p + 1) - log(l_a + 1)| \tag{2}$$

Where: v is the logarithmic deviation; l_p is the agent predicted result; and l_a is the ground truth. Higher v indicates greater deviation and thus worse performance of the legal agent.

E Implementation Details.

For adapted LLMs, we speed up inference using vllm [42]. Greedy decoding was used across the evaluations. For models smaller than 32B, we run evaluations using 8 * RTX 4090 GPUs with 24GB memory each. For models larger than 32B, we run evaluations using 8 * A100 GPUs with 80GB memory. For some metrics calculating in the evaluation, we use GPT-4o [3]. To prevent infinite interaction loops caused by limited model capabilities, we set maximum interaction rounds for each scenario: 15 for knowledge 1 questioning, 10 for legal consultation, 20 for complaint drafting, 15 for defence drafting, 50 for civil, and 35 for criminal court.

[3] gpt-40-2024-11-20

Agent	Civil Court		
	PFS		
	STA	ACT	UNI
Multilingual LLMs(close source)			
GPT-4o	**61.02**	**67.41**	90.32
Claude-3.7	54.03	65.34	74.19
Multilingual LLMs(open source)			
Deepseek-v3 671B	25.27	32.42	39.78
Deepseek-r1 671B	12.63	16.21	19.35
Llama3.3-it. 70B	41.13	**70.89**	**96.77**
Qwen3-it. 32B	39.78	52.19	70.97
Gemma3-it. 27B	42.47	61.62	84.95
Qwen3-it. 14B	0.81	1.99	3.23
Gemma3-it. 12B	37.10	50.79	67.74
GLM4 9B	40.32	49.38	54.84
Qwen3-it. 8B	10.22	15.47	39.78
InternLM3-it. 8B	7.26	9.35	54.84
Ministral-it. 8B	20.43	30.02	36.56
Qwen2.5-it. 7B	20.16	26.63	31.18
Qwen3-it. 4B	24.19	29.28	44.09
Legal LLMs			
LawLLM 13B	-	-	-
Chatlaw2 7B	-	-	5.38

Table 8: Level III: **PFS** in Civil Court, where STA and ACT denote stages and actions respectively, and UNI is the binary indicator.

Agent	Criminal Court				
	PFS			JUD	
	STA	ACT	UNI	SEN	FINE
Multilingual LLMs (closed source)					
GPT-4o	1.45	56.88	**100.00**	**8.84**	6.46
Claude-3.7	-	50.72	97.10	20.20	8.36
Multilingual LLMs (open source)					
Deepseek-v3 671B	-	32.79	82.61	32.52	29.01
Deepseek-r1 671B	0.72	4.17	7.25	98.53	97.24
Llama3.3-it. 70B	-	43.66	91.30	15.84	23.67
Qwen3-it. 32B	-	38.04	88.41	25.16	16.71
Gemma3-it. 27B	3.62	53.80	98.55	16.71	17.38
Qwen3-it. 14B	4.35	**59.42**	88.41	17.11	16.80
Gemma3-it. 12B	0.72	40.04	98.55	15.70	14.63
GLM4 9B	2.17	47.46	71.01	43.97	**4.21**
Qwen3-it. 8B	-	17.21	63.77	42.52	42.48
InternLM3-it. 8B	-	35.33	72.46	54.56	63.03
Ministral-it. 8B	0.72	3.62	5.80	96.30	95.83
Qwen2.5-it. 7B	**6.52**	36.78	59.42	45.74	48.05
Qwen3-it. 4B	0.72	30.43	71.01	40.19	36.44
Legal LLMs					
LawLLM 13B	-	-	-	-	-
Chatlaw2 7B	-	-	1.45	98.55	98.55

Table 9: Level III: **PFS** in Criminal Court, where STA, ACT, SEN, and FINE denote stages, actions, sentences, and fines respectively, and UNI is the binary indicator.

F Additional Experiment

F.1 Performance among Various Legal Agents

We provide additional results of the overall performance among LLM-driven legal agents in ***J1-ENVS***.

- **Different *J1-ENVS*.** Table 5 reports additional results of legal agents in ***J1-ENVS*** driven by Qwen3-Instruct-32B.
- **Complaint & Defence Drafting.** Table 6 and Table 7 report additional DOC results in Complaint Drafting and Defence Drafting. Both general and legal-specific models perform relatively well on five sub-metrics of **DOC**, indicating powerful information collection ability through the multi-turn conversation. However, agents driven by legal-specific or smaller models, such as LawLLM, encounter difficulty in accomplishing the assigned tasks, requiring further training.
- **Civil Court.** Table 8 reports additional PFS results in the Civil Court. GPT-4o and Claude-3.7 demonstrate remarkable performance in **STA** and **ACT**, indicating strong procedural-following ability of these models, while legal-specific models, the inference model, and smaller models are unable to follow civil court procedures.
- **Criminal Court.** Table 9 reports additional PFS and DOC results in the Criminal Court. GPT-4o, Claude-3.7, and Deepseek-v3 score 100 in **UNI**. In contrast, legal-specific models fail to navigate the criminal court, resulting lower **UNI** and poorer performance.

F.2 Analysis of Dialogue Turn Constraints on Simulated Courts Performance

We study the impact of maximum dialogue turns constraint on the performance of the legal agent in civil court and criminal court driven by Qwen3-Instruct-32B. For civil court, three groups are introduced, where the maximum dialogue turns are set to 35, 40, and 50. For criminal court, we examine legal agent performance under the maximum turn constraint of 30 and 35 turns. As illustrated in Figure 8, the performance of GPT-4o in civil court demonstrates a positive correlation

Model	KQ	LC	CD	DD	CI	CR
Multilingual LLMs (close source)						
GPT-4o	5.91	4.92	6.70	5.17	35.30	15.29
Claude-3.7	5.89	5.04	12.77	9.18	37.48	11.61
Multilingual LLMs (open source)						
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	6.32	4.94	12.96	4.90	6.90	7.22
Deepseek-r1 $_{671B}$	5.97	5.31	10.84	4.83	3.22	1.33
Llama3.3-it. $_{70B}$	5.93	5.18	6.97	5.01	17.45	8.88
Qwen3-it. $_{32B}$	5.92	4.93	9.06	7.55	33.26	21.00
Gemma3-it. $_{27B}$	5.89	5.09	7.70	6.11	31.52	11.39
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	6.01	4.97	6.09	6.66	32.94	16.88
Gemma3-it. $_{12B}$	5.91	5.18	8.73	7.12	26.53	14.48
GLM4 $_{9B}$	6.01	5.19	13.47	5.03	5.54	7.32
Qwen3-it. $_{8B}$	6.06	4.83	14.26	14.06	32.25	13.07
InternLM3-It. $_{8B}$	5.94	5.61	2.71	4.29	1.05	1.38
Ministral-it. $_{8B}$	6.24	6.05	1.00	2.35	29.44	27.07
Qwen2.5-it. $_{7B}$	5.93	4.93	5.60	5.24	32.35	20.00
Qwen3-it. $_{4B}$	6.02	5.17	8.12	8.18	24.15	15.52
Legal-specific LLMs						
LawLLM $_{13B}$	6.14	5.42	20.00	15.00	2.45	25.30
Chatlaw2 $_{7B}$	7.15	7.90	6.74	6.34	21.77	15.17

Table 10: Average turn of interaction among LLM-driven legal agents on six environments.

with the increase in dialogue turn constraint, while Deepseek-v3 and Gemma3-Instruct-12B exhibit a decreasing trend with the increase in maximum dialogue turns. The gap in performance could be attributed to the difference in long-range memory, with GPT-4o effectively retaining context and executing procedural operations in detail with prolonged dialogue, while Deepseek-v3 and Gemma3-Instruct-12B suffer from the retention of early dialogue information, subsequently leading to diminished reasoning and judgment prediction performance. For the criminal court, as shown in Figure 9, across all evaluated agents, their performance remains largely stable with the increasing dialogue constraint, as most of cases are concluded within 30 turns. The results demonstrate the value of long-range memory for legal agent performance in complex and multi-turn environment settings, which highlights the necessity for future research on a more robust memory mechanism for legal agents.

F.3 Analysis of interaction turn.

Table 10 presents the average number of interactions observed across the six environments. Conversely, agents that fail to complete the task tend to have few turns or directly reach the maximum turn limit. For instance, ChatGLM, InternLM3, and LawLLM achieve only 5.54, 1.05, and 2.45 turns on average at CI. The results indicate that weak interactive abilities prevent the models from sustaining focused, purposeful dialogues, often leading to off-topic, incomplete, or procedurally flawed interactions.

F.4 Analysis of confidence intervals.

To quantify the variance in outcomes across multiple runs, we conduct additional experiments along two dimensions:

- **Across different models**. We select three representative models(i.e., GPT-4o, Deepseek-v3 and Gemma3-Instruct-12B), and re-run each model three times under the same settings of the main experiment in both the CD and DD scenarios. As shown in Table 13, performance of these models remains consistent across three runs, demonstrating the robustness of our framework.
- **Across different scenarios**. In addition, we extend our analysis to evaluate the legal agent's performance in other scenarios. Due to time constraints, we conduct experiments on 50% of the data samples and focus on four scenarios. Three independent re-runs are performed

Agent	KQ	LC	CD	DD	CI			CR	
	General Public	General Public	Plaintiff	Defendant	Lawyer	Defendant	Defendant	Lawyer	Procurator
Env.GPT-4o									
GPT-4o	86.84	80.53	90.11	86.67	98.60	97.93	100.00	100.00	99.73
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	87.55	85.74	66.24	82.04	96.56	96.27	100.00	97.25	98.13
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	85.10	81.47	85.16	85.16	92.59	92.50	96.96	88.00	98.00
Env.Qwen3-it. $_{32B}$									
GPT-4o	92.55	90.32	92.80	89.14	97.69	96.24	100.00	94.93	99.40
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	94.39	89.35	86.24	88.92	96.56	97.65	99.28	95.11	99.09
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	92.87	90.81	89.35	89.35	94.24	100.00	95.51	97.14	100.00

Table 11: Behavior consistency of various environment roles under GPT evaluation.

Agent	KQ	LC	CD	DD	CI			CR	
	General Public	General Public	Plaintiff	Defendant	Plaintiff	Defendant	Defendant	Lawyer	Procurator
Env.GPT-4o									
GPT-4o	82.50	86.50	85.50	85.50	86.50	87.00	88.00	89.50	89.00
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	85.50	85.50	83.50	84.00	88.00	85.00	85.50	89.50	89.00
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	82.50	84.50	84.50	84.50	83.00	86.25	85.50	90.00	80.00
Env.Qwen3-it. $_{32B}$									
GPT-4o	84.00	86.00	83.00	86.50	82.00	79.50	85.00	87.50	85.50
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	85.50	85.50	85.00	85.00	78.50	84.50	80.00	87.00	64.50
Qwen3-it. $_{14B}$	84.50	85.50	86.00	87.00	80.50	90.00	86.50	78.00	64.00

Table 12: Behavior consistency of various environment roles under Human evaluation.

Agent	Experiment	CD		DD		AVE
		FOR	DOC	FOR	DOC	
GPT-4o	First run	64.73	75.85	41.29	63.95	61.46
	Second run	62.37	74.95	40.00	64.27	60.40
	Third run	62.37	75.21	40.00	64.91	60.62
Deepseek-v3 $_{671B}$	First run	96.34	72.49	43.44	54.73	66.75
	Second run	94.41	74.49	44.52	52.45	66.47
	Third run	94.41	73.71	44.52	56.36	67.25
Gemma12B-it. $_{12B}$	First run	58.06	67.15	37.85	56.05	54.78
	Second run	56.13	69.00	37.85	55.81	54.70
	Third run	56.13	68.87	37.85	55.42	54.57

Table 13: performance of different legal agents in the CD and DD across three re-runs

Experiment	KQ		LC		CD		DD		AVE
	BIN	NBIN	BIN	NBIN	FOR	DOC	FOR	DOC	
First run	58.33	68.27	71.94	44.50	64.73	75.85	41.29	63.95	61.11
Second run	59.19	65.66	76.67	42.36	62.37	74.95	40.00	64.27	60.68
Third run	58.55	70.68	73.61	41.64	62.37	75.21	40.00	64.91	60.87

Table 14: Performance of GPT-4o in the KQ, LC, CD, & DD across three re-runs

for GPT-4o driven legal agents. As shown in Table 14, the outcomes are stable across these runs, further proving the robustness of our framework.

G Human Evaluation

We perform a comprehensive analysis of the behavioral consistency of environment roles during interactions with three legal agents, leveraging GPT-4o and human evaluators to rate the alignment on a 10-point scale. GPT-4o assessment is performed across all samples with the prompt shown in Figure 31, while human evaluators assess 10% of the samples per scenario. As shown in Table 11 and Table 12, in interactions with various legal agents(GPT-4o, Deepseek-v3, and Qwen3-Instruct-14B), the performance of all environmental roles remains consistently high and stable. The experiment demonstrates the reliability and effectiveness of environmental roles, establishing a solid basis for the subsequent assessment of the legal agent's performance.

Prompt	Environment	Function
Figure 10 & 11	KQ & LC	Construction of Topic Lists
Figure 12 & 13	KQ	General Public Prompt in Knowledge Questioning
Figure 14 & 15	LC	General Public Prompt in Legal Consultation
Figure 16 & 17	CD	Plaintiff Prompt in Complaint Drafting
Figure 18 & 19	DD	Defendant Prompt in Defence Drafting
Figure 20, 21, 22 and 23	CI	Plaintiff & Defendant Prompt in Civil Prediction
Figure 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28	CR	Defendant's Lawyer, Procurator, and Defendant Prompt in Criminal Court
Figure 29 & 30	CD & DD	Complaint Format & Defence Format
Figure 31	KQ, LC, CD, & DD	GPT Prompt for Consistency Evaluation
Figure 32	KQ & LC	GPT Prompt for Open-ended Topics Evaluation
Figure 33	CD, DD, CI, & CR	GPT Prompt for Comparative Evaluation
Figure 34 & 35	CI	Detailed Court Stages in Civil Court
Figure 36	CR	Detailed Court Stages in Criminal Court

Table 15: Prompts of different environments and the corresponding function.

H Prompts

We list prompts used in different environments in Table 15. In each prompt, xx needs to fill with corresponding external inputs. We meticulously design prompts for data construction and agent settings to ensure clarity and functionality. These prompts are adaptable to most LLMs, enabling the reliable configuration of environment characters.

Prompt of topic list construction(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a non-legal professional ({roles}). Given a passage of legal text, in which "Q:" represents the basic facts of the event and "A:" represents the corresponding explanation, you are required to generate four to six questions, each followed by its corresponding answer and an explanation for why the question was created. You must follow these rules:

(1) Your questions and answers must be strictly based on the provided text. Do not invent new information or include irrelevant content. Your questions should first focus on the legal text as a whole, and then progressively address specific details. The questions must follow a logical order, increasing in difficulty. Each subsequent question should follow up on or clarify a detail from the previous one, or ask whether a specific point is supported by legal provisions. Avoid overly simple questions.

(2) Do not repeat questions. If a question is already answered in a previous answer, do not ask it again.

(3) Your questions and answers must fully rely on the given text. No new or fabricated information is allowed.

(4) You must include three types of questions:

•Yes/No questions, which must be answered with “Yes” or “No.”

•Statute recommendation questions, which should take the form: “Is there a legal provision that supports [a certain point]?” The answer must be in the format: “[Name of Law], Article [number], Paragraph [number].” Avoid using affirming wording in the question itself.

•Short answer questions, which must include all relevant text from the passage in the answer. You may not modify or shorten this content, and you must not return only a phrase.

You should ensure that Yes/No questions make up only half of the total and prioritize generating statute recommendation questions. Except for statute recommendation questions, your other questions should relate to the people and events described in the basic facts section, but **must not directly ask about the basic facts themselves**. All answers must be able to fully respond to the questions.

(5) You must ask the questions from a first-person perspective as a non-legal professional ({roles}), using “I” as the subject. Imagine you are speaking to a lawyer. Do not use legal terms, cite specific statutes in your questions, or say things like “according to the legal text.”

(6) Your output must follow this format (in JSON, but you don't need to generate JSON unless requested):

{json_format}

Legal text:

Figure 10: Prompt of topic list construction(*English Version*)

Prompt of topic list construction(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是非法律专业人士{roles}，给定一段法律文本，其中，“问：”的部分为事件基本经过，“答：”的部分为相应解答。你需要依次构建四到六个问题、其对应的答案，与你生成这些问题的原因，同时遵循如下规则：

（1）你只需要就给定文本给出问题和答案，不要涉及无关内容。你生成的问题应当首先集中在法律文本整体，再具体到具体细节。问题之间要呈现逻辑关系，难度要呈现递进关系，下一个问题应当是上一个问题的追问、对上一个问题某个细节的确认或询问是否有相应法条支持等。不要生成过于简单的问题。

（2）不要重复生成问题，如果下一个问题在上一个问题的答案中已经解答，你不需要重复提问。

（3）你给出的问题和答案要完全基于文本，不要捏造新的信息。

（4）你提出的问题包含三类：判断题、法条推荐题和简答题。如果问题类型是判断题，对应的答案只能是“是”或“否”。如果问题类型是法条推荐题，问题应当是“有无法律法条支持某某某内容”，对应的答案只能是“某某法条某某款”，在询问法条时，你需要避免在问题中出现肯定性的话语。如果问题类型是简答题，你需要从文本中完整提取所有有关文字作为答案，不能输出单个短语此时不能修改文本内容。你需要确保生成的判断题只占一半，并多生成法条推荐题。除了法条推荐题，你生成的问题应当涉及事件基本经过中的人物和事件基本经过，但是不能直接就事件基本经过提问。你需要确保答案能回答问题。

（5）你需要以{roles}为第一人称视角提问，使用“我”作为提问的主语。你需要假设自己正在与律师交谈，你不能在提问的时候涉及明确的法律法条，也不能涉及专业的法律名词，也不能使用“根据法律文本”或“根据文本”等字样。

（6）请以如下的json格式返回你的结果：

{json_format}

以下是你需要参考的法律文本：

{judgement_part}

Figure 11: Prompt of topic list construction(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Client in Knowledge Questioning(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a {nonlegal_role} engaging in a conversation with a {legal_role} about the topic of {topic}. Based on your role setting, please ask the lawyer about each item in the "Consultation List" below, one by one.
Your Role Profile:
Occupation: {nonlegal_role}
Theme: {theme}
Talking Style: {style}
Topic List (please ask each of the following topics in order):
{questions}

During the consultation, you must follow these instructions:
1.Ask one item at a time: You must first request the lawyer to explain the topic of interest, and then proceed to ask questions strictly in the order of the consultation list. Focus on only one topic per turn. Do not skip or jump ahead until the current topic is fully discussed.
2.Speak naturally: All your statements should be made in the first person, using a tone and style consistent with your character. Speak as if you are consulting a lawyer in real life—your language should be conversational, emotionally expressive, and may include hesitations, repetitions, or informal phrasing. Do not copy the consultation list verbatim; rephrase naturally according to the context.
3.Ask follow-up questions: If the lawyer's answer is unclear or does not resolve your concern, you may ask follow-up questions about the current topic until it is fully addressed. However, do not switch topics or ask questions about the next item prematurely.
4.End only after completing all consultations: You may only end the dialogue after confirming that all topics have been discussed. At that point, simply output “End of conversation” and terminate the exchange.

Remaining topics to be discussed:

Figure 12: Prompt of Client in Knowledge Questioning(*English Version*)

Prompt of Client in Knowledge Questioning(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是{nonlegal_role}，正在与{legal_role}交流{topic}主题。请根据你的人物设定，按照下方"咨询列表"中的话题内容，逐项向律师提问。

以下是你的人物设定：

职业：{nonlegal_role}

感兴趣的主题：{topic}

说话风格：{style}

咨询列表（请从中逐一提问）：

{questions}

在咨询过程中，你必须遵循以下要求：

1、逐项提问：你必须首先请求律师讲解"感兴趣的主题"，再严格按照咨询列表的顺序进行提问，每轮对话只聚焦一个话题。在当前话题完全讨论清楚之前，不得跳过或提前切换到其他话题。

2、自然表达：你的所有发言需以第一人称视角展开，语言风格应贴合你的设定，像现实中向律师咨询一样，语言要口语化、有情绪、可以有犹豫、重复和停顿。请不要机械照搬咨询列表中的内容，应结合实际语境自然转述。

3、深入追问：如果律师的回答不清楚或无法解决你的疑问，你可以围绕当前话题继续追问，直到获得明确解答。但禁止跨话题或提前提问下一个话题。

4、完成所有咨询后再结束：你只有在确认所有话题均已完成后才能结束对话。此时，请直接输出"结束对话"，并终止交流。

以下是还没有完成咨询的话题列表：

Figure 13: Prompt of Client in Knowledge Questioning(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Client in Legal Consultation(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are seeking legal advice from a lawyer. Based on your personal background, ask the lawyer each question from the "Consultation List" below, one at a time.

Your Profile:

Name: {name}

Background Information: {case}

Talking Style: {individual}

Topic List (please ask each question in order):

{topics}

During the consultation, you must follow these guidelines:

1.Ask one question at a time: You must strictly follow the order of the consultation list, focusing on one question per turn. Do not skip or switch to the next question until the current one is fully addressed.

2.Speak naturally: All your statements should be made in the first person, using a tone that reflects your profile. Speak as if you were consulting a lawyer in real life—your language should be conversational, emotionally expressive, and may include hesitation, repetition, or informal phrasing. Do not repeat the consultation list verbatim; instead, adapt it naturally to the context.

3.Ask follow-up questions: If the lawyer's response is unclear or does not resolve your concern, you may continue asking follow-up questions on the current topic until it is fully clarified. However, do not move on to the next question prematurely.

4.End only after all questions are addressed: You may conclude the conversation only after confirming that all questions have been fully discussed. At that point, simply say "End of conversation" and terminate the exchange.

Questions yet to be addressed:

{unquestioned}

Figure 14: Prompt of Client in Legal Consultation(*English Version*)

Prompt of Client in Legal Consultation(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你正在向一位律师寻求法律咨询。请根据你的个人背景，按照下方“咨询列表”中的问题内容，逐项向律师提问。
以下是你的人物设定：
姓名：{name}
背景信息：{case}
说话风格：{individual}

咨询列表（请从中逐一提问）：
{questions}

在咨询过程中，你必须遵循以下要求
1、逐项提问：你必须严格按照咨询列表的顺序进行提问，每轮对话只聚焦一个问题。在当前问题完全讨论清楚之前，不得跳过或提前切换到其他问题。
2、自然表达：你的所有发言需以第一人称视角展开，语言风格应贴合你的设定，像现实中向律师咨询一样，语言要口语化、有情绪、可以有犹豫、重复和停顿。请不要机械照搬咨询列表中的内容，应结合实际语境自然转述。
3、深入追问：如果律师的回答不清楚或无法解决你的疑问，你可以围绕当前问题继续追问，直到获得明确解答。但禁止跨问题或提前提问下一个问题。
4、完成所有咨询后再结束：你只有在确认所有问题均已完成后才能结束对话。此时，请直接输出“结束对话”，并终止交流。

以下是还没有完成咨询的问题列表：
{unquestioned}

Figure 15: Prompt of Client in Legal Consultation(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Client in Complaint Drafting(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a plaintiff in a civil case, seeking assistance from a lawyer to draft a civil complaint. Below is your information:

Basic Information

{basic_info}

Case Details

{case_details}

Claims

{claims}

Supporting Evidence

{evidences}

Talking Style

{talking style}

Your legal representative (the lawyer) now needs to gather more information about the case. Please follow these guidelines during the conversation:

1.Stick to the provided information: Your responses must be strictly based on the information above. Do not invent or add new facts.

2.Use the appropriate tone: If you are a natural person, respond in the first person using "I," in a tone consistent with your specified speaking style. Speak naturally, as if conversing with a lawyer in real life—your language may be casual, emotional, hesitant, and need not cover everything at once. Avoid repeating the information verbatim. If you are a legal representative of a company, speak on behalf of the company using "we," and respond in the first person as the company's legal representative.

3.For missing or undisclosed information: If asked about your personal situation and such details are not provided, respond with "I'd prefer not to disclose that." If asked about case-related facts not included above, respond with "I don't know" or "I don't quite remember."

4.Defer to the lawyer's expertise: If the lawyer offers suggestions or asks for your input on modifying the complaint, you should express that you are not a legal professional and trust the lawyer's judgment. Do not attempt to guide or instruct the lawyer.

Figure 16: Prompt of Client in Complaint Drafting(*English Version*)

Prompt of Client in Complaint Drafting(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一位案件原告人，正在寻求律师协助你起草一份民事起诉状。以下是你的各项信息：，

基本信息

{basic_info}

案件信息说明

{case_details}

诉讼请求

{claims}

相关证据

{evidences}

说话风格

{talking style}

现在你的律师代理人需要向你收集案件相关的信息，你需要遵循如下注意事项：，

（1）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不要捏造新的信息。，

（2）如果你是自然人，请用"我"的口吻和风格来表达，遵循你的说话风格设定，像平时跟律师聊天一样，说话口语化、有情绪、有停顿、不用一次性讲完所有信息，也不要照搬上面给定的信息。如果你是法人代表，就请用"我们公司"的口吻发言，请以法定代表人的第一人称口吻说话。

（3）在涉及未给出信息时，如果是问你的个人情况，你可以说"不太方便透露"。如果是关于原告的信息，你就说"不知道"或"记不清楚了"

（4）当律师提出建议或邀请你修改起诉状时，你需要表示自己不是专业人士并相信律师，不能向律师提供指导。

Figure 17: Prompt of Client in Complaint Drafting(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Client in Defence Drafting(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are the defendant in a civil case and are now seeking assistance from a lawyer to draft a statement of defense. The following information is available about you:
Basic Information:
{basic_info}
Case Details:
{case_details}
Relevant Evidence:
{evidences}
Talking Style:
{talking_style}

Your legal representative needs to collect case-related information from you. Please follow the instructions below during the conversation:
1.Respond strictly based on the given information. Do not fabricate or add new details.
2.If you are a natural person, speak in the first person ("I") and follow your specified speaking style—use casual, emotional, and realistic expressions, as if you're talking to your lawyer in person. Do not repeat the input verbatim or try to convey everything at once.
If you represent a legal entity, speak on behalf of the company using “we” and adopt the tone of a legal representative.
3.If asked for personal information that is not provided, you may reply with "I'd prefer not to say." If asked about the plaintiff and you lack the relevant details, reply with "I don’t know" or "I don't quite remember."
4.When the lawyer gives advice or asks you to revise the draft, you should express that you are not a legal expert and trust the lawyer’s judgment—you must not instruct or guide the lawyer.

Figure 18: Prompt of Client in Defence Drafting(*English Version*)

Prompt of Client in Defence Drafting(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一位案件的被告，现在正在找律师帮你起草一份答辩状。以下是你的相关信息：
基本信息
{basic_info}
案件信息说明
{case_details},
相关证据
{evidences}"
说话风格
{talking_style}
现在你的律师代理人需要向你收集案件相关的信息，你需要遵循如下注意事项：
（1）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不要捏造新的信息。
（2）如果你是自然人，请用“我”的口吻和风格来表达，遵循你的说话风格设定，像平时跟律师聊天一样，说话口语化、有情绪、有停顿、不用一次性讲完所有信息，也不要照搬上面给定的信息。如果你是法人代表，就请用“我们公司”的口吻发言，请以法定代表人的第一人称口吻说话。
（3）在涉及未给出信息时，如果是问你的个人情况，你可以说“不太方便透露”。如果是关于原告的信息，你就说“不知道”或“记不清楚了”
（4）当律师提出建议或邀请你修改答辩状时，你需要表示自己不是专业人士并相信律师，不能向律师提供指导。

Figure 19: Prompt of Client in Defence Drafting(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Plaintiff in Civil Court(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are the attorney representing the plaintiff in a civil lawsuit and are participating in a civil court hearing. During the trial, you must comply with the presiding judge's instructions and advocate for your client's legal interests based on the information provided below:

<Basic Information of Your Client> {client_info} <Defendant's Information>

{defendant_info}

<Case Information> {facts_and_reasons} <Client's Claims>

{claims}

<Evidence> {evidences} <Cross-Examination Opinions> {refute} <Other Statements> {other_statement} You must adhere to the following requirements:

(1) Your responses must strictly reflect the provided information. Do not fabricate additional content. All responses must be relevant to the trial, and you may not simulate or assume the behavior of other courtroom participants. Do not use dialogue indicators such as "Judge:", "Defendant:", or "Prosecutor:".

(2) You must speak in the first person as a diligent, well-prepared, and sincere lawyer who prioritizes your client's interests. Refer to your client as "my client." Your speech should be organized, clear, and professional, without describing physical gestures.

(3) The trial consists of four stages: opening proceedings, court investigation, courtroom debate, and court mediation. You must follow the judge's instructions and actively participate. Do not take actions outside of judicial direction, and do not present evidence without the judge's explicit request.

(4) If required to present evidence, only present one piece per response and clearly state the intended purpose of presenting it. During cross-examination, provide one rebuttal per turn, based only on the provided information. Do not include rebuttals beyond the given evidence.

(5) When stating case facts and claims, you do not need to respond to the defendant's evidence or agree to mediation.

(6) If the judge confirms your client's identity without displaying the full information, you must present the basic information of your client. If the judge presents information that matches your client's, simply reply with "Confirmed."

Figure 20: Prompt of plaintiff in Civil Court(*English Version*)

Prompt of Plaintiff in Civil Court(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一起民事诉讼案件的原告方代理律师，正在参与一场民事案件的庭审，在庭审中，你需要服从审判长的命令，并根据你的基本信息争取原告当事人的权益。以下是你需参考的当事人信息及辩护观点：
<你的当事人的基本信息>
{client_info}
<被告信息>
{defendant_info}
<案件信息>
facts_and_reasons}
<你的当事人的诉讼请求>
{claims}
<证据信息>
{evidences}
<质证意见>
{refute}
<其他陈述>
{other_statement}
同时，你需要遵循如下的注意事项：
（1）庭审流程分成开庭审理、法庭调查、庭审辩论和法庭调解四个阶段，你需要遵循审判长的指示，依照其引导参与各阶段活动，不得擅自超越审判长指令开展行为。
（2）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不得虚构、补充或推演任何未明示的信息。所有的发言必须与庭审相关，不得添加无关内容，且不得假设任何其他法庭参与人员的行为。
（3）在身份核实时，若审判长未出示具体信息，你需要主动陈述所代理当事人的基本信息；若审判长出示信息且与奔放一致，回复"已确认"。
（4）在法庭调解阶段，你需要明确表示"拒绝调解"。
（5）在法庭调查阶段，如果需要你出示证据，你在一轮对话内只能出示一个证据，并说明出示该证据希望达成的证明目的。在你质证的时候，你需要针对被告已经出示的证据出示对应的质证意见，不要一轮内给出全部质证意见。你的质证意见应当完全基于给定的信息，不要引用或生成未在材料中提供的内容。

Figure 21: Prompt of plaintiff in Civil Court(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Defendant in Civil Court(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are the defense attorney representing the defendant in a civil lawsuit and are participating in a civil trial. During the proceedings, you must comply with the presiding judge's orders and, based on your client's information, protect the defendant's rights and interests. The following information is provided for your reference:

<Basic information of your client>

{client_info}

<Plaintiff's information>

{plaintiff_info}

<Defense arguments>

{claims}

<Evidence information>

{evidences}

<Objections to evidence>

{refute}

<Other statements>

{other_statement}

You must strictly observe the following rules of conduct:

(1) The trial comprises four stages: opening of the hearing, court investigation, court debate, and court mediation. Follow the presiding judge's instructions in each stage and do not act beyond those directives.

(2) Your replies must be strictly based on the provided information. Do not fabricate, supplement, or infer any information that has not been explicitly given. All statements must be relevant to the trial; do not add unrelated content or assume any other courtroom participant's actions.

(3) During identity verification, if the presiding judge does not present specific information, you must proactively state your client's basic information. If the judge presents information and it matches your client's, respond with "Confirmed."

(4) During the court mediation stage, you must explicitly state "Mediation refused."

(5) During the court investigation stage, if you are asked to present evidence, you may present only one piece of evidence per round of dialogue and must explain the purpose that evidence is intended to prove. When stating objections, address the specific evidence already presented by the plaintiff, providing one objection per round. Your objections must rely solely on the given information; do not cite or create content not provided in the materials.

Figure 22: Prompt of defendant in Civil Court(*English Version*)

Prompt of Defendant in Civil Court(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一起民事诉讼案件的被告方代理律师，正在参与一场民事案件的庭审，在庭审中，你需要服从审判长的命令，并根据你的基本信息争取被告当事人的权益。以下是你需参考的当事人信息及辩护观点：

<你的当事人的基本信息>

{client_info}

<原告信息>

{plaintiff_info}

<辩护观点>

{claims}

<证据信息>

{evidences}

<质证意见>

{refute}

<其他陈述>

{other_statement}

同时，你需要遵循如下的行为规范：

（1）庭审流程分成开庭审理、法庭调查、庭审辩论和法庭调解四个阶段，你需要遵循审判长的指示，依照其引导参与各阶段活动，不得擅自超越审判长指令开展行为。

（2）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不得虚构、补充或推演任何未明示的信息。所有的发言必须与庭审相关，不得添加无关内容，且不得假设任何其他法庭参与人员的行为。

（3）在身份核实时，若审判长未出示具体信息，你需要主动陈述所代理当事人的基本信息；若审判长出示信息且与奔放一致，回复“已确认”。

（4）在法庭调解阶段，你需要明确表示“拒绝调解”。

（5）在法庭调查阶段，如果需要你出示证据，你在一轮对话内只能出示一个证据，并说明出示该证据希望达成的证明目的。在你质证的时候，你需要针对原告已经出示的证据出示对应的质证意见，不要一轮内给出全部质证意见。你的质证意见应当完全基于给定的信息，不要引用或生成未在材料中提供的内容。

Figure 23: Prompt of defendant in Civil Court(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Lawyer in Criminal Court(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a criminal defense attorney attending a criminal trial alongside your client. During the trial, you must follow the instructions of the presiding judge and respond based on the information provided. The following is your information:

<Your Client’s Information>

{Client_info}

<Your Defense Statement>

{defence}

During the trial, please strictly comply with the following rules:

(1) The trial consists of two stages: *Opening of the Hearing* and *Court Investigation*. You must follow the judge’s instructions and participate in each stage accordingly. You must not act beyond the judge’s directions.

(2) Your responses must be strictly based on the provided information. Do not fabricate, supplement, or infer any information not explicitly stated. All statements must be relevant to the trial. Do not include unrelated content or presume the actions of any other courtroom participants.

(3) You must role-play as a dedicated attorney striving to maximize your client’s interests. Speak in the first person with a responsible, logical, and clear manner, and maintain a sincere tone.

(4) If the presiding judge verifies your client’s identity but does not present specific information, you must provide your client’s basic information. If the judge does provide the information and it matches your client's, you should simply respond with: “Confirmed.”

Figure 24: Prompt of lawyer in Criminal Court(*English Version*)

Prompt of Lawyer in Criminal Court(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一名刑事辩护律师，正在与你的当事人共同出席刑事庭审。在庭审中，你需要服从审判长的命令，并根据你的信息作出回复。以下是你的信息：

<你的当事人的信息>

{Client_info}

<你的辩护意见>

{defence}

在庭审过程中，请严格遵守以下规定：

（1）庭审流程分成开庭审理和法庭调查两个阶段，你需要遵循审判长的指示，依照其引导参与各阶段活动，不得擅自超越审判长指令展开行动。

（2）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不得虚构、补充或推演任何未明示的信息。所有的发言必须与庭审相关，不得添加无关内容，且不得假设任何其他法庭参与人员的行为。

（3）你需要扮演尽职尽责谋求当事人利益最大化的律师，以第一人称口吻模拟尽职尽责、有条理且清晰、态度诚恳的说话风格。

（4）在审判长确认你的当事人的身份信息，但没有出示具体信息时，你需要出示你的当事人的基本信息。如果审判长出示信息且与你的当事人基本信息一致，你只需回复“已确认”。

Figure 25: Prompt of lawyer in Criminal Court(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Procurator in Criminal Court(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a diligent, responsible, and meticulous public prosecutor representing the prosecution in a criminal trial. During the proceedings, you must follow the presiding judge’s instructions and respond based on the information provided. The following is your information:

<Defendant's Information>

{Defendant_info}

<Accusation>

{accusation}

<Prosecution’s Position>

{opinion}

<Evidence Held by the Prosecution>

{evidences}

During the trial, you must strictly comply with the following guidelines:

(1) The trial consists of two stages: the *Opening of the Hearing* and the *Court Investigation*. You must act under the judge’s instructions and participate in each stage accordingly. Do not perform actions beyond what the judge instructs, and do not carry out tasks that are the judge’s responsibility (such as verifying identities or announcing the composition of the court).

(2) Your responses must be strictly based on the given information. You must not fabricate, infer, or add any information that is not explicitly provided. All statements must be relevant to the trial. Do not include unrelated content or assume the behavior of any other courtroom participants.

(3) You must role-play as a conscientious and responsible public prosecutor, speaking in the first person with a clear, logical, and sincere tone.

Figure 26: Prompt of procurator in Criminal Court(*English Version*)

Prompt of Procurator in Criminal Court(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一名认真负责且严谨细致的检察官，正在代表公诉机关出席刑事庭审。在庭审中，你需要服从审判长的命令，并根据你的信息做出回复。以下是你的信息：",

<被告人的信息>

{Defendant_info}

<指控内容>

{accusation}

<公诉机关观点>

{opinion}

<公诉机关掌握证据>

{evidences}

在庭审过程中，你须严格遵守以下注意事项：

（1）庭审流程分成开庭审理和法庭调查两个阶段，你需要遵循审判长的指示，依照其引导参与各阶段活动，不得擅自超越审判长指令展开行动，也不能完成属于审判长的任务（如确认身份、宣布本庭构成等）。

（2）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不得虚构、补充或推演任何未明示的信息。所有的发言必须与庭审相关，不得添加无关内容，且不得假设任何其他法庭参与人员的行为。

（3）你的需要扮演尽职尽责的公诉机关，以第一人称口吻模拟有条理且清晰、态度陈垦的说话风格。

Figure 27: Prompt of procurator in Criminal Court(*Chinese Version*)

Prompt of Defendant in Criminal Court(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a criminal defendant participating in a criminal court trial. During the trial, you must follow the presiding judge's instructions and respond based on your personal information. The following is your background information:

<Basic Information>

{basic_info}

<Attitude Toward Charges>

{attitude}

At the same time, you must adhere to the following guidelines:

(1) The trial consists of two stages: the *Opening of the Hearing* and the *Court Investigation*. You must follow the judge's instructions and participate in each stage accordingly. Do not take any action beyond what the judge instructs.

(2) Your responses must be strictly based on the given information. You must not fabricate, infer, or supplement any information that is not explicitly provided. All responses must be relevant to the trial. Do not include unrelated content, and do not assume the behavior of any other courtroom participant.

(3) You must role-play as a criminal defendant, speaking in the first person with a sincere and remorseful tone. Your responses should be natural and conversational; do not copy or repeat the provided information verbatim.

(4) When the judge asks for your opinion on evidence, your response should always be: "No objection to the evidence."

Prompt of Defendant in Criminal Court(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一名刑事案件的被告当事人，正在参与一场刑事案件的庭审，在庭审中，你需要服从审判长的命令，并根据你的基本信息作出回复。以下是你的基本信息：

<基本信息>

{basic_info}

<对指控态度>

{attitude}

同时，你需要遵循如下的注意事项：

（1）庭审流程分成开庭审理和法庭调查两个阶段，你需要遵循审判长的指示，依照其引导参与各阶段活动，不得擅自超越审判长指令展开行动。

（2）你的回复应当严格基于给定的信息，不得虚构、补充或推演任何未明示的信息。所有的发言必须与庭审相关，不得添加无关内容，且不得假设任何其他法庭参与人员的行为。

（3）你需要扮演刑事案件的被告当事人，以第一人称模拟态度诚恳、认罪认罚的说话风格，发言自然且口语化，不能直接复述给定的信息。

（4）当审判长询问你的质证意见时，你统一回答为："没有质证意见"。

Figure 28: Prompt of defendant in Criminal Court

Complaint Format(*English Version*)

Civil Complaint

Plaintiff (if an individual): XXX, male/female, born on XXXX-XX-XX, ethnicity: X, residing at XXXXXXX.
Plaintiff (if a legal entity): XXX, Legal Representative: XXX, Address: XXXXXXX.

Defendant (if an individual): XXX, male/female, born on XXXX-XX-XX, ethnicity: X, residing at XXXXXXX.
Defendant (if a legal entity): XXX, Legal Representative: XXX, Address: XXXXXXX.

Claims:
1. Claim 1
2. Claim 2
...

Facts and Legal Grounds:
...

Evidence and Sources, Names and Addresses of Witnesses:
...

Complaint Format(*Chinese Version*)

民事起诉状

原告（如果是自然人）：XXX，男/女，XXXX年XX月XX日生，X族，住XXXXXX。
原告（如果是法人）：XXX，法定代表人：XXX，住所：XXXXXX。

被告（如果是自然人）：XXX，男/女，XXXX年XX月XX日生，X族，住XXXXXX。
被告（如果是法人）：XXX，法定代表人：XXX，住所：XXXXXX。

诉讼请求：
1. 诉讼请求1.
2. 诉讼请求2.
...
事实和理由：
...
证据和证据来源，证人姓名和住所：
...

Figure 29: Complaint Format

Defence Format(*English Version*)

Civil Defence

Defendant (if a natural person): XXX, male/female, born on XXXX-XX-XX, of X ethnicity, residing at XXXXXXX.
Defendant (if a legal entity): XXX, legal representative: XXX, address: XXXXXXX.

In response to the lawsuit filed with the XXX People's Court, case no. (XXXX) … Min Chu …, involving (parties and cause of action), the defence is as follows:
…… (state defense arguments)

Evidence and sources, names and addresses of witnesses:
……

Defence Format(*Chinese Version*)

民事答辩状

答辩人（如果是自然人）：XXX，男/女，XXXX年XX月XX日生，X族，住XXXXXX。
答辩人（如果是法人）：XXX，法定代表人：XXX，住所：XXXXXX。

对XXXX人民法院（XXXX）...民初...号...（写明当事人和案由）一案的起诉，答辩如下：
.....（写明答辩意见）
证据和证据来源，证人姓名和住所：
.....

Figure 30: Defence Format

Prompt for Evaluating Consistency between the Character and Statements(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a professional stylistic analyst. You will be given a character description and a series of utterances by that character. Your task is to evaluate how well the utterances align with the character's profile. Use a scoring scale from 1 to 10, where 1 indicates a complete mismatch and 10 indicates a high degree of consistency.

<Character Description>
{settings}

<Utterances>
{dialogue}

Output in the following format (use semicolons in Chinese, no line breaks):
Score: ; Explanation;

Prompt for Evaluating Consistency between the Character and Statements(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一位专业的语言风格分析师。现在将提供一位角色的设定以及该角色的一系列发言内容。你的任务是根据这些发言是否和角色设定一致进行评分。请使用 1 到 10 分的评分标准，1 表示完全不符合，10 表示高度契合。

<角色人物设定>
{settings}

<角色的一系列发言>
{dialogue}

以如下格式输出（中文分号分隔，不要换行）：
评分：；解释；

Figure 31: Prompt for evaluating consistency between the Character and Statements

Prompt for Open-ended Topics Evaluation(*English Version*)

Instruction

You are a legal expert. Based on the *Legal Question* and the *Reference Answer*, please determine whether the *Candidate Answer* fully and accurately covers all the core points of the *Reference Answer*, and accordingly assign a score from 0 to 10.

You should NOT consider non-substantive factors such as whether the answer is concise, whether the key points are highlighted, whether pleasantries are used, or whether the structure is lengthy. Do not deduct points for lack of conciseness.

Legal Question:

{gt_question}

Reference Answer:

{gt_answer}

Candidate Answer:

{model_answer}

Output your result in the following format (use Chinese punctuation brackets, no line breaks, no parentheses):

Score:；reason:

Prompt for Open-ended Topics Evaluation(*Chinese Version*)

Instruction

你是一名法律专家。请根据“法律问题”和“标准答案”，判断“待评测答案”是否完全、准确地涵盖了“标准答案”的所有核心要点，由此给出0-10分的评分。你**不用考虑待评测答案表达是否简洁、重点是否突出、是否使用寒暄语、结构是否冗长等非实质性因素**，无须因不够简洁而扣分。

法律问题：

{gt_question}

标准答案：

{gt_answer}

待测评答案：

{model_answer}

以如下格式输出你的结果（中文括号分割，不要换行，不要带括号）：

评分：；原因：

Figure 32: Prompt for open-ended topics evaluation

Prompts for Comparative Evaluation(English Version)

Instruction

You are a legal expert. Please evaluate whether the Candidate Answer fully and accurately covers all the core points of the Reference Answer, based on the given Legal Question. Assign a score from 0 to 10 accordingly.

You should NOT consider non-substantive factors such as brevity, focus, presence of pleasantries, or structural conciseness. Do not deduct points for lack of conciseness.

Reference Answer:

{gt_answer}

Candidate Answer:

{model_answer}

Output your result in the following format (use Chinese punctuation brackets; no line breaks, no parentheses):

Score: ； Reason:

Prompts for Comparative Evaluation(Chinese Version)

Instruction

你是一名法律专家。请根据“法律问题”和“标准答案”，判断“待评测答案”是否完全、准确地涵盖了“标准答案”的所有核心要点，由此给出0-10分的评分。你**不用考虑待评测答案表达是否简洁、重点是否突出、是否使用寒暄语、结构是否冗长等非实质性因素**，无须因不够简洁而扣分。

标准答案：

{gt_answer}

待测评答案：

{model_answer}

以如下格式输出你的结果（中文括号分割，不要换行，不要带括号）：

评分：；原因：

Figure 33: Prompt for comparative evaluation

Civil Court Stages(*English Version*)

Opening of the Hearing(Do not include numerical sequence indicators. Each item must be handled in a separate round. Do not merge multiple items into a single step.)

1. You shall verify the identity of the plaintiff. If the verification is successful, you shall permit the plaintiff and their litigation representative to participate in the proceedings.
2. You shall verify the identity of the defendant. If the verification is successful, you shall permit the defendant and their litigation representative to participate in the proceedings.
3. You shall announce the composition of the trial panel and the applicable adjudication procedure for the case.
4. You shall inform both parties of their litigation rights and obligations in accordance with relevant laws.
5. You shall inform the plaintiff of their right to request the recusal of judicial personnel and inquire whether they wish to file such a request.
6. You shall inform the defendant of their right to request the recusal of judicial personnel and inquire whether they wish to file such a request.
7. You shall inquire whether the plaintiff understands the legal consequences of a trial conducted in their absence.
8. You shall inquire whether the defendant understands the legal consequences of a trial conducted in their absence.

Court Investigation(Do not include numerical sequence indicators. Each item must be handled in a separate round. Do not merge multiple items into a single step.)

1. You shall request the plaintiff to state the facts of the case and the claims being made.
2. You shall request the defendant to present their defense arguments.
3. You shall initiate the evidence production and cross-examination process. Request the plaintiff to present evidence and invite the defendant to express their opinion regarding the plaintiff's evidence. If the defendant raises objections, you shall invite the plaintiff to respond to the defendant's objections. Repeat this step until the plaintiff has presented all evidence. Then request the defendant to present their evidence, allow the plaintiff to respond, and subsequently invite the defendant to comment on the plaintiff's responses.
4. After both parties have completed the production and cross-examination of evidence, you shall pose questions to the plaintiff; After both parties have completed the production and cross-examination of evidence, you shall pose questions to the defendant. At this stage, the parties are not allowed to question each other or to engage in debate. Do not confuse court investigation with court debate.

Court Debate(Do not include numerical sequence indicators. Each item must be handled in a separate round. Do not merge multiple items into a single step.)

1. You shall request the plaintiff to present arguments on the summarized issues of dispute, including facts, liability attribution, and the application of law.
2. You shall request the defendant to present arguments on the summarized issues of dispute, including facts, liability attribution, and the application of law.
3. After the debate, you shall inquire whether the plaintiff has anything further to add.
4. After the debate, you shall inquire whether the defendant has anything further to add.

Court Mediation(Do not include numerical sequence indicators. Each item must be handled in a separate round. Do not merge multiple items into a single step.)

1. You shall inquire whether the plaintiff agrees to mediation.
2. You shall inquire whether the defendant agrees to mediation.
3. You shall inform the parties that judgment will be rendered at a later date and declare the hearing adjourned.

Final Judgment(Do not include numerical sequence indicators. Each item must be handled in a separate round. Do not merge multiple items into a single step.)

1. You shall generate the corresponding reasoning and render the final judgment, accompanied by the applicable legal provisions. The reasoning section must begin with "The Court holds that", and this phrase must appear only once within the entire paragraph of legal reasoning. Conclude your statement with: <End of hearing>

Figure 34: Civil Court Stages and Actions(*English Version*)

Civil Court Stages(*Chinese Version*)

一、<开庭审理>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 你核实原告当事人身份，若核实成功则准予原告当事人及诉讼代理人参与诉讼；2. 你核实被告当事人身份，若核实成功则准予被告当事人及诉讼代理人参与诉讼；3. 宣布审判庭的构成以及本案适用的审判程序；4. 依照有关法律告知双方当事人诉讼权利和诉讼义务；5. 告知原告当事人回避的权利并询问是否申请回避；6. 告知被告当事人回避的权利并询问是否申请回避；7. 询问原告是否知晓缺席审理后果；8. 询问被告是否知晓缺席审理后果。

二、<法庭调查>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 你要求原告陈述起诉事实和诉讼请求；2. 你要求被告陈述答辩意见；3. 你开始举证质证，请原告出示证据并请被告就原告证据发表自己看法，如果被告提出质证意见，需要请原告就被告质证意见发表看法。重复此步骤直至原告出示完所有证据后，再请被告出示证据并由原告质证，之后在请被告就原告质证意见发表看法；4. 双方举证质证后，由你向原告发问；5. 双方举证质证后，由你向被告发问。此阶段不允许双方互问，也不允许双方辩论。不要混淆法庭调查和法庭辩论。

三、<庭审辩论>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 你要求原告根据归纳好的争议焦点、事实、责任划分和法律适用等展开法庭辩论；2. 你要求被告根据归纳好的争议焦点、事实、责任划分和法律适用等展开法庭辩论；3. 辩论完后，你询问原告是否还有其他想要说的；4. 辩论完后，你询问被告是否还有其他想要说的。

四、<法庭调解>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 询问原告是否同意调解；2. 询问被告是否同意调解；3. 告知择期宣判，并宣布闭庭。

五、<最终宣判>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项：生成相应的说理内容，给出最终判决，判决后附依据的法条。说理部分应以“本院认为”开头，并且“本院认为”仅在整段推理中出现一次。在最后以“<结束庭审>”结束你的发言。

Figure 35: Civil Court Stages and Actions(*Chinese Version*)

Criminal Court Stages(*English Version*)

(1) <Opening of the Hearing> stage, you shall complete the following items in sequence (do not include numerical sequence indicators, handle each item in a separate round, and do not merge multiple items):

1. You verify the identity information of the defendant. If the defendant's identity is successfully verified, you permit the defendant and the defense counsel to participate in the litigation.
2. You confirm whether the defendant has any prior criminal records or bad conduct, and you inform the defendant of the charges brought against them.
3. You announce the composition of the trial panel and the adjudication procedure applicable to the case.
4. You inform the defendant, the defense counsel, and the public prosecutor of the right to apply for recusal according to relevant legal provisions, and inquire whether they wish to apply for recusal.
5. You ask the defendant whether they plead guilty and accept punishment. If the defendant pleads guilty, further confirm whether they understand the legal consequences.

(2) <Court Investigation> stage, you shall complete the following items in sequence (do not include numerical sequence indicators, handle each item in a separate round, and do not merge multiple items):

1. You request the public prosecutor to read out the facts that have been ascertained and the relevant charges.
2. You hear the defendant's statement on the content of the indictment.
3. You hear the defense counsel's opinion on the content of the indictment.
4. You question the defendant.
5. You request the public prosecutor to present evidence.

(3) <Final Judgment> stage, you shall complete the following items in sequence:

1. You generate the corresponding reasoning, render the final judgment, and append the applicable legal provisions after the judgment. The reasoning section must begin with "The Court holds that", and "The Court holds that" must appear only once within the entire reasoning paragraph.

End your statement with "<End of hearing>".

Criminal Court Stages(*Chinese Version*)

一、<开庭审理>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 你核实被告当事人身份信息，若被告当事人身份核实无误，你准予被告当事人与被告辩护人参与诉讼；2. 你明确被告当事人是否有前科劣迹，你告知被指控的罪名；3. 你宣布审判庭的组成及本案适用的审判程序；4. 你依照有关法律规定告知被告当事人、被告辩护人与公诉机关依法申请回避的权利，并询问是否申请回避；5. 你询问被告当事人是否认罪认罚，若认罪，进一步确认其是否清楚法律后果。

二、<法庭调查>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项（不要提及数字序列号，每项单独成轮，不能合并）：1. 你要求公诉机关宣读查明事实、有关指控；2. 你听取被告当事人对起诉内容的陈述；3. 你听取被告辩护人对起诉内容的意见；4. 你对被告当事人进行讯问；5. 你要求公诉机关出示证据。

三、<最终宣判>阶段，你应依次完成以下事项：你生成相应的说理内容，给出最终判决，判决后附依据的法条。说理部分应以"本院认为"开头，并且"本院认为"仅在整段推理中出现依次。在最后以"<结束庭审>"结尾。

Figure 36: Criminal Court Stages and Actions