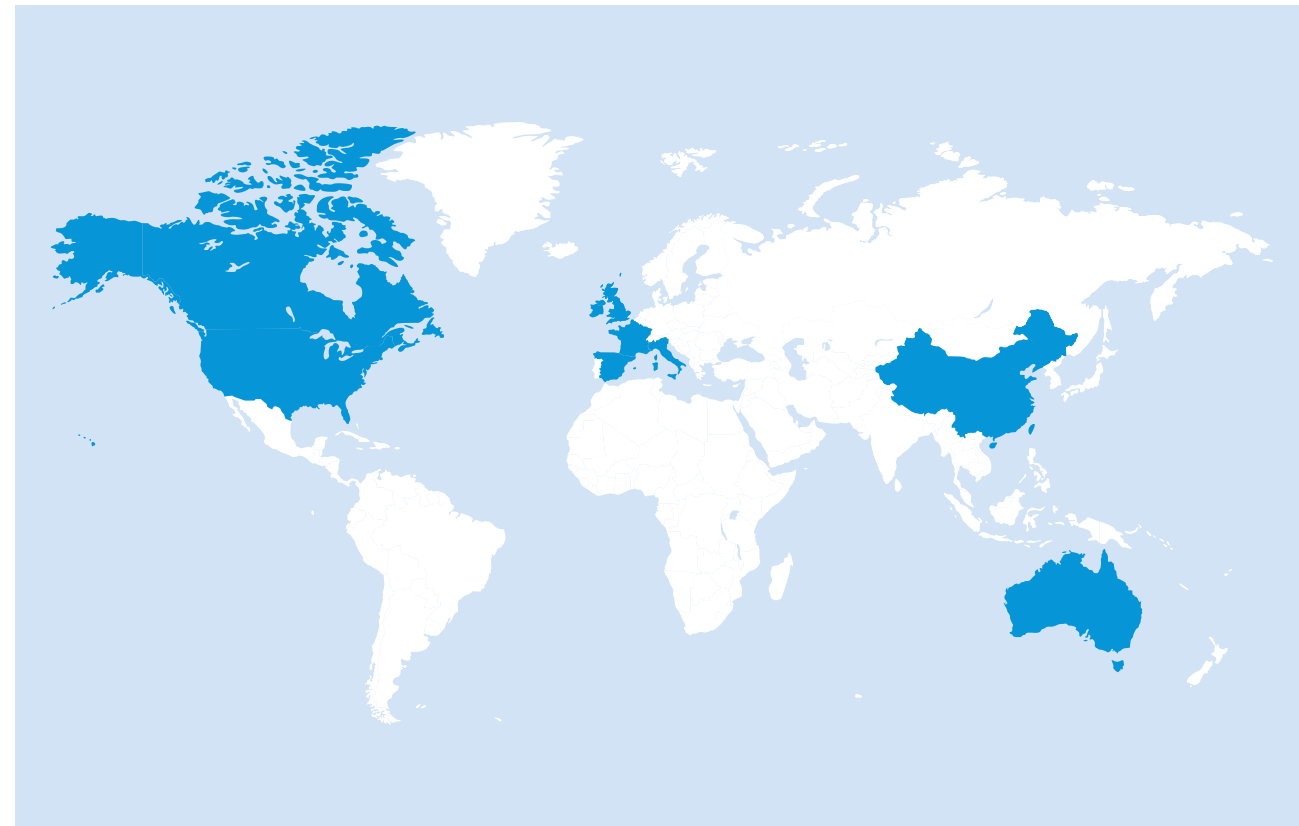


Key elements

- The software structure: PARLe, JusticeBot, Virtual Tribunal, Courtroom Interface, Electronic Case Management and Cyberjustice 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-years research project on artificial intelligence (ACT Project).



Harnessing the power of technology and artificial intelligence to better serve justice.



Simulated trial at the Cyberjustice Laboratory

4 platforms
6 software
& 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.



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The Cyberjustice Laboratory is an unparalleled research infrastructure lead by the law faculties of Université de Montréal and McGill University. Its main objective is to analyse the advantages offered by information technology and exploit them to the benefit of both citizens and the judicial system alike.



Karim Benyekhlef, Director of the Cyberjustice



Team of the Cyberjustice Laboratory 2019



Software structure

- **PARLe**: platform assisting online dispute resolution;
- **Case Management System**: platform enabling the electronic management of legal files;
- **ISA**: hearing room interface that facilitates efficiency and evidence sharing;
- **JusticeBot**: chatbot simplifying access to justice through artificial intelligence;
- **Virtual Tribunal**: aims to improve the perception of concrete 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 legal milieu, including judges, lawyers, clerks, notaries, representatives of litigants and civil society, and so on. 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 connectivity of judicial and extra-judicial systems, as well as to develop artificial intelligence tools;
- A **courtroom** at the forefront audiovisual and information technology;
- A **satellite hearing room**;
- A **mobile hearing room**.



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



Technology allows for great mobility while remaining connected. Neither geographical distance nor the number of participants are obstacles to a trial any longer.



Scientific approach

The Laboratory's scientific approach aims to **combine techno-legal and socio-legal approaches**, such 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 to enhance it.

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



Activities

The Laboratory's work aims to **promote** and **unleash** 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 study focuses on analyzing the concrete conditions and modalities to enable the implementation of AI within the practices of legal stakeholders, such as the governance of judicial data, the protection of vulnerable individuals, algorithmic interpretability, the development of a legal framework for algorithmic tools, the protection of personal data, as well as security issues.



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



Cyberjustice offers new technological and social opportunities, not only to the legal community but also to litigants.