

AI in European Judicial Expertise

from silent practice to a shared reference



THE FIRST EUROPEAN REPORT AND WORKING GROUP ON THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE BY JUDICIAL EXPERTS

EEEI Strasbourg – Palais de l'Europe – 13 May 2026

The EEEI survey, by design: objectives

What the EEEI September 2025 survey was set up to achieve

The survey was designed to be a first starting point to →

01**MAPPING****Map current AI practices**

across the various fields of judicial expertise and different countries.

02**NEEDS****Identify training & support needs**

expressed by experts in different jurisdictions.

03**CONCERNS****Gather ethical and legal concerns**

related to AI use in expert assessments.

04**RECOMMENDATIONS****Contribute to harmonised recommendations**

suited to the operational reality and professional responsibilities of judicial experts.

These objectives form the foundation of a broader European effort to understand the evolving role of AI within judicial processes and to support harmonised, responsible adoption.

A heterogeneous European panel

Who took part in the EEI 2025 survey

[255]

verified **responses** to the EEI 2025
questionnaire used for the survey
FROM SEPTEMBER TO THE 01 Oct. 2025

8

Member States represented in the panel
France · Italy · Belgium · Romania · the Netherlands
Luxembourg · Spain · UK

10+

Fields of expertise covered,
from civil engineering to economics, IT,
medicine and more

WHY THIS HETEROGENEITY MATTERS

A genuinely European cross-section of judicial experts

- Several legal traditions covered and varying national procedural codes.
- Different fields of expertise (technical, scientific, economic, medical, IT) and different levels of digital maturity.
- Both senior and younger profiles, with diverse experience of experts work and exposure to AI tools.

A European EEEI working group born from the survey

How the working group was constituted and how it works

30

expressions of interest collected through the EEEI 2025 questionnaire and the Institute's social-media call



initial participants
in the workgroup

20

5

Member States represented in the group:
Belgium · France · Italy · the Netherlands · Romania

4

thematic sub-groups, one per section of the questionnaire:
Mapping AI · Ethics & Legal · Training & Support · Profiles & Suggestions

HOW THE GROUP CAME TOGETHER

From a dual European call to a continuous online working group

- Dual recruitment channel : a dedicated question in the EEEI 2025 questionnaire, relayed by the Institute's social-media channels
- First constitutive meeting held online on 2 October, attended by the volunteers identified through the survey; from that moment the group has met periodically online and exchanged working documents.
- 4 sub-groups dedicated to the 4 sections of the questionnaire, ensuring focused analysis while preserving the unity of the overall reflection at plenary level.
- Members from several fields of expertise — technical, scientific, economic, medical and digital — anchoring the analysis in the operational reality of European judicial expertise.

AI is already in the room — quietly

How many experts use AI, and how regularly

65%

of respondents **already use AI to some extent** 26% regularly, 39% occasionally

< 25%

have ever **presented AI-assisted results in an official judicial capacity** — formal use in court remains marginal

16%

have **actively interacted with AI systems** in their professional environment

WHAT THE NUMBERS TELL US

AI is in an exploratory, low-stakes phase

- Adoption is real but cautious: most experts are still in a testing or experimental phase rather than systematic integration.
- AI is mostly used upstream of the expert report — rarely visible inside formal court submissions.
- Civil proceedings dominate; criminal contexts remain marginal, in line with higher evidentiary risk thresholds.

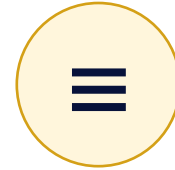
What experts actually use AI for

Mostly language work, mostly upstream of the formal report



Drafting & rephrasing

Reviewing, drafting and improving expert reports — large language models in supporting role.



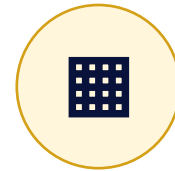
Document summarisation

Condensing large volumes of case files, technical documents and prior reports.



Information research

Searching technical literature, regulations and prior cases relevant to the assessment.



Document organisation

Structuring evidence, building outlines and managing complex case documentation.

Bottom line: *AI acts as an advanced documentary assistant — never as a substitute for expert judgement.*

The legal framework is largely unknown: clear demand for regulation

EU AI Act and CEPEJ guidelines — known by whom?

43%

have **NO meaningful knowledge of the EU AI Act or CEPEJ guidelines**

25%

know these frameworks **only partially**

30%

are **fully familiar with both** reference frameworks

AND YET — A CLEAR DEMAND FOR REGULATION

78% support a specific regulatory framework

- Only ~22% believe self-regulation is sufficient — a strong consensus that the field needs binding, expert-tailored rules.
- High-risk AI applications under the AI Act may directly cover expert assessments — making this knowledge gap a real exposure.
- Mandate for targeted dissemination, training and clear professional codes co-built with the European institutions.

A clear and strong demand for training

Where the survey signals the loudest call to action

27%

have **attended an AI course** in their area of expertise

73%

report **no formal AI training** — the dominant reality

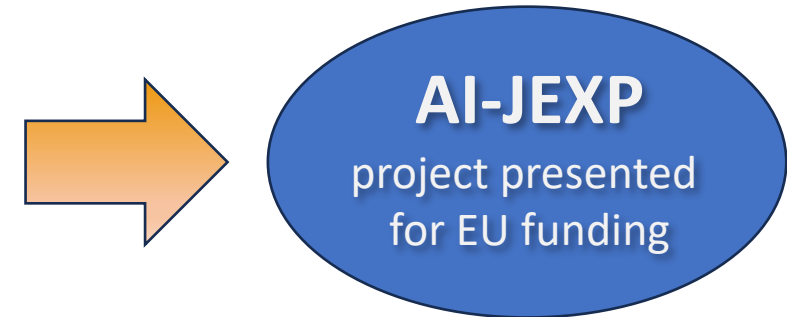
85%

of non-users cite **ethical or competence concerns as the main barrier** — not technology

WHAT EXPERTS ASK FOR

Structured, EU-wide and expert-tailored training

- A modular, EU-wide training programme on AI for judicial experts — including AI Act, GDPR and CEPEJ principles.
- A gradual, domain-sensitive approach, with concrete examples drawn from each field of expertise.
- An accreditation and certification system for AI training tailored to court-appointed expert practice.



waiting for funding

What the survey tells us — 5 cross-cutting findings

Reading the data across all four sections of the questionnaire

ADOPTION

Real but cautious

Two thirds of experts already use AI — yet mostly in a testing phase, on supportive tasks, with limited systematic integration.

USE CASES

Language & document work

Drafting, summarisation, research and document organisation — almost always upstream of the formal expert report.

REGULATION

A clear knowledge gap

43% have no meaningful knowledge of the EU AI Act and CEPEJ guidelines, even though these directly govern high-risk AI.

DEMAND

Strong call for a framework

78% support a specific regulatory framework. Only 22% believe self-regulation is enough — a clear professional consensus.

TENSION

Values vs. practice

Experts value transparency, but half do not disclose AI use to parties or judges — a gap in need of clear, enforceable rules.

Four pillars for responsible AI in expertise

From the EEEI report — Part 3 · Guidance and Responses Proposed



Paradigm

AI is a professional assistance tool — never a co-decision-maker, never a subject of responsibility.

Method, reasoning and conclusions remain entirely human.



Transparency

A graduated, proportional approach: disclose when AI materially influences reasoning, evidence handling or conclusions.

Avoid both over-disclosure and opacity.



Ethics & Data

- Fundamental rights
- traceability of reasoning
- systematic human oversight
- risk-proportionate data security

Possible basis for an European Guideline



Training

A modular EU-wide programme on AI for judicial experts, gradual and domain-sensitive, eventually supported by an accreditation and certification system.

Anchored in: EU AI Act · GDPR · CEPEJ Ethical Charter · EU Chart of fundamental rights

EEEI proposals — concrete European levers

Constructive, cautious, and built on what currently exists

OBSERVATORY

European AI observatory

Observe practices, identify good practices and incidents, build a shared knowledge base — monitoring before regulation.

PLATFORM

Shared European knowledge platform

A non-institutional digital hub hosted/facilitated by EEEI: guidance, curated AI tool information, data protection updates and national references.

COMPETENCE HUB

EU AI Support & Competence Centre

Technical assistance, shared resources and helpdesk for national expert communities, with guidelines for ethical and lawful AI use.

COMMUNITY

EU Community of Practice

A collaborative network connecting experts, judges and developers — peer learning, validated tools and best-practice libraries.

PILOTS

Interoperable national pilot projects

Member State pilots on report drafting automation, document analysis, data extraction and case management — feeding the observatory.

From the report to action: a first outline

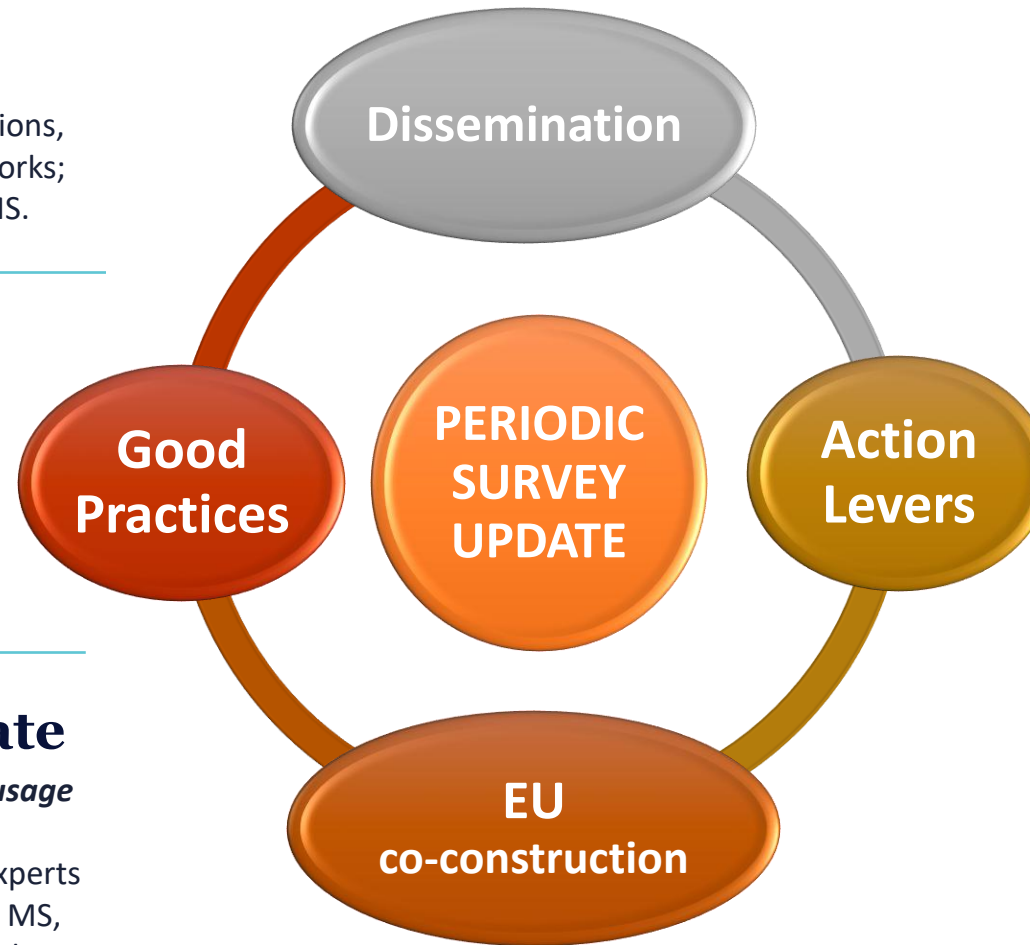
Where the EEEI working group goes from here

Dissemination

Share the report with European institutions, partner associations and member networks; collect feedback and reactions across MS.

Action levers

Activate the EEEI proposals :
European observatory, AI tool referencing, operational guides, training pilots.



Roadmap to be defined collectively after the report's release.

Periodic Survey update

*AI evolves and so does the state of AI usage
by judicial expert*

Track technological evolution & use by experts with the collaboration of EU institutions, MS, partner associations and member networks: collect feedback and reactions across MS.

EU Co-construction

Engage CEPEJ and EU bodies on the AI Act's high-risk perimeter, joint training initiatives and harmonised expert practices.

Thank you

To the experts and the partners who made the survey possible

We extend our sincere thanks to all European judicial experts, members of the EEEI, who participated in the working group, devoting part of their time to the analysis of the questionnaire and to the discussions and exchanges that contributed to the drafting of this report.

We extend our sincere thanks to all EEEI individual and institutional members who contributed to the questionnaire and supported its dissemination.

Special appreciation is expressed to those who played an active role in promoting the questionnaire, encouraging participation among their members and emphasizing its importance:

Luxembourg Ministry of Justice

Romanian Ministry of Justice

Chambre des Experts du GD de Luxembourg

Compagnie Nationale des Experts de Justice en Informatique et Techniques Associées -CNEJITA

NRGD - Netherlands Register of Court Experts

LRGD - Netherlands National Register of Forensic Experts

Coming soon — and freely available

The full EEEI Report on AI in Judicial Expertise

PUBLISHED END OF MONTH

EEEI Report on the Use of AI in Judicial Expertise

Free download on the EEEI website

www.experts-institute.eu

Survey results · Analysis · EEEI Guidance & Recommendations · AI Lexicon (AI Act & CEPEJ)

AI IN EUROPEAN JUDICIAL EXPERTISE

NOT A FINAL WORD, BUT THE STRUCTURED STARTING POINT
OF A SHARED, ONGOING CONVERSATION BETWEEN
EXPERTS, COURTS, PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS
AIMED AT SUPPORTING AN ETHICAL, TRANSPARENT AND EFFECTIVE ADOPTION
OF AI IN JUDICIAL EXPERTISE

SOME UPCOMING CHALLENGES

How can judicial experts structure the use of AI rather than merely keep pace with it in order to preserve trust, accountability and the quality of expertise ?

What to do if the evolution of AI is faster than any survey or institutional framework/regulation ?

