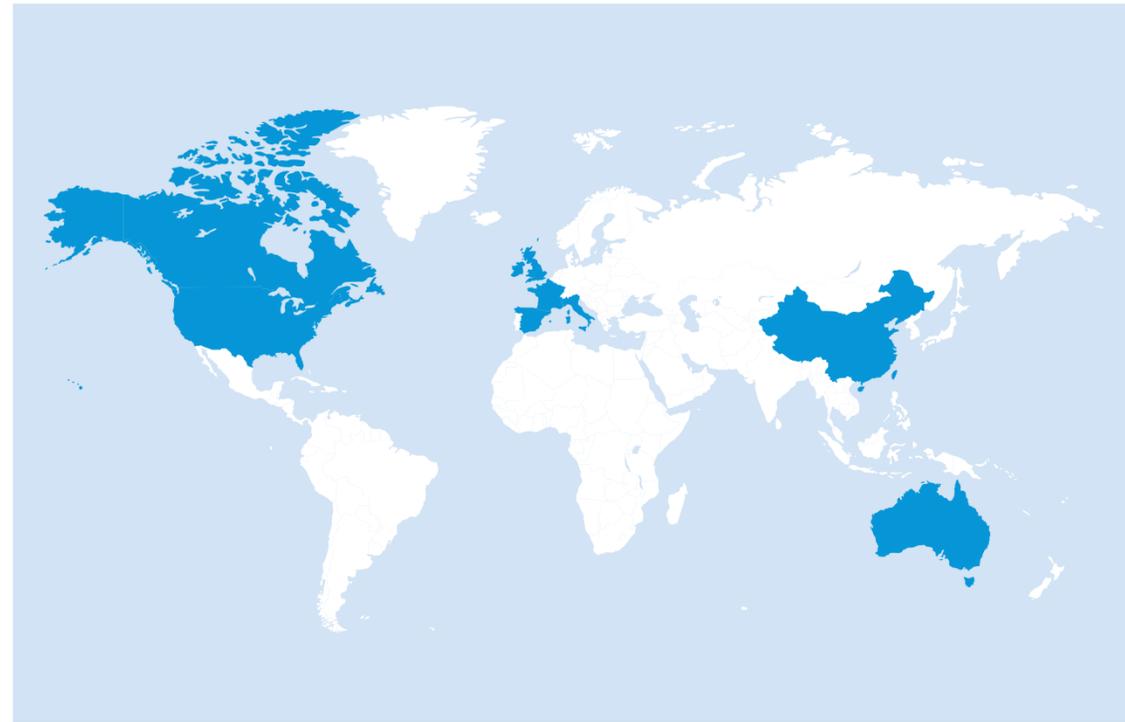


Key elements

- The software structure: PARLE, JusticeBot, Virtual Court, Courtroom Interface, Electronic Registry and Cyber Justice Core.
- The research infrastructure: three infrastructures, shared between the Université de Montréal and McGill University.
- The scientific agenda: a cross-fertilization between techno-legal and socio-legal approaches.
- Release the potential of cyberjustice around the world.
- A global network of researchers and partners.
- A 6-year research project on artificial intelligence (ACT).



Harnessing technology
and artificial intelligence
to better serve Justice



Simulated trial at the Cyberjustice Laboratory

4 platforms
6 softwares
and 27 modules
9 disciplines
32 universities
44 partners
45 researchers

The cyberjustice Laboratory's goal is to take advantage of technological innovations so as to facilitate access to justice and develop new procedural models.



Université
de Montréal

McGill
Faculty of
Law

CENTRE DE
RECHERCHE EN
DROIT PUBLIC

Geographical Address
3200 Jean Brillant, B-2215
Université de Montréal
Montréal (Québec)
H3T 1N8
Canada

Postal Address
Cyberjustice Laboratory
Faculty of Law
Université de Montréal
CP. 6128, station Downtown
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3J7
Canada

www.cyberjustice.ca
info@cyberjustice.ca
514 343-6111 ext. 2550

The Cyberjustice Laboratory is a one of a kind research infrastructure conducted within the law faculties of the Université de Montréal and McGill University. Its main goal is to analyse and harness the advantages offered by information technology for the benefit of citizens and the judicial system.



Karim Benyekhlef, Director of the Cyberjustice Laboratory.



Software structure

- PARLe: platform assisting online dispute resolution;
- Case Management System: platform enabling the management of legal files;
- ISA: interface that facilitates efficiency and case management through the use of technology in courtrooms;
- JusticeBot: conversational agent simplifying access to justice through artificial intelligence;
- Virtual tribunal: aims to improve the sense of presence in the context of dematerialized justice.



The team

The research team is **multidisciplinary** and **international**.

It works closely with the main actors in the judiciary (judges, lawyers, clerks, notaries, representatives of litigants and civil society, etc.). This close collaboration allows the team to develop **software adapted to the needs of the judicial system**.



Research infrastructure

The **research infrastructure**, divided between the Université de Montréal and McGill University, includes:

- A **computer lab** equipped with servers, computers and tools to simulate the networking of a judicial and extra-judicial system, as well as to develop artificial intelligence tools;
- A **courtroom** at the forefront audiovisual and information technology;
- A **satellite courtroom**;
- A **mobile courtroom**.



Scientific approach

The Laboratory's scientific approach aims to **combine techno-legal and socio-legal approaches**, so that the results of one enrich the other.

The objective of the socio-legal approach is to study and analyse the implications of digital justice and the use of artificial intelligence tools.

The computer modules tested at the Laboratory make it possible to identify, through simulation, the human, social, legal or economic obstacles to the networking of the judicial system. This work also makes it possible to devise new procedural models.



Activities

The Laboratory's work aims to **promote** and **release** the potential of cyberjustice:

- By creating a **community** that reaches as many judicial stakeholders as possible;
- By adapting to the context of **different courts**;
- Through various international **research partnerships** in **artificial intelligence** and algorithmic law.



Artificial intelligence

In addition to the development of AI tools by its techno-legal team, the Laboratory is conducting a socio-legal research partnership, the Autonomy Through Cyberjustice Technologies and AI project (ACT project), funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, which aims to benefit Justice stakeholders by leveraging AI to **prevent and resolve conflicts**.

This socio-legal approach focuses on the concrete conditions and modalities for the implementation of AI in the practice of Justice stakeholders: governance of judicial data, protection of vulnerable individuals, interpretability of algorithms, legal framework for algorithmic tools, protection of personal data, security issues.



Justice stakeholders use the Laboratory's technological platforms to present their evidence.



Technology allows for great mobility while remaining connected. Geographical distance and the number of participants are no longer obstacles to a trial.



The Cyberjustice Laboratory is a focal point for research on the networking of courts in Canada and around the world.



Cyberjustice offers new technological and social opportunities for the judicial community but also for individuals.