

EuroLegalBot

CRIMINAL MATTERS CHATBOT

Enhancing Judicial Cooperation through a European Arrest Warrant (EAW) Chatbot

Chatbot Presentations Comprehensive Report

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D4.1 – Chatbot Presentations Comprehensive Report

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Change Control

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Executive Summary

This deliverable reports on the implementation and outcomes of Task T4.1 – *Chatbot Presentations to Justice Practitioners in Target Countries*, carried out within the framework of the EuroLegalBot project, "Enhancing Judicial Cooperation through a European Arrest Warrant (EAW) Chatbot". The task foresaw the organisation of three national presentation events, one in each target country — Italy, France and Greece — aimed at introducing the EuroLegalBot chatbot to justice practitioners and relevant institutional stakeholders. During these events, the chatbot's overall goal, design, functionalities and expected contribution to European Arrest Warrant procedures were presented, followed by live demonstrations, Q&A sessions and opportunities for selected participants to test the tool directly.

The three national events were implemented between April and May 2026 and involved a total of 96 participants. The Italian event was organised online on 15 April 2026 by AGF and the Venice Court of Appeal, with 25 participants including law enforcement agents, magistrates, lawyers and court officers. The French event took place on 13 May 2026 at the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg, organised by EEEI, and gathered 51 participants from courts of appeal, ministries of justice, expert associations, academia, the legal profession and institutional bodies. The Greek event was organised by EPLO in Athens on 28 May 2026 and involved 20 participants, including prosecutors, lawyers, police officers, legal experts, academics and practitioners engaged in judicial cooperation and cross-border criminal proceedings.

Across the three countries, the events followed a common structure in line with Task T4.1: an introduction to the EuroLegalBot project and its relevance for European judicial cooperation; a presentation of the chatbot's design, technological architecture and main functionalities; a live demonstration of its practical use; an interactive Q&A session; and the collection of feedback from participants. The events also served as an important entry point for the recruitment and engagement of practitioners who may be involved in the subsequent piloting phase of the chatbot.

The presentations highlighted EuroLegalBot as a specialised AI-based tool designed to support justice practitioners in matters related to the European Arrest Warrant and cross-border criminal judicial cooperation. The chatbot was presented as a support mechanism for accessing reliable legal information, navigating procedural issues, assisting drafting and preparation activities, and enhancing practitioners' familiarity with EAW-related legal and operational requirements. Particular attention was paid to the use of curated and verified legal sources, multilingual interaction, Retrieval-Augmented Generation, Natural Language

Processing, semantic legal retrieval, traceability of responses and the need to prevent inaccurate or non-verifiable outputs.

The feedback collected during the national events was generally positive. Participants recognised the potential usefulness of EuroLegalBot as an innovative tool capable of supporting legal research, procedural preparation, training activities and access to comparative legal information. At the same time, practitioners underlined the need to further strengthen usability, source transparency, jurisdiction-specific contextualisation, technical performance and user guidance. Data protection, professional accountability, legal reliability and the need to avoid overreliance on automated systems were also recurrent themes across the discussions.

Overall, the implementation of Task T4.1 successfully contributed to presenting EuroLegalBot to its target users, gathering practical feedback from justice practitioners and preparing the ground for the piloting phase. The three events confirmed the relevance of the chatbot as a support tool for EAW practice and broader European judicial cooperation, while also identifying key areas for refinement before wider operational testing and validation.

1. Introduction

The EuroLegalBot project aims to enhance judicial cooperation in criminal matters within the European Union through the development and piloting of a specialised chatbot focused on the European Arrest Warrant. The project responds to the growing need for accessible, reliable and multilingual legal support tools capable of assisting justice practitioners in dealing with complex cross-border procedures, while respecting the fundamental principles of legal certainty, professional responsibility, procedural safeguards and judicial independence.

The European Arrest Warrant remains one of the most important instruments of judicial cooperation in criminal matters within the EU. However, its practical implementation often involves legal, linguistic and procedural challenges, including differences in national practices, difficulties in drafting and interpreting EAW forms, requests for supplementary information, translation issues and the need to access relevant legal sources quickly. In this context, EuroLegalBot is designed as a supportive tool for practitioners, providing structured assistance, access to verified legal information and guidance on EAW-related issues.

Task T4.1 – *Chatbot Presentations to Justice Practitioners in Target Countries* forms part of Work Package 4, dedicated to piloting activities. The task required the organisation of three national events, one in each target country — Italy, France and Greece — where the chatbot, together with its goals, design and functionalities, would be presented to justice practitioners.

Each event was planned to include a presentation of the tool, a short live demonstration, a Q&A session and the possibility for selected participants to test the chatbot directly. The task also foresaw the collection of supporting documentation, including presence lists, screenshots, registration materials, agendas and coordinator reports.

The purpose of these events was twofold. First, they aimed to familiarise justice practitioners and relevant stakeholders with the EuroLegalBot chatbot and its potential applications in the field of EAW procedures and judicial cooperation. Second, they were intended to initiate the recruitment and engagement process for the practitioners who will take part in the subsequent piloting phase. By involving professionals directly engaged in judicial cooperation, law enforcement, prosecution, defence, court administration and legal practice, the events provided an opportunity to collect concrete feedback on the chatbot's relevance, reliability, usability and practical added value.

This deliverable, D4.1 – *Chatbot Presentations Comprehensive Report*, consolidates the results of the three national presentation events. It draws on the national sub-reports prepared for Italy, France and Greece and provides a comparative overview of the implementation of Task T4.1. The report summarises the organisation of the events, the profiles of participants, the content presented, the live demonstration activities, the main issues raised during Q&A sessions and the feedback collected from practitioners. It also identifies common findings and recommendations to support the further development, refinement and piloting of the EuroLegalBot chatbot.

By documenting the outcomes of the national presentation events, this deliverable contributes to assessing the initial reception of EuroLegalBot among its target users and to ensuring that future piloting activities are informed by the practical needs, expectations and concerns of justice practitioners in the target countries.

2. Methodology

The comprehensive report was prepared through a desk-based consolidation of the three national sub-reports submitted by the organising partners: the Italian sub-report prepared in relation to the online event organised by AGF and the Venice Court of Appeal; the French sub-report prepared by EEEI; and the Greek sub-report prepared by EPLO.

Each sub-report followed the same general structure: event overview, agenda, presentation content, live demonstration, participant feedback, conclusions and annexes. This common structure made it possible to compare the events across countries and identify recurring findings.

The methodology for the national events combined four main components:

- presentation of the EuroLegalBot project objectives and the chatbot's role in supporting EAW-related judicial cooperation;
- explanation of the chatbot's design, legal scope, technical architecture and main functionalities;
- live demonstration or hands-on testing of the platform through practical questions, simulated scenarios or document-generation workflows;
- collection of feedback through Q&A, collective discussion, practical observations and participant input on usability, reliability and operational needs.

The synthesis below focuses on cross-country patterns while preserving key specificities of each national event, including participant profiles, agenda design, practical concerns and recommendations raised by stakeholders.

3. Overview of the three national events

The three national events were organised between April and May 2026 and targeted professionals directly or indirectly involved in EAW practice and European judicial cooperation. While each event was adapted to the national context, all three shared the objective of presenting EuroLegalBot as a specialised AI-based legal support tool and gathering feedback for the upcoming piloting and validation phases.

Table 1: Comparative overview of the three national events

Country	Participants	Date	Venue	Partner
Italy	25	15/04/2026	Online	AGF + APPCOURT-VE
Greece	20	28/05/2026	In person	EPLO
France	51	13/05/2026	In person	EEEI

The Italian event had a strong hands-on and usability assessment orientation. Participants tested the chatbot online and provided feedback on its interface, source reliability, legal document-generation function, data protection features and technical performance.

The French event was a large in-person presentation and demonstration session at the Palais de l'Europe. It focused on introducing the chatbot to a broad and multidisciplinary audience, showing browser-based access, natural-language interaction and multilingual capabilities, including Romanian-language testing.

The Greek event combined a legal seminar format with a technological demonstration. In addition to the chatbot presentation, it included detailed interventions by experienced prosecutors on EAW implementation challenges, completion of EAW forms, jurisprudential issues, refusal grounds, prison conditions, proportionality and procedural guarantees.

4. Presentation Content Analysis

The presentation content across the three events converged around a common set of themes: the relevance of AI-supported tools for EAW practice, the need for legally reliable information, the importance of curated and verified sources, multilingual interaction, support for legal research and procedural preparation, and the necessity of maintaining human oversight in sensitive criminal justice environments.

In Italy, the chatbot was presented as both an operational and training tool. The presentation highlighted its capacity to provide legal information based on curated and verified sources, support text and voice interaction, operate in multiple languages, export conversations and generate structured legal documents, including EAW-related annexes. Particular attention was given to data protection, EU-based servers and the possibility of offline installation for sensitive contexts.

In France, the presentation introduced EuroLegalBot as an auxiliary support tool for judges, prosecutors and legal practitioners dealing with EAW and cross-border criminal cooperation. The session focused on browser-based access, natural-language interaction, multilingual capabilities, support for practical EAW questions and familiarisation of future pilot participants with the tool and evaluation approach.

In Greece, the presentation content was more extensive and legal-technical. It included the technological architecture of the chatbot, such as Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), Natural Language Processing (NLP), semantic legal retrieval, multilingual systems, traceability and auditability. It also addressed GDPR compliance, EU AI Act alignment, digital sovereignty and trustworthy AI governance. Legal presentations by prosecutors deepened the discussion on EAW drafting, execution, refusal grounds, mutual trust, in absentia proceedings, prison conditions, proportionality and divergent national interpretations.

The following cross-cutting themes emerged:

- the chatbot is seen as a support tool for legal research, orientation, training and procedural preparation;
- validated legal sources and source traceability are essential for professional trust;

- multilingual interaction is highly relevant for cross-border judicial cooperation;
- legal outputs must be contextual, up to date and jurisdiction-sensitive;
- AI should support, not replace, professional legal assessment and institutional decision-making.

5. Live Demo Assessment

The live demonstration component was central in all three events, although its format differed by country.

Table 2: Live demo assessment by country

Country	Demo format	Main focus	Observations
Italy	Online guided demonstration followed by independent hands-on testing.	Interface navigation, query submission, document generation, feedback mechanism and user testing.	Highly interactive. Participants tested real or simulated legal scenarios; technical instability and access issues were reported by some users.
Greece	Collective in-person demonstration projected on screen and operated through a web browser.	Browser-based use, natural-language interaction, multilingual queries and general EAW questions.	Participants considered the interface intuitive and interaction fluid. Some answers were seen as too general or insufficiently contextualised.
France	In-person demonstration integrated into a legal seminar and followed by extensive discussion.	Legal information retrieval, validated sources, EAW drafting and execution scenarios, multilingual support, procedural safeguards and case-law access.	The demo generated strong engagement from prosecutors, police officers and lawyers. Key concerns related to reliability, legal updating, source transparency and operational use under urgent deadlines.

Overall, the demonstrations confirmed that practitioners are interested in AI-supported legal tools when they are able to provide rapid access to reliable and verifiable information. The demos also showed that the usefulness of the chatbot depends on the clarity of the user's question, the precision of the legal context and the availability of updated, jurisdiction-specific datasets.

The main technical and usability issues identified during the demos were connection problems, temporary system instability, difficulties encountered by less digitally experienced users, incomplete access communication in advance of the event, and the need for clearer examples on how to formulate effective prompts.

6. Q&A Analysis

The Q&A and discussion sessions provided important qualitative insights into practitioners' expectations and concerns. Across the three countries, questions and observations clustered around three main areas: legal reliability, data protection and usability.

6.1 Legal reliability

Participants repeatedly asked how the chatbot ensures that answers are accurate, legally verified and traceable to authoritative sources. In France, the testing of Romanian-language questions showed the potential of multilingual interaction but also revealed the need for stronger contextualisation when questions concern a specific national legal system. In Greece, participants asked how frequently the legal datasets are updated and whether recent jurisprudence from European courts is incorporated. The importance of distinguishing between legislative provisions, case law, doctrinal materials and AI-generated summaries was also emphasised.

6.2 Data protection

Data protection was especially visible in the Italian and Greek discussions. The Italian presentation highlighted EU-based servers and the possibility of offline installation. Participants considered the offline version particularly relevant for sensitive legal environments. In Greece, the discussion connected data protection with GDPR compliance, EU AI Act alignment, institutional accountability and the need to prevent overreliance on AI in criminal justice settings.

6.3 Usability

Usability questions concerned access to the platform, interface clarity, user guidance and the ability to formulate effective prompts. Italian participants requested tutorials and step-by-step guides. French participants noted that the quality of responses depends significantly on how precisely users formulate their questions. Greek participants underlined that practitioners working under strict procedural deadlines require information that is not only rapidly accessible but also immediately verifiable and operationally reliable.

Overall, the level of interest was high in all countries. Participants did not reject the use of AI in the EAW field; rather, they adopted a professionally cautious approach, recognising the tool's potential while insisting on transparency, accuracy, human oversight and accountability.

7. Feedback Analysis

7.1 Positive Aspects

The overall feedback collected during the three events was favourable. Participants recognised EuroLegalBot as an innovative and potentially useful tool for legal practitioners working on EAW matters and cross-border judicial cooperation.

- In Italy, participants appreciated the clarity and structure of the responses, the use of verified and institutional sources, the document-generation feature and the chatbot's value for training and scenario-based learning.
- In France, participants considered the interface intuitive, appreciated browser-based access and described the interaction as fluid, with generally clear and structured responses. The multilingual testing was positively received.
- In Greece, participants showed strong professional interest in reliable AI-supported tools capable of assisting with EAW procedures, prosecutorial coordination, judicial cooperation and cross-border criminal investigations. The multidisciplinary discussion confirmed the perceived operational relevance of the platform.

7.2 Critical Issues

Critical observations focused on the conditions required for professional use in sensitive legal contexts.

- In Italy, participants reported connection problems, temporary system instability, access issues and usability challenges for users with lower levels of digital literacy. Some answers to complex questions were considered insufficiently precise.
- In France, some answers were considered too general or context-light, particularly when a stronger jurisdiction-specific perspective was expected. Participants highlighted the need to strengthen source transparency, legal precision and contextualisation.
- In Greece, concerns related to continuous legal updating, prevention of inaccuracies or AI hallucinations, explainability, traceability of responses, GDPR compliance, EU AI Act alignment and the need to avoid overreliance on automated outputs in criminal justice.

7.3 Suggested Improvements

Participants provided constructive suggestions that are consistent across the three national contexts.

- Develop tutorials, step-by-step guides and examples of effective questions to support users with different levels of digital literacy.
- Strengthen jurisdiction-specific contextualisation and comparative legal information across Member States.
- Improve source referencing, including clear links between answers and the legal basis, jurisprudence or validated material used.
- Ensure continuous updating of legal datasets and monitoring of CJEU, ECtHR and national jurisprudential developments relevant to EAW practice.
- Enhance system stability, performance and access procedures before wider piloting.
- Expand the chatbot's scope to additional instruments of judicial cooperation and related legal areas, while preserving the quality of validated sources.
- Develop more practical EAW drafting assistance, including model forms, standardised terminology, checklists and procedural workflows.
- Maintain the possibility of an offline version for contexts requiring additional data-protection safeguards.

Table 3: Summary of feedback across the three national events

Feedback category	Common findings across countries	Country-specific emphasis
Positive aspects	Clear potential for legal orientation, training, research support and procedural preparation.	Italy: document generation and verified sources. France: intuitive browser-based interface and multilingual testing. Greece: strong operational relevance for prosecutors and police cooperation.
Critical issues	Need for precision, contextualisation, source transparency and technical reliability.	Italy: stability/access/usability. France: context-light answers. Greece: legal updating, explainability and accountability.
Suggested improvements	User guidance, better source referencing, updated legal datasets and stronger operational workflows.	Italy: tutorials and offline access. France: prompt guidance and national context. Greece: prosecutorial checklists, comparative jurisprudence and procedural templates.

8. Impact on Justice Practitioners

The three events confirmed that EuroLegalBot is relevant to practitioners because EAW procedures are complex, time-sensitive and often require rapid access to reliable legal information across languages and jurisdictions. Participants saw value in a tool capable of

supporting legal research, procedural orientation, drafting preparation, training and familiarisation with EAW requirements.

The perceived utility is strongest where the chatbot can reduce time spent searching for legal information, help users navigate procedural requirements, provide multilingual access to legal terminology and support preparation of EAW-related documentation. The Italian event showed interest in document-generation functions; the French event confirmed the value of an accessible interface for broad dissemination and future piloting; and the Greek event demonstrated the tool's potential relevance for highly technical prosecutorial and law-enforcement contexts.

Potential adoption will depend on the tool's ability to meet the professional standards expected in criminal justice environments. Practitioners require answers that are accurate, up to date, traceable and verifiable. They also require user guidance, stable access and clear communication that the chatbot is a support instrument rather than a decision-making authority.

In the legal context, the chatbot's relevance lies in its capacity to assist human professionals while preserving judicial independence, prosecutorial discretion, defence rights, procedural safeguards and institutional accountability. This balance between innovation and legal responsibility is the central condition for the successful adoption of EuroLegalBot.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

The three national events successfully achieved the objectives of Task T4.1 by presenting the EuroLegalBot chatbot to relevant stakeholders, demonstrating its functionalities and collecting feedback from justice practitioners and institutional actors. The consolidated feedback confirms strong interest in an AI-supported legal tool dedicated to the European Arrest Warrant and cross-border judicial cooperation.

The events also demonstrated that professional users are open to AI tools when these are designed for sensitive legal environments, based on curated sources, transparent in their operation and clearly positioned as support mechanisms. The Italian, French and Greek findings are mutually reinforcing: EuroLegalBot is perceived as useful, but its professional credibility depends on reliability, explainability, legal updating, contextualisation and usability.

Based on the three sub-reports, the following recommendations should guide the next development and piloting phases:

1. Strengthen source transparency and response traceability by ensuring that users can identify the legal provisions, case law or validated documents underlying each answer.
2. Improve jurisdiction-specific and comparative legal contextualisation, particularly when questions concern national implementation of the EAW Framework Decision.
3. Develop practical user-support materials, including tutorials, prompt examples, step-by-step guides and training scenarios.
4. Enhance technical stability, login/access procedures and system performance before wider user testing.
5. Ensure continuous updating and legal validation of datasets, especially with regard to CJEU, ECtHR and national case-law developments.
6. Expand drafting-support functions through model EAW forms, checklists, standard terminology and structured workflows.
7. Maintain strong data protection safeguards, including EU-based infrastructure and offline deployment options for sensitive contexts.
8. Preserve human oversight and explicitly communicate that the chatbot supports, but does not replace, judicial reasoning, prosecutorial discretion or legal responsibility.
9. Use the pilot phase to collect structured feedback on reliability, relevance, clarity, usability, source transparency and practical usefulness.

In conclusion, EuroLegalBot has demonstrated substantial potential as an innovative support instrument for EAW practice. The national events provide a clear validation of the project's direction and a concrete roadmap for refinement before the next phases of piloting and institutional engagement.

10. Annexes

10.1 Annex II – Participants

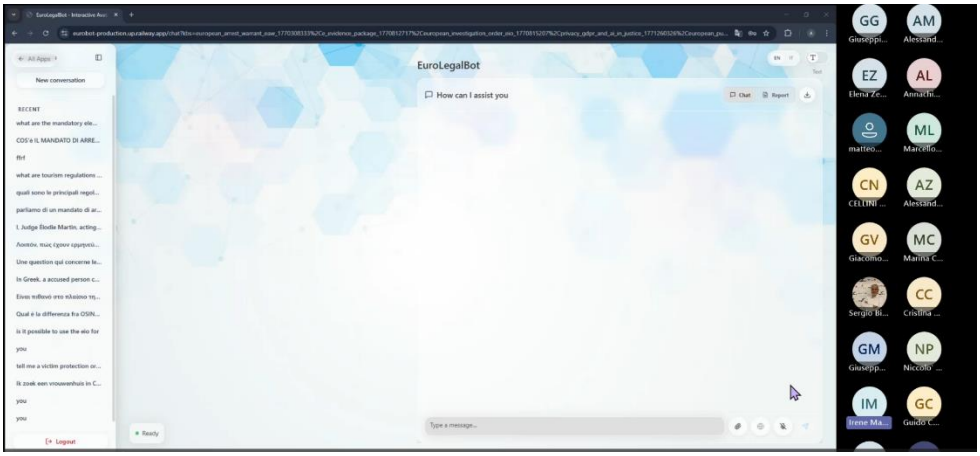
The consolidated participant numbers were 25 for Italy, 51 for France and 20 for Greece, for a total of 96 participants.

Table 4: Participant overview

Country category	Number of participants	Main categories represented
Italy	25	10 law enforcement agents, 4 magistrates/judges, 4 lawyers and 7 court officers.
France	51	Courts of Appeal, Ministries of Justice, expert associations, experts, academics, lawyers and institutional representatives.
Greece	20	Athens Court of Appeal Prosecutor's Office, SIRENE Bureau/Hellenic Police, Hellenic Coast Guard, Athens Bar Association, academics and practitioners.

10.2 Annex III – Photos

Italy



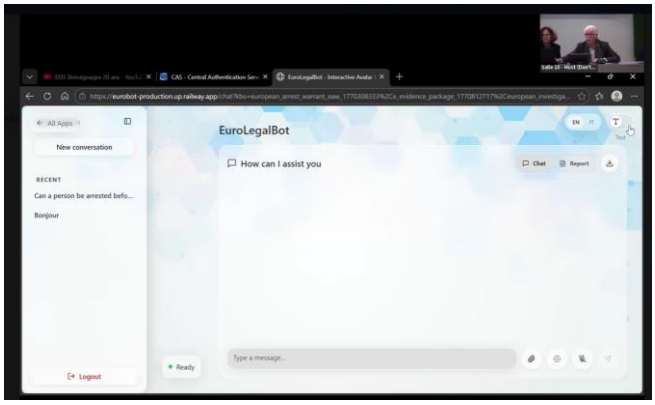
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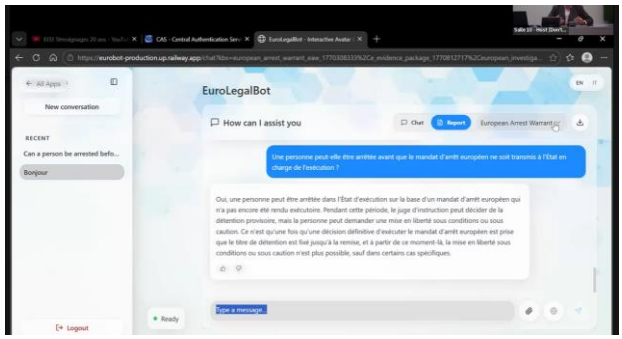


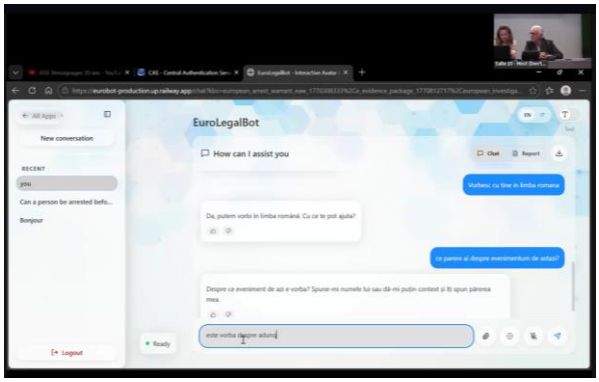


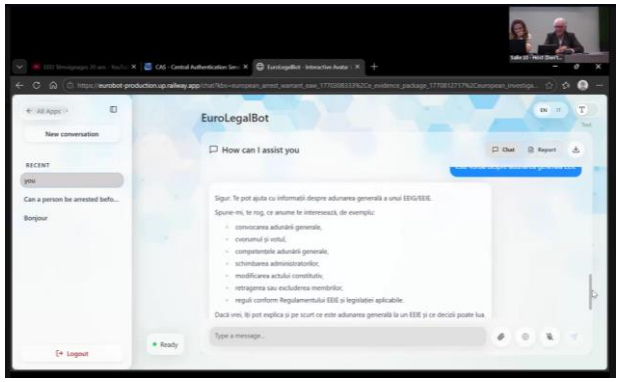


France









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