

EEEI General Assembly & 20th anniversary
Strasbourg
Wednesday, May 13th, 2026



Presentation of the project
and testing the tool as is

Agenda



- EuroLegalBot target
- EuroLegalBot consortium
- Project phasing & planning
- Pilot phase
- Overview of how it works:
 - How to access/interact with the chatbot
 - Wording of questions
 - Access to the sources on which the chatbot's answers are based
- Privacy Guarantees
- Suggested Assessment Criteria

EuroLegalBot target



- Assisting judges and prosecutors in European judicial cooperation proceedings in cross-border criminal cases
- Develop a conversational AI agent (*a tool often called a chatbot*) to facilitate the issuance of European Arrest Warrants (EAW)
- Leveraging European AI technologies:
 - MISTRAL (FR)

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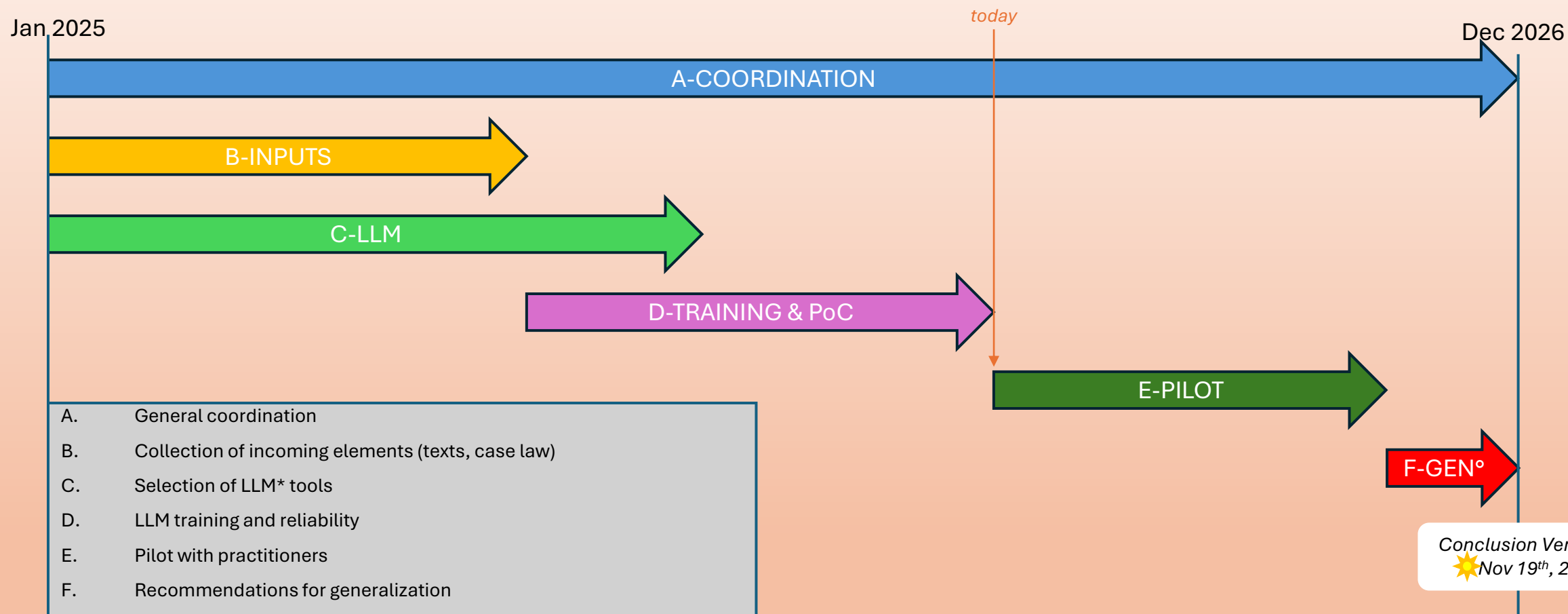
EuroLegalBot consortium



<i>Leader</i>	• Cour of Appeal of Venice	IT	Magistrates
	• AGENFOR	IT	Business methodology
	• EPLO	GR	Academics
	• EEEI	BE FR	Experts, lawyers, magistrates
	• EXPLEO	IT	Computer scientists

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Project phasing & planning



* An LLM — short for **Large Language Model** — is an AI system such as ChatGPT, Claude, or Gemini trained on enormous amounts of text (books, websites, code, conversations) to predict the next word in a sequence.

Pilot phase

- Ambitions:

- Bringing together 100+ practitioners
 - Judges, prosecutors, lawyers
 - From the three countries of the consortium: Italy, Greece, France
- Estimated duration: 3 to 4 months
- Achieve cumulative interaction volume: 10,000+

- Assignments:

- Achieve a proven level of quality for the tool
- To make it possible to envisage its generalisation in EU countries

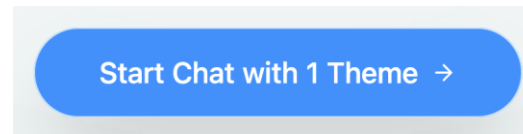
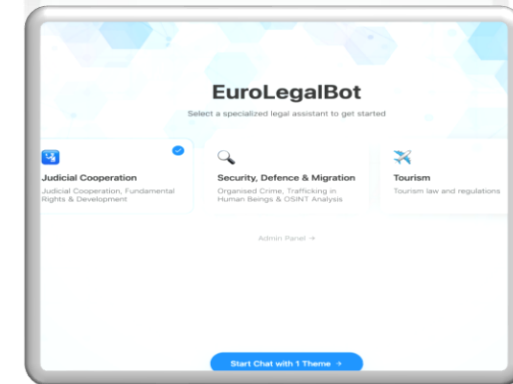
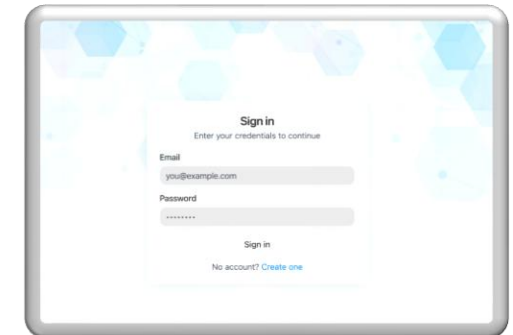
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Overview of how it works

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How to access the chatbot

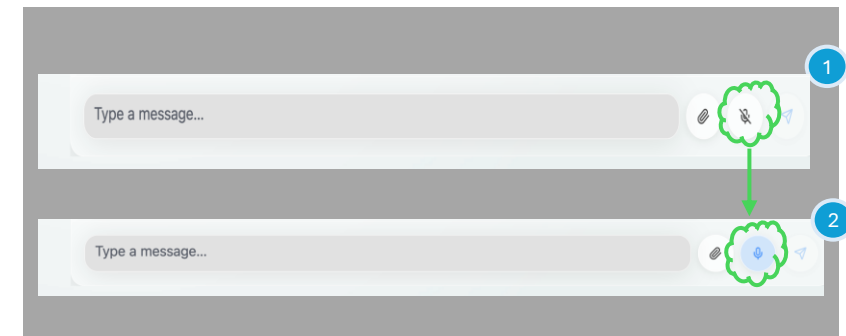
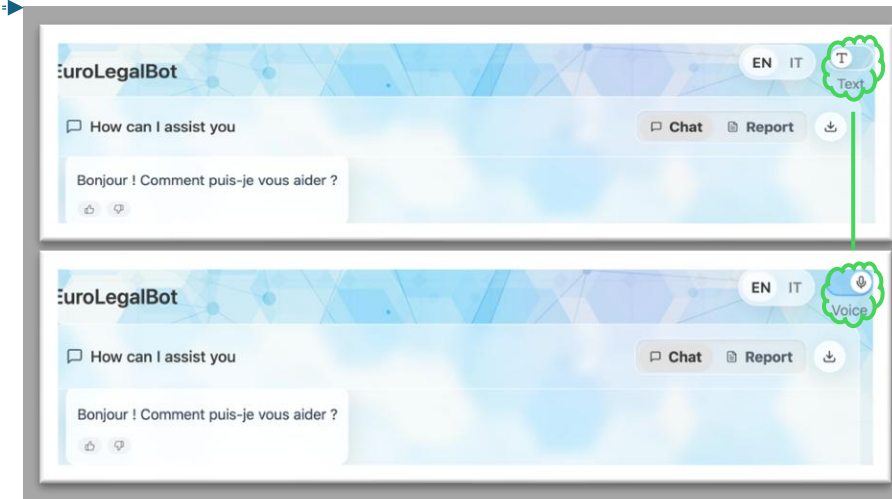
1. Link to the chatbot:
✓ <https://eurobot-production.up.railway.app/login>
2. Creating an account:
✓ Create an account by entering your email address and password, to allow you to save your searches and allow us to collect usage statistics to improve the system.
3. Select Field of application:
✓ Select "Judicial cooperation »
4. Getting Started:
✓ Click the button



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How to interact with the chatbot

- Submit a text:
 - ✓ The interface is in English or Italian, but the chatbot understands and responds in French.
 - ✓ Type your question in the »*How can I assist you*« field and press Enter.
- Interact by voice:
 - ✓ By default, the mode is set to "text »
 - ✓ To express yourself orally, display the microphone icon by clicking on the "T" in the top right corner.
 - ✓ Make sure that the system actually has access to your PC's microphone.
 - ✓ To ask your question, press the microphone symbol (1), then, to indicate that you are finished, release your press (2)



Wording of questions

'Can a person be arrested before the European arrest warrant is transmitted to the executing State?'

"Are there any national court decisions relating to pre-trial detention before executing a European arrest warrant? »

"Under what conditions, according to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), can a European arrest warrant not be executed because of a risk of violation of fundamental rights, and what is the legal basis for such a refusal?"

"What is the Petruhhin Rule?"

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Tips



For the system to be able to identify the subject as well as possible:

We recommend that you ask a question that is formulated as clearly as possible during the first interaction.

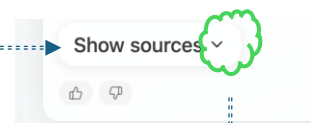
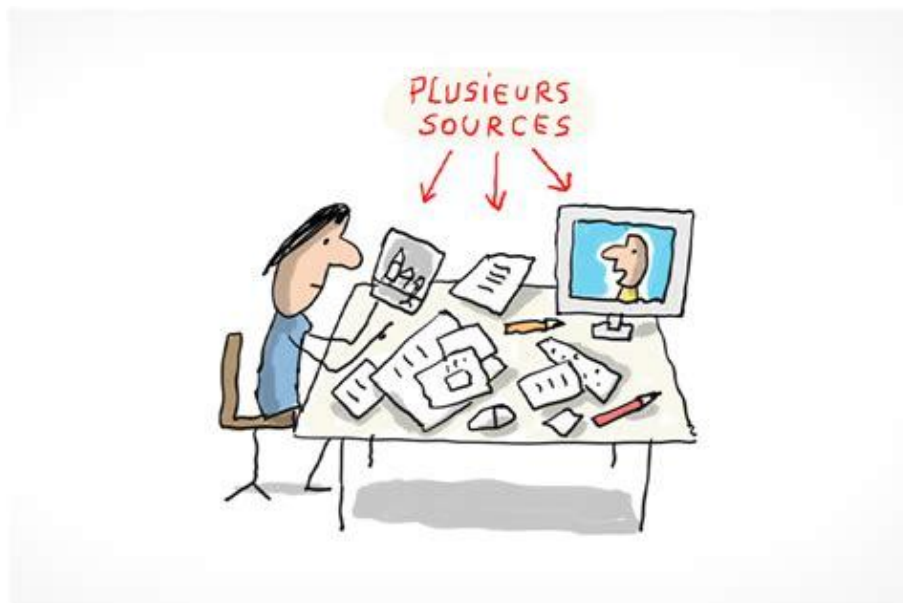


Preparation for the presentation:

Prepare in advance a few questions or concrete cases related to your professional practice, so that we can evaluate the effectiveness of the answers during the interview.

Access to the sources on which the chatbot's answers are based

- Click on the arrow next to the "Show sources" message that appears below the proposed answer



Hide sources ^

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(...) The European arrest warrant is a judicial decision issued by a Member State with a view to the arrest and surrender by another Member State of a requested person, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order. 2. Member States shall execute any European arrest warrant on the basis of the principle of mutual recognition and in accordance with the provisions of this Framework Decision. 3. This Framework Decision shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect fundamental rights and fundamental legal principles as enshrined in Article 6 [EU]. ' 7 Article 2(1) of Framework Decision 2002/584, under the heading 'Scope of the European Arrest Warrant' provides: 'A European arrest warrant may be issued for acts punishable by the law of the issuing Member State ... or, where a sentence has been passed or a detention order has been made, for sentences of at least four months.' 8 Article 3 of Framework Decision 2002/584 lists three '[g]rounds for mandatory non-execution of the European arrest warrant'. 9 Article 4 of Framework Decision 2002/584, entitled 'Grounds for optional non-execution of the European arrest warrant', states, in seven paragraphs, what those grounds are. Article 4(6) states: 'The executing judicial authority may refuse to execute the European arrest warrant: ... (6) if the European arrest warrant has been issued for the purposes of execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, where the requested person is staying in, or is a national or a resident of the executing Member State and that State undertakes to execute the sentence or detention order in accordance with its domestic law.' 10 Article 5 of Framework Decision 2002/584, entitled 'Guarantees to be given by the issuing Member State in particular cases', states: (...)

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(...) for in this Framework Decision is the first concrete measure in the field of criminal law implementing the principle of mutual recognition which the European Council referred to as the "cornerstone" of judicial cooperation. (10) The mechanism of the European arrest warrant is based on a high level of confidence between Member States. ...! 4 Article 1(1) and (2) of that framework decision, entitled 'Definition of the European arrest warrant and obligation to execute it', provides: '1. The European arrest warrant is a judicial decision issued by a Member State with a view to the arrest and surrender by another Member State of a requested person, for the purposes of conducting a criminal prosecution or executing a custodial sentence or detention order. 2. Member States shall execute any European arrest warrant on the basis of the principle of mutual recognition and in accordance with the provisions of this Framework Decision. 3. This Framework Decision shall not have the effect of modifying the obligation to respect fundamental rights and fundamental legal principles as enshrined in Article 6 [EU]. ' 7 Article 2(1) of Framework Decision 2002/584, under the heading 'Scope of the European Arrest Warrant' provides: 'A European arrest warrant may be issued for acts punishable by the law of the issuing Member State ... or, where a sentence has been passed or a detention order has been made, for sentences of at least four months.' 8 Article 3 of Framework Decision 2002/584 lists three '[g]rounds for mandatory non-execution of the European arrest warrant'. 9 Article 4 of Framework Decision 2002/584, entitled 'Grounds for optional non-execution of the European arrest warrant', states, in seven paragraphs, what those grounds are. Article 4(6) states: 'The executing judicial authority may refuse to execute the European arrest warrant: ... (6) if the European arrest warrant has been issued for the purposes of execution of a custodial sentence or detention order, where the requested person is staying in, or is a national or a resident of the executing Member State and that State undertakes to execute the sentence or detention order in accordance with its domestic law.' 10 Article 5 of Framework Decision 2002/584, entitled 'Guarantees to be given by the issuing Member State in particular cases', states: (...)

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Privacy Guarantees



- The server that houses the chatbot is hosted on a physical system of the consortium located on Agenfor's premises.
- When a session is opened under a given identifier, a data space is created for that session, within which the data exchanged is deposited and stored.
- Access to this data is controlled by the username/password
- It is also possible to deploy a version of the chatbot on an offline PC

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Other assessment criteria

Relevance of the information
provided

Precision in the
formulation of answers

Clarity and comprehensibility

Speed of responses

Global consistency

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Questions and comments



EuroLegalBot
CRIMINAL MATTERS CHATBOT



Co-funded by the
European Union