

The Rule of Law

2025 SEJONG INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE



SUPREME COURT
OF KOREA

PROGRAM BOOK

Sept. 22-23, 2025 | Shilla Hotel Seoul

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**2025
SEJONG
INTERNATIONAL
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Contents

Program
Speaker
Welcome Address
Congratulatory Address

Special Session	051
The Great Legal Legacy of Sejong: A Commemorative Session	
Session 1	071
The Rule of Law: Navigating Towards Sustainable Justice	
Session 2	119
Justice for All: Pathways to Equal Access	
Session 3	169
Justice in the Age of AI: When Law Meets Technology	
Session 4	229
The Role of Courts in Safeguarding Technology and Innovation	





Day 1 | Monday, Sept. 22

Time	Program	
09:00 - 09:30	Registration & VIP Reception	
09:30 - 10:00	Opening Ceremony	
	Welcome Address	Chief Justice JO Hee-de Korea
	Congratulatory Address	Former President SONG Sang Hyun International Criminal Court (ICC) Christopher H. Stephens Senior Vice President & General Counsel, World Bank
10:00 - 10:15	Break and Group Photo	
10:15 - 11:45	Special Session The Great Legal Legacy of Sejong: A Commemorative Session	
	Moderator	Judge Anna Hyla Higher Social Court, North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
	Speaker	Justice KWON Young Joon Supreme Court of Korea Professor Werner Sasse University of Hamburg
11:45 - 13:15	Official Luncheon Hosted by the Minister of the National Court Administration	
13:15 - 14:45	Session 1 The Rule of Law: Navigating Towards Sustainable Justice	
	Chair	Former Vice-President KWON O-Gon International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
	Speaker	President AKANE Tomoko International Criminal Court (ICC) Justice Stefano Mogini President of the First Criminal Chamber and Secretary General, Supreme Court of Cassation (Italy) Judge Zane Pētersons Supreme Court of the Republic of Latvia Justice Julie Ward Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia
14:45 - 15:00	Break	
15:00 - 16:30	Session 2 Justice for All: Pathways to Equal Access	
	Chair	Chief Justice Andrew Bell Supreme Court of New South Wales, Australia
	Speaker	Justice YASUNAMI Ryosuke Supreme Court of Japan Former Judge CHUNG Chang-ho International Criminal Court (ICC) Judge Nico Tuijn Court of Appeal of the Netherlands Tatyana Teplova Senior Justice Counsellor, Head of Division, Public Governance Directorate, OECD
16:30 - 17:00	Venue Preparation	
17:00 - 17:50	Cultural Performances	

Day 2 | Tuesday, Sept. 23

Time	Program	
09:30 - 11:30	Session 3 Justice in the Age of AI: When Law Meets Technology	
	Chair	Chief Justice Sundaresh Menon (Speaker) Singapore
	Speaker	Associate Justice Jose Midas P. Marquez Supreme Court of the Philippines Justice LEE Sook Yeon Supreme Court of Korea Justice LIU Guixiang Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China Deborah Im Head of Legal, APAC, Open AI Michael Sellitto Head of Global Affairs, Anthropic Pablo Arredondo Vice President, Co-Counsel at Thomson Reuters & CaseText Co-founder Katy Fixter Managing Director of Asia Pacific, LexisNexis Sung KIM CEO, Upstage
11:30 - 13:00	Official Luncheon Hosted by the Chief Judge of the IP High Court	
13:00 - 15:00	Session 4 The Role of Courts in Safeguarding Technology and Innovation	
	Chair	Justice RHO Tae-ak Supreme Court of Korea
	Speaker	President Klaus Grabinski Court of Appeal, the Unified Patent Court (UPC) Judge Jacqueline Nguyen United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit Vice-President SONG Yushui Beijing Intellectual Property Court Former Chief Judge TAKABE Makiko Intellectual Property High Court of Japan Chief Judge HAN Kyu Hyun Intellectual Property High Court of Korea



Speaker

- 008 Opening Ceremony
- 009 Special Session
- 010 Session 1
- 011 Session 2
- 012 Session 3
- 013 Session 4

 Opening Ceremony



Chief Justice
JO Hee-de

Korea



Former President
SONG Sang Hyun

International Criminal Court (ICC)



**Christopher H.
Stephens**

Senior Vice President
& General Counsel
World Bank



Special Session



Judge

Anna Hyla

Higher Social Court,
North Rhine-Westphalia
Germany



Justice

KWON Young Joon

Supreme Court of Korea



Professor

Werner Sasse

University of Hamburg



Session 1



Former Vice-President

KWON O-Gon

International Criminal Tribunal for
the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)



President

AKANE Tomoko

International Criminal Court (ICC)



Justice

Stephano Mogini

President of the First Criminal
Chamber and Secretary General
Supreme Court of Cassation (Italy)



Judge

Zane Pētersone

Supreme Court of the
Republic of Latvia



Justice

Julie Ward

President Court of Appeal
Supreme Court of
New South Wales, Australia



Session 2



Chief Justice

Andrew Bell

Supreme Court of
New South Wales, Australia



Justice

YASUNAMI Ryosuke

Supreme Court of Japan



Former Judge

CHUNG Chang-ho

International Criminal Court (ICC)



Judge

Nico Tuijn

Court of Appeal of the
Netherlands



Tatyana Teplova

Senior Justice Counsellor
Head of Division
Public Governance Directorate,
OECD



Session 3



Chief Justice
Sundaresh Menon

Singapore



Associate Justice
Jose Midas P. Marquez

Supreme Court of
Philippines



Justice
LEE Sook Yeon

Justice
Supreme Court of Korea



Justice
LIU Guixiang

Justice
Supreme People's
Court of the People's
Republic of China



Deborah Im

Head of Legal
APAC
Open AI



Michael Sellitto

Head of Global Affairs
Anthropic



Pablo Arredondo

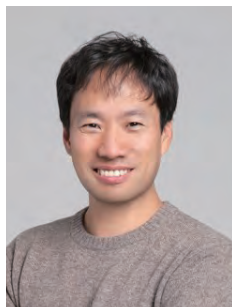
Vice President
CoCounsel at
Thomson Reuters &
CaseText Co-founder



Katy Fixter

Managing Director of
Asia Pacific
LexisNexis

 Session 3



Sung KIM

CEO
Upstage

 Session 4



Justice
RHO Tae-ak

Justice
Supreme Court of Korea



President
Klaus Grabinski

Court of Appeal
the Unified Patent Court (UPC)



Judge
Jacqueline Nguyen

United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit



Vice-President
SONG Yushui

Beijing Intellectual
Property Court



Former Chief Judge
TAKABE Makiko

Intellectual Property High
Court of Japan



Chief Judge
HAN Kyu Hyun

Intellectual Property High
Court of Korea



Session 3

Justice in the Age of AI: When Law Meets Technology

170 Chair

Chief Justice Sundaresh Menon
Singapore

170 Speaker

Chief Justice Sundaresh Menon
Singapore

Associate Justice Jose Midas P. Marquez
Supreme Court of the Philippines

Justice LEE Sook Yeon
Supreme Court of Korea

Justice LIU Guixiang
Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China

Deborah Im
Head of Legal, APAC, Open AI

Michael Sellitto
Head of Global Affairs, Anthropic

Pablo Arredondo
Vice President, Co-Counsel at Thomson Reuters &
CaseText Co-founder

Katy Fixter
Managing Director of Asia Pacific, LexisNexis

Sung KIM
CEO, Upstage

 Chair & Speaker



Sundaresh Menon

Chief Justice
Singapore

Chief Justice Sundaresh Menon was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on 6 November 2012. Chief Justice Menon graduated with a Bachelor of Laws (First Class Honours) from the National University of Singapore in 1986 and a Master of Laws from Harvard Law School in 1991. He was admitted as an advocate and solicitor in Singapore in 1987, and as an attorney and counsellor-at-law in New York in 1992. After he was called to the Bar in Singapore, he practised with major local and international law firms, primarily as an advocate, in the fields of commercial litigation and arbitration, construction law and insolvency law. From 2006 to 2007, he served as a Judicial Commissioner of the Supreme Court. He was appointed Senior Counsel in 2008. In 2010, he was appointed the 6th Attorney-General of Singapore, a post he relinquished in 2012 shortly before his appointment as a Judge of Appeal. He was appointed to the Presidential Council for Minority Rights upon his appointment as Attorney-General in 2010 and was later appointed as its Chairman in 2012, upon his appointment as Chief Justice. Between 2012 and 2020, Chief Justice Menon served on the Governing Board of the International Council for Commercial Arbitration, and he also served as a member of the International Chamber of Commerce Governing Body for Dispute Resolution Services from 2021 to March 2024. He is also an elected member of the American Law Institute, an Honorary Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple in England and the President of the Singapore Academy of Law. Chief Justice Menon was conferred the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Western Australia in 2022 for his services to the law and by the National University of Singapore in 2024 for his outstanding service to the practice and adjudication of law. In 2024, he was also awarded the White & Case Distinguished Jessup Alumni Award. Chief Justice Menon is married with three children.

 좌장 & 발표자



순다레쉬 메논

싱가포르
대법원장

순다레쉬 메논 대법원장은 2012년 11월 6일 싱가포르 대법원장으로 임명되었다. 순다레쉬 메논 대법원장은 1986년 싱가포르 국립대학교에서 법학 학사를, 1991년 하버드 로스쿨에서 법학 석사를 받았다. 1987년 싱가포르에서 변호사 등록을 마쳤고 1992년에는 뉴욕주 변호사 자격도 취득했다. 싱가포르 변호사로 개업한 이후에는 국내외 주요 로펌에서 상사소송, 중재, 건설법, 도산법 분야에서 소송대리인으로 활동하였다. 2006년부터 2007년까지는 싱가포르 대법원 사법위원으로 재직하였으며 2008년에는 선임고문이 되었다. 2010년에는 제6대 싱가포르 법무부 장관에 임명되어 2012년 대법원상소재판부 판사로 임명되기 전까지 검찰총장직을 맡았다. 검찰총장으로 임명됨과 동시에 싱가포르 의회 소수 권리를 위한 자문회의의 위원이 되었고, 2012년 대법원장에 임명됨과 동시에 의장이 되었다. 2012년부터 2020년까지는 국제상사 중재위원회 운영위원회 위원으로 활동하였으며, 2021년부터 2024년 3월까지의 국제상업회의소 분쟁해결 서비스 운영기구 위원으로 활동하였다. 미국법률협회의 정회원이자 영국 이너 템플 명예 협회 명예 위원, 싱가포르 법률협회 회장을 맡고 있다. 2022년에는 법률 분야의 공헌을 인정받아 서호주대학교에서 명예 법학 박사 학위를 받았고 2024년에는 법률실무와 재판 분야에서의 탁월한 봉사를 인정받아 싱가포르 국립대학교로부터 명예 법학 박사 학위를 수여받았다. 같은 해, 제섭 국제 모의재판 대회(Jessup Moot) 동문에게 수여하는 White & Case 특별 공로상을 수상하였다.

Session 3 of Sejong International Judicial Conference (Justice in the Age of AI:
When Law Meets Technology)

“THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN JUSTICE SYSTEMS: A VISION OF
ACCESSIBLE AND COLLABORATIVE JUSTICE”

Sundaresh Menon CJ*

A. INTRODUCTION

1. This paper discusses two global trends that have intensified over the past decade, both of which have profound implications for our justice systems. The first is the *problem of access to justice*. The size and scale of the ever-widening justice gap have reached such alarming proportions that it should be acknowledged as a crisis that demands new and innovative solutions. The second trend relates to the *rapid and dramatic technological advancements* that we have witnessed, most notably in the emergence of generative artificial intelligence (“**Gen AI**”) and the remarkable growth of its capabilities and sophistication.

2. Against that backdrop, the central thesis of this paper is that courts should harness the transformative potential of Gen AI to enhance access to justice. This should be seen as an essential step given the sheer scale of the global justice deficit. In particular, courts should leverage on Gen AI to provide practical assistance to litigants who are not legally represented (referred to in this paper as self-represented persons or “**SRPs**”), in ways that were previously unimaginable, so that SRPs can navigate our courts more easily and effectively to obtain justice. If we do this in a

* Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Singapore. The author is grateful to Assistant Registrars Ong Kye Jing and Bryan Ching for their assistance in the research for and preparation of this paper.



measured and thoughtful way, it will also help us secure and maintain public trust and confidence in our justice systems.

B. THE PROBLEM OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE

3. The problem of access to justice – the inability of people to obtain justice for their legal problems – can be understood in terms of the three principal dimensions of what may be termed the “justice gap”:¹

- a. The *physical gap* represents the literal distance and other physical barriers that litigants may encounter when they try to access the courts.
- b. The *resource gap* refers to the costs of navigating the justice system, particularly the escalating costs of legal representation.
- c. The *literacy gap* encompasses at least two elements. People who face legal problems often fail to recognise the legal dimension of their problem and the potential legal remedies; and even for those who appreciate that they face a legal problem, they may struggle to understand the relevant laws as well as the applicable procedures and processes.

4. Unquestionably, the problem of access to justice has worsened over the past decade. This can be seen in at least two notable ways.

5. First, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of SRPs who appear before our courts. For example, in the United States, studies have shown that SRPs were a small minority in the 1970s, appearing in less than 20% of cases in the US state courts.² Today, the situation has changed to such an extent that the US state

¹ Sundaresh Menon CJ, “Technology and the Changing Face of Justice”, Keynote Lecture delivered at the Negotiation and Conflict Management Group ADR Conference 2019 (14 November 2019) (“**Technology and the Changing Face of Justice**”) at para 11.

² Jessica Steinberg, “Demand Side Reform in the Poor People’s Court” (2015) 47 *Connecticut Law Review* 741 at 751.

courts have been referred to as “lawyerless courts”, with more than 75% of cases involving at least one SRP.³ This may be attributed at least in part to the broader societal trend of lay persons becoming more confident of representing themselves because of the growing availability of and accessibility to legal knowledge and resources. But the rise of SRPs may also be indicative of the rising levels of inequality and the increasing cost of legal representation, which have contributed significantly to the access to justice deficit.

6. Second, the growing number of SRPs belies a significant global predicament – the number of people who effectively live outside the protection of the law. This is a stark reality that threatens the sustainability of the rule of law and the well-being of our societies, because nothing can be more corrosive to public trust and confidence in our justice systems than the perception that justice is the preserve of a privileged few.

7. The size and scale of this global crisis are starkly illustrated by the following statistics. In 2019, the World Justice Project estimated that 5.1 billion people – or two-thirds of the world’s population – had “unmet justice needs”;⁴ in 2021, it observed that the access to justice crisis had been intensified by the COVID-19 pandemic;⁵ and in 2023, it found that in seven out of ten countries, at least 62% of people who needed access to a dispute resolution mechanism could not obtain such access.⁶

8. It is important to appreciate that many of these “unmet justice needs” relate to relatively simple or routine legal problems. The Hague Institute for Innovation of Law has estimated that 60% of legal problems fall into just five categories – family, employment, land, crime and neighbour disputes. Further, many of these cases involve recurrent fact patterns.⁷ There is therefore great scope for us to proactively

³ Anna Carpenter et al, “Judges in Lawyerless Courts” (2022) 110 *Georgetown Law Journal* 509 at 511.

⁴ World Justice Project, *Measuring the Justice Gap: A People-Centered Assessment of Unmet Justice Needs Around the World* (2019) at pp 7–8.

⁵ World Justice Project, *Grasping the Justice Gap: Opportunities and Challenges for People-Centered Justice Data* (2021) at p 5.

⁶ World Justice Project, *Dissecting the Justice Gap in 104 Countries: WJP Justice Data Graphical Report I* (2023) at pp 7–8.

⁷ Hague Institute for Innovation of Law, *Understanding Justice Needs: The Elephant in the Courtroom* (2018) at p 15.



search for new and innovative solutions that can help bridge the justice gap. While legal aid and pro bono efforts will continue to be important, the reality is that there are simply not enough lawyers and judges to meet the justice gap, leaving aside the fact that these solutions are often expensive, reactive and resource-intensive.⁸

C. THE RISE OF GEN AI

9. It is in this context that courts ought to harness the transformative potential of Gen AI to enhance access to justice, especially to help those who would otherwise be completely shut out from our justice systems. Indeed, for all that Gen AI has shown to be capable of in the last three years, and the unprecedented speed and scale of its development and public adoption, could it be that we are still only at the “foothills” of what AI can potentially do for us?

10. Indeed, some experts have said that we are on the cusp of a new era in AI that “promises to achieve an unprecedented level of ability”.⁹ The early signs appear to already be before us. For example, in July 2025, AI models developed by Google and OpenAI clinched historic gold medals at the International Mathematical Olympiad, surpassing the silver medal that was obtained in 2024. This has led to predictions that AI is *less than a year away* from cracking *unsolved* mathematical problems at the frontier of the field.¹⁰

11. Notwithstanding these breakthroughs, the reality is that Gen AI – at least in its current state – still possesses significant limitations and risks. A recent study by the Harvard Business School and the Boston Consulting Group (or “**BCG**”) found that AI’s current capabilities “cover an expanding, but uneven, set of knowledge work”, which they described as a “jagged technological frontier”. Through randomised experiments conducted among 758 BCG consultants, the team found that AI can complement and

⁸ Technology and the Changing Face of Justice at para 12.

⁹ David Silver and Richard Sutton, “Welcome to the Era of Experience”, forthcoming in *Designing an Intelligence* (MIT Press).

¹⁰ Kenrick Cai and Jaspreet Singh, “Google Clinches Milestone Gold at Global Math Competition, While OpenAI Also Claims Win” (*Reuters*, 22 July 2025).

even displace human work *within* the growing frontier. However, *outside* this frontier, its output is “inaccurate, less useful, and degrades human performance”.¹¹

12. The challenge therefore lies in understanding where precisely this frontier lies at any given point, given that it is rapidly expanding and constantly shifting. Further, the contours of the jagged frontier are likely to vary depending on the specific field of knowledge in question. For instance, a recent study found that while large language models (“LLMs”) were capable of *basic* legal analysis, they were also “limited by brief responses lacking detail, an inability to commit to answers, false confidence, and hallucinations”.¹² We know, however, that Gen AI is highly capable in other areas, such as the analysis of large quantities of data, the recognition of patterns and the extraction of meaningful information based on defined parameters.

13. How then should we think about the role of AI in our justice systems? I suggest that we can consider this in three distinct parts.

- a. First, AI should not be seen as a single agglomerated concept. Instead, we should *disaggregate the range of capabilities* that AI possesses, and leverage on AI in the areas where it can – with relatively limited risk – have a positive impact on the experience of our court users as well as the productivity of our staff and their quality of work.
- b. Second, given its limitations and risks, we should adopt an *incremental and measured approach* towards the adoption of AI. At the same time, given that the technology is constantly evolving, we must also be willing to engage in extensive testing and experimentation to better understand how it can be best applied.

¹¹ Fabrizio Dell’Acqua et al, “Navigating the Jagged Technological Frontier: Field Experimental Evidence of the Effects of AI on Knowledge Worker Productivity and Quality”, Harvard Business School Working Paper 24-013.

¹² Lee Peoples, “Artificial Intelligence and Legal Analysis: Implications for Legal Education and the Profession”, forthcoming in *Law Library Journal* (2025).

- c. Third, the adoption of AI must be accompanied by broader efforts to *enhance AI literacy*, such as in how to craft effective prompts with sufficient context to generate helpful outputs (also known as prompt engineering). This applies equally to judges, lawyers and SRPs, all of whom stand to benefit tremendously from learning how to work effectively with AI. Relatedly, we must establish a *culture of accountability* by developing the relevant frameworks to ensure that users of AI recognise the need to verify the accuracy and relevance of AI-generated output. To that end, the Singapore Courts have, like many other judiciaries, published a “Guide on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence Tools by Court Users”, after consultation with our stakeholders.¹³

D. BRIDGING THE JUSTICE GAP THROUGH GEN AI

14. Returning to the problem of access to justice, Gen AI can help to bridge the justice gap by mitigating the *resource* and *literacy* impediments that have been outlined (see [3] above). Gen AI is perhaps less suited to bridging the *physical* gap, which is better addressed through other technological initiatives such as remote hearings and asynchronous hearings, both of which are used in various ways in the Singapore Courts. Thus, we have launched online portals that guide SRPs through the entire process of preparing and filing court papers for certain family cases, and to do this from any place of their choosing. We have also made selected frontline court services available at decentralised community touchpoints.

15. The transformative potential of Gen AI to bridge the resource gap and the literacy gap stems from two key factors:

- a. To begin with, unlike legal aid and pro bono services, once AI systems are developed and adopted, the marginal cost of using them is low. They

¹³ The guide was published on 1 October 2024 and can be accessed here: https://www.judiciary.gov.sg/docs/default-source/news-and-resources-docs/guide-on-the-use-of-generative-ai-tools-by-court-users.pdf?sfvrsn=3900c814_1.

can therefore be applied *at scale to assist SRPs without appreciable increases in cost*. This is crucial because the access to justice crisis is fundamentally a problem of scale.

- b. Furthermore, unlike other technological innovations such as electronic filing and remote hearings, Gen AI has the ability not only to replicate real-world processes in the digital space, but more importantly, to offer *novel solutions that were previously unimaginable*.

16. Take legal research for example, which can be challenging and time-consuming for SRPs without a legal background or access to subscription-based legal search engines. Drawing on the strengths of AI in distilling and summarising large bodies of information, and in collaboration with the Open Government Products unit in the Government Technology Agency, we have introduced Pair Search, a freely available AI-powered tool that allows users to perform research on Supreme Court judgments, legislation and parliamentary debates.¹⁴ Pair Search helps the user find relevant cases that are responsive to the keyword search (for example, “division of matrimonial assets”), but more interestingly, can extract the key principles from the identified cases and provide case summaries and thematic or chronological synthesis of the cases. This is an example of how Gen AI could help to deliver granular and salient legal information to SRPs and help them better navigate our justice system. However, to enhance the prospect of this, we may also need to provide some basic training to help SRPs understand the method and limitations of such tools.

17. Beyond this, Gen AI is also capable of providing practical assistance to SRPs in other ways. For example, Gen AI can help in the generation of court documents through suitable user prompts, and it may even, in time, be able to provide reasonable predictions of the likely outcomes of the case, to allow SRPs to make a more informed decision on whether to pursue their claim, as well as to facilitate settlement discussions. In particular, the latter capability appears to be suitable for fairly straightforward matters with recurrent fact patterns, which are typically dealt with by courts through an arithmetical exercise that involves no significant normative

¹⁴ See <https://search.pair.gov.sg/?source=judiciary>.

judgment. One possible example is in maintenance applications in family proceedings. In this regard, our Family Justice Courts are working on the development of an Online Dispute Resolution platform which will contain an algorithm that can suggest reasonable maintenance figures, so as to encourage the expedient resolution of maintenance applications.¹⁵ However, this does not presently entail any application of AI based on LLMs but is instead designed using decision trees that have been validated with actuaries.

18. Lastly, we have experimented with Harvey.AI, the AI start-up behind the eponymous tool, to use Gen AI to assist users in the Small Claims Tribunals (or “SCTs”). By way of background, the SCTs’ jurisdiction is confined to certain types of low-value civil claims, such as those relating to contracts for the sale of goods or provision of services, and contracts for residential leases not exceeding two years. The SCTs hear claims of up to SGD20,000, which may be increased to SGD30,000 if the parties consent. Significantly, *all* the parties in the SCTs are SRPs because legal representation is not permitted there. Many of them are ordinary citizens seeking redress for the legal problems that they face in their daily transactions and interactions with one another.

19. Although cases in the SCTs are often legally straightforward, it is in such cases that the justice gap may be at its widest, because of the barriers that stand in the way of obtaining justice. We therefore felt that Gen AI would have the potential to significantly enhance access to justice for users of the SCTs. We have implemented the on-demand translation of court documents filed in the SCTs into Chinese, Malay and Tamil (the other official languages of Singapore apart from English). We are working on the summarisation of the parties’ documents so that they can better understand the other side’s position. We hope to implement this very soon. In time to come, we want to provide Gen AI assistance to guide SRPs to file their claims, understand the evidence they need to produce, organise their materials, present their

¹⁵ Sundaresh Menon CJ, “The Family Justice Courts: Building on Firm Foundations”, Opening Address at the Official Opening of the Family Justice Courts Building (23 July 2025) at para 18.

cases, and possibly even provide suggestions for possible settlement or compromise.¹⁶

E. CONCLUSION

20. The challenge of access to justice is a global one that is in urgent need of innovative solutions. This paper suggests that Gen AI holds great promise in shaping some of these potential solutions. But in order to realise this promise, we must adopt and embrace the need for a *collaborative* approach:

- a. First, we must work together with other stakeholders, such as governments, lawyers, technologists and SRPs themselves, to better understand the challenge and generate possible solutions.
- b. Second, we must also adopt a transnational outlook and examine how other jurisdictions have approached the use of Gen AI in their courts to enhance access to justice (and indeed in other areas such as adjudication). This is especially important given that Gen AI technologies are developing at a breakneck pace, and it would serve us well to draw upon the combined wealth of our experience and learning.

21. Indeed, it is this spirit of collaboration that makes platforms such as the Sejong International Judicial Conference so valuable and timely, because it allows judges *and* technologists from around the world to gather and explore the role of technology and Gen AI in our justice systems. To that same end, my court regularly convenes the virtual Meeting of Chief Justices and Judges in Charge of Technology to discuss the interface between technology and our justice systems, and we would be happy to share more details about this forum to those who might be interested to find out more. I look forward to meeting all of you at the Conference and to our continuing discussion.

¹⁶ Sundaresh Menon CJ, “The Small Claims Tribunals and the Delivery of Justice: The Past, Present and Future”, Keynote Speech at the Small Claims Tribunals 40th Anniversary Symposium (16 April 2025) at para 18.



Sundaresh Menon CJ

22 August 2025

 Speaker



Jose Midas P. Marquez

Associate Justice
Supreme Court of the
Philippines

Justice Jose Midas P. Marquez joined the Supreme Court as its 192nd Associate Justice on November 16, 2021. Prior to being appointed as Supreme Court Justice, Justice Marquez served as Court Administrator for almost 12 years. A “homegrown Justice” of the Court, Justice Marquez began his career in the High Court in 1991 as an apprentice, and then later as a law clerk, in the Office of Associate Justice Abraham F. Sarmiento. He then rose from the ranks by occupying various positions in the Offices of Senior Associate Justices Ameurfina A. Melencio-Herrera and Josue N. Bellosillo until he became Court Attorney VI in 1995. In 1999, Justice Marquez was appointed as Deputy Secretary of the Senate Electoral Tribunal, detailed at the Office of the Chairperson. He then served as Chief of Staff of then Chief Justice Reynato S. Puno from 2006 to 2010. During this time, he also concurrently held the posts of Assistant Court Administrator, Chief of the Public Information Office, and Spokesperson of the Court. In January 2010, he was appointed Court Administrator. Justice Marquez obtained from the Ateneo de Manila University both his Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics in 1987 and his Juris Doctor degree in 1993. He was admitted to the Philippine Bar in 1994.

 발표자



호세 마르케즈

필리핀
대법관

호세 마이다스 P. 마르케즈 대법관은 2021년 11월 16일 192번째 대법관으로 임명되었다. 대법관으로 임명되기 전 약 12년 동안 법원행정처장을 지냈다. 마르케즈 대법관은 1991년 고등법원 견습생으로서 첫 법조 경력을 시작했고, 이후 여러 직책을 거쳐 대법관에 올랐다. 이후 아브라함 사르미엔토 대법관실에서 로클릭으로 근무했다. 이후 아메우르피나 멜렌시오 에레라 수석 대법관과 조슈에 N. 벨로실로 수석 대법관실에서 다양한 직책을 거쳐, 1995년에는 법원 변호사 6급까지 승진했다. 1999년, 마르케즈 대법관은 상원선거재판소 재판소장실 사무부국장으로 임명되었고, 의장실에서 파견 근무한 경력이 있다. 이후 2006년부터 2010년까지 레이나토 S. 푸노 대법원장 비서실장으로 재직했다. 해당 기간 동안 법원행정처차장, 공보실장, 대법원 대변인을 겸임했다. 2010년 1월에는 법원행정처장으로 임명되었다. 마르케즈 대법관은 아테네오 데 마닐라 대학교에서 1987년 경제학 학사 학위와, 1993년 법학박사 학위를 취득했고, 1994년 필리핀 변호사시험에 합격했다.



Justice in the Age of AI

When Justice Meets Technology

Chief Justice Alexander G. Gesmundo



The Intersection: Justice and Technology

Two powerful forces shaping our present and future.

- **Justice**: Rooted in fairness, equity, rule of law.
- **Technology**: Rapidly evolving, challenging traditions.

AI in Legal and Judicial Functions

AI's growing role in enhancing efficiency.



Legal Research



Legal Arguments
and Documentation



Evidence
Examination



Case File
Compilation

2

Predictive Justice and Global Examples

AI for forecasting outcomes and assessing risks.



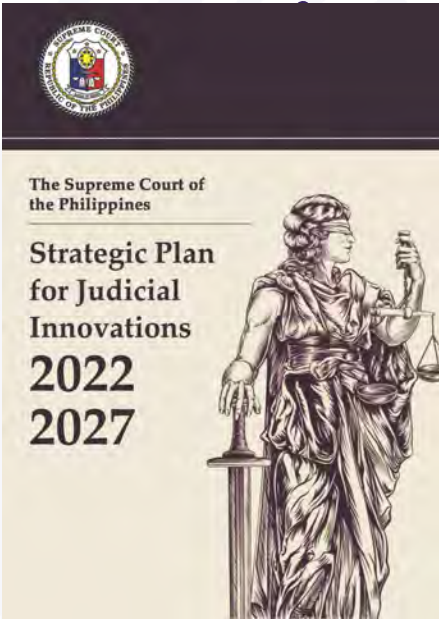
- **USA: COMPAS for Recidivism Assessment**
- **Rapid Generation of Adjudicative Instruments**

3

4

Philippines' SPJI and AI Integration

- Efficiency
- Innovation
- Access
- AI-Powered Legal Research
- Reduce Docket Congestion



5

AI's Transformative Potential

Changing how legal services and judicial systems operate.

Rapid Data Analysis



Automate Routine Tasks

Outcome Prediction



6

Challenges: Bias in Data

AI systems reflect the biases in training data.

Biased Data Input



Lack of Transparency

Automated Injustice



7

Challenges: Human Accountability

- Interpersonal Interactions
- Conflict Resolution
- Public Confidence
- AI Lacks Concept of Responsibility



8

Challenges: Stagnation of Legal Principles

- Societal Shifts
- AI rooted in “Societal Snapshot”
- Struggles with New Legal Issues



9

Our Role: Chief Architects

We must actively shape the future of justice and technology.

AI Supports, Not Replaces



Human Judgement is Integral



Demand Transparency

Insist on Ethical Standards

Educate

Envisioning the Future of Justice

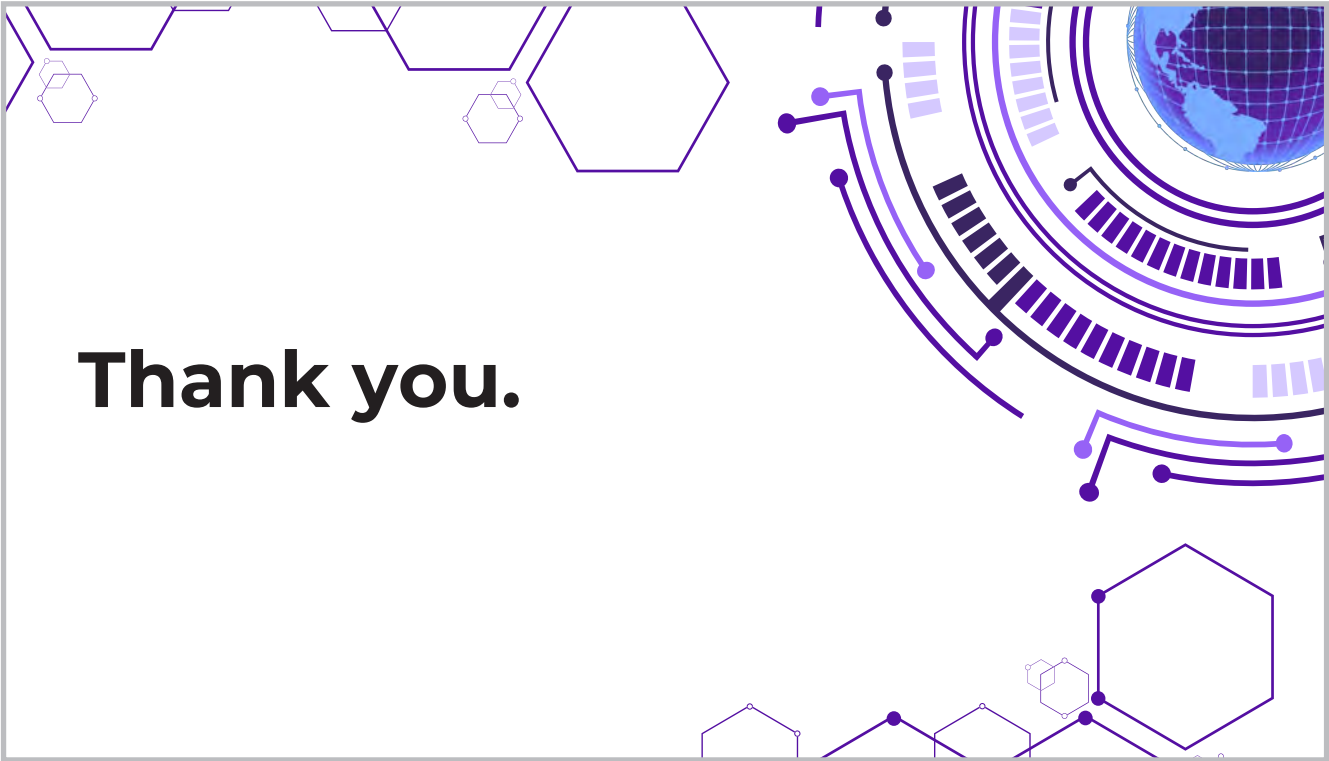
Technology serving justice, not the other way around.

Strengthens Human Judgement

Amplifies Spirit and Wisdom of Law

Brings Law Closer to People

More Responsive, Inclusive and Humane





2025 SEJONG INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE



Speaker



LEE Sook Yeon

Justice
Supreme Court of Korea

Justice LEE Sook Yeon graduated from the Pohang University of Science and Technology (POSTECH). Justice Lee later transferred to the Korea University College of Law. She passed the 36th National Judicial Examination in 1994. Justice Lee began her judicial career at the Seoul Western District Court in February 1997. She subsequently served at the Jeju District Court, the Seoul Southern District Court, the National Court Administration, the Seoul Central District Court, the Busan High Court in Changwon, the Seoul High Court, and Gwangju High Court. Most recently, since February 2022 she served as a High Court Judge of the Intellectual Property High Court and was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court of Korea on August 6, 2024. During her 27 years of judgeship, Justice Lee has handled numerous civil, criminal, intellectual property, and administrative cases. As the first female judge in charge of handling warrants at the Seoul Central District Court, she set rational limits on search and seizure scopes related to digital evidence, ensuring the participation rights of those subject to seizures. This significant contribution underscores her commitment to protecting the rights of the people. Justice Lee has also served as the President of the Supreme Court Research Group on Gender Equality Law and has contributed significantly to research and education for socially marginalized groups, including children, women, and people with disabilities. She has also strived to foster a culture of gender equality within the courts. As the Director of Judicial IT in 2007, she played a pivotal role in successfully launching the JUSTICE system (Judge's Unified System for Intelligent Case Management). Her efforts in this area have been widely recognized for enhancing work efficiency and improving the quality of judicial services for the public. Her deep knowledge of information technology and artificial intelligence is further demonstrated by her role as the President of the Supreme Court Research Group on AI and her adjunct professorship at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) in Computer Science. She is currently the Chair of the Judicial Artificial Intelligence Committee, where she leads initiatives for the effective use of AI and an AI roadmap for the judiciary. Justice Lee is also working to improve public access to justice and foster greater public acceptance of AI. In addition to her judicial duties, Justice Lee has actively pursued her academic research, intensely focusing on protecting the fundamental rights of people and AI and the future of the judiciary. She has authored five books and more than twenty scholarly articles on numerous major issues.

 발표자



이숙연

대법관

이숙연 대법관은 포항공과대학을 졸업하였고, 법학에 관심을 갖게 되어 다시 고려대학교 법학과에 편입학후 재학 중이던 1994년 제36회 사법시험에 합격하였다. 1997년 2월 법관으로 임용되어 서울지방법원 서부지원에서 첫 근무를 시작한 이후 제주지방법원, 서울남부지방법원, 법원행정처, 서울중앙지방법원, 부산고등법원(창원재판부), 서울고등법원, 광주고등법원에서 근무한 후 2022년 2월부터 특허법원 고법판사로 재직하다가 2024년 8월 6일 대법관으로 임명되었다.

이숙연 대법관은 약 27년 동안 민사, 형사, 특허, 행정 등 다양한 재판업무를 담당하면서 다방면에 걸친 출중한 법률지식과 새로운 사회현상에 대한 깊은 이해를 바탕으로 국민의 기본권을 충실히 보장하는 데 헌신해 왔다. 2011년에는 여성 법관으로서는 처음 서울중앙지방법원 영장전담판사를 맡아 디지털증거에 대한 압수수색의 범위와 방법을 합리적으로 제한하여 피압수자의 참여권을 충실히 보장하는 데 기여하였고, 법원 내 젠더법연구회 회장으로 활동하면서 아동과 여성, 장애인 등 사회적 약자 보호를 위한 연구와 교육활동에 힘쓰며 법원 내 양성평등 문화 정착을 위해 노력하였다.

2007년 법원행정처 정보화심의관으로 재직 시 법관통합재판지원시스템을 성공적으로 오픈하는데 크게 기여하여 업무의 효율성을 제고하고 대국민 사법서비스의 질을 향상시켰다는 평가를 받고 있으며, 법원 내 인공지능연구회 회장과 한국과학기술원 전산학부 겸임교수를 역임하는 등 정보통신기술과 인공지능 분야에도 조예가 깊다. 현재 사법부 인공지능위원회 위원장을 맡아 인공지능 활용 방안과 로드맵 정립 및 국민의 사법 접근성과 수용성 강화를 위해 노력하고 있다.

이숙연 대법관은 재판 업무에 매진하는 가운데서도 연구에 정진하여 국민의 기본권 보호 및 인공지능과 사법의 미래에 대한 고민 속에 『인공지능 관련 규범 수립의 국내외 현황과 과제』, 『디지털증거의 증거능력과 증거조사방안』, 『금융투자상품의 투자자 보호에 대한 연구』 등 다양한 분야에 걸쳐 5편의 단행본과 약 20여 편의 논문 등을 집필하였다.

**AI and the Future of Judicial Systems:
The Importance of International Cooperation and Exchange**

Good morning. I am so honored to be a panelist of this prestigious session.

1. Throughout history, innovations in writing, and in the technologies that process written information, have not only shaped the advancement of legal systems but also enhanced access to justice.
2. Korea provides a vivid example. By creating Hangeul, the Korean alphabet, King Sejong the Great transformed access to justice. He empowered ordinary people to put their grievances into writing and bring their cases before the courts. This document is a complaint written in Hangeul during the Chosŏn dynasty. It records the case of an ordinary woman seeking to reclaim her rights to her late father's land. The invention of Hangeul has revolutionized access to justice.
3. The Korean judiciary has continued this legacy through computerization and Electronic Case Filing. Since 2010, we have implemented an electronic litigation system, which will be fully established across all areas of litigation by the end of this year. Building on this digital foundation, the judiciary is preparing to embrace a digital transformation powered by AI. The Korean judiciary has struggled with an overwhelming caseload. At the same time, public expectations for high-quality judicial services continue to rise. Artificial intelligence may provide a viable solution to ensure expeditious and thorough trials. Chief Justice JO Hee-de, in his inaugural address, affirmed that the judiciary would stay ahead of scientific and technological change. He has since reinforced this commitment by initiating the development of an independent, AI-based judicial support model. This marks a clear expression of the judiciary's dedication to shaping the future.
4. This year, the National Court Administration has begun developing an on-premise Large Language Model platform for the judiciary. Built on open-source architectures and enhanced with Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) to reduce hallucinations, the system aims to assist judges by summarizing and analyzing legal documents and by identifying disputed issues. One of our final goals is to create a system that generates well-reasoned judgment drafts, thereby accelerating proceedings. This system will allow us to foresee litigation outcomes earlier and help parties decide whether to settle or carry the case forward. As AI enters the judiciary, protecting fundamental rights, upholding due process, and safeguarding judicial independence must remain our highest priority. Every system must uphold fairness, transparency, explainability, and impartiality, with each stage subject to rigorous monitoring from diverse and specialized perspectives.
5. To guide these efforts, the Judicial Artificial Intelligence Committee was established last April, and I am honored to serve as its chair. The Committee includes four technology specialists and three experts in law and social affairs. Its mission is to direct AI adoption in the judiciary, review ongoing AI development projects and roadmaps, and evaluate system development. To support the Committee, 17 judges are researching judicial and technological trends worldwide to envision the future of the judiciary in the age of AI.
6. At a July meeting, the Committee approved a proposal for gradual, differentiated disclosure of datasets containing court decisions for AI training. We also examined strategies to enhance AI literacy among judicial members and to establish AI sandboxes. The Committee also proposed deploying AI tools to support persons with disabilities and other vulnerable communities. AI-based interpretation has the potential to break down the language barrier in the courtroom. The National Court Administration is actively reviewing and advancing these proposals. The Committee will continue to deliberate on critical considerations for introducing AI into the judicial domain.



7. Court proceedings inherently require comprehensive study of vast volumes of precedents, laws, and legal resources. Because judicial outcomes must remain accurate and impartial, AI models used in the judiciary must perform at the highest level. However, only a limited number of jurisdictions can develop such systems independently. Additionally, using AI models developed abroad may raise concerns about the cross-border transfer of legal precedent and sensitive information such as personal data, corporate information and national secrets.
8. The judiciary represents a key domain of national “sovereignty” and its independence must be safeguarded from external influence. Yet when a judiciary make contracts with global tech companies to adopt A.I., essential conditions such as data sovereignty and algorithmic transparency may be difficult to secure. This imbalance is particularly acute for countries lacking their own foundation models or equivalent technological infrastructure. Therefore, it is imperative to strengthen international solidarity and cooperation, establishing shared principles and standards for the responsible adoption of AI in the judiciary. This includes safeguarding judicial and personal data whenever AI is introduced.
9. Let me turn to the importance of AI ethics and guidelines. An increasing number of lawyers and judges are using AI for their work. There have been cases where AI-generated materials with hallucination were submitted without proper review, or where briefs containing personal data were directly uploaded onto commercial AI platforms. Establishing ethical principles and clear guidelines for responsible AI use among legal practitioners is essential and urgent.
10. I expect international exchanges will strengthen the development and implementation of these guidelines.
11. Today, as AI reshapes legal systems worldwide, no jurisdiction can navigate this transformation alone.
12. Our task is clear: We must establish guiding principles and boundaries for adopting AI in judicial systems while addressing its potential risks. By sharing both our successes and challenges, I hope that we can harness AI to make court proceedings more efficient and thorough, as well as improve access to justice for the vulnerable. I look forward to sharing the Korean judiciary's experiences and achievements with all of you in the near future.

Thank you.

 Speaker



LIU Guixiang

Justice
Supreme People's Court of the People's
Republic of China

Hon. Mr. LIU Guixiang, born in Henan province in March 1963. He graduated in 1984 from the Law Department of Zhengzhou University and got bachelor degree in law; then graduated from the Law School of Jilin University in 1987 and got the master degree; he graduated in 2006 from the University of International Business and Economics and got the doctor's degree in international law. From 1987 to 1996, he was the official, Deputy Chief, Chief of a division in the Laws and Regulations Department of the National Bureau of Statistics in China. From 1996 to 2014, he was the Judge of the Commercial Division, Deputy Chief Judge of the No.2 Civil Division, Deputy Director-General of the Human Resources Department, Member of the Adjudication Committee, Chief Judge of the No.4 Civil Division, Director-General of the Enforcement Department of the Supreme People's Court. From 2014 to 2016, he was Justice, Full-time member of the Adjudication Committee, Director-General of the Enforcement Department, President of the No.1 Circuit Court of the Supreme People's Court. From 2016 to 2018, he was Justice, Full-time member of the Adjudication Committee, President of the 1st Circuit Court of the Supreme People's Court. From 2018 to present, he was Justice, Full-time member of the Adjudication of the Supreme People's Court. Professor and Ph.D Supervisor of China University for Political Science and Law and other universities. He has authored Research on the Effect of Contract and published tens of academic papers in China Legal Science, Research in Comparative Law, Jurist.

 발표자



류 구이상

중국 최고인민법원
대법관

류 구이상 대법관은 1963년 3월 허난성 출생으로, 1984년 정저우대학교 법학과를 졸업하고 1987년에는 지린대학교에서 법학 석사 학위를, 2006년대 외경제무역대학교에서 국제법 박사 학위를 받았다. 1987년부터 1996년까지 중국 국가통계국 정책규제부에서 직원, 부부장, 부장으로 근무하였다. 1996년부터 2014년까지는 중국 최고인민법원에서 상사심판정 판사, 제2민사심판정 부장판사, 인사국 부국장, 심판위원회 위원, 제4민사심판정 수석 및 집행국장을 역임하였다. 2014년부터 2016년까지 최고인민법원 대법관 겸 심판위원회 전임위원, 집행국장, 제1순회법원 당위원회 서기로 근무했다. 2016년부터 2018년까지는 최고인민법원 대법관이자 심판위원회 전임위원, 제1순회법원 당위원회 서기를 맡았다. 2018년부터 현재까지는 최고인민법원 대법관이자 심판위원회 부장급 상임위원으로 재직 중이다. 류 대법관은 중국정법대학교 등 여러 대학에서 교수이자 박사과정 지도교수로 활동하고 있다. 주요 저서로는 「계약효력 연구」가 있으며, 「중국법학」, 「비교법연구」, 「법학자(Jurist)」 등 저명 학술지에 논문 수십 편을 게재하였다.

推进法治建设和司法可及性——世宗司法国际会议
Sejong International Judicial Conference on the Rule of Law and Access to Justice

坚持“以人民为中心”司法理念 加快推进中国数字法院建设

Adhere to the Principle of “People-Centered Justice”
and Promote the Development of China’s Digital Courts

刘贵祥

Justice LIU GuiXiang

2025年9月23日
September 23, 2025

推进法治建设和司法可及性——世宗司法国际会议

Advancing the Rule of Law & Enhancing Access to Justice - Sejong International Judicial Conference

在数字中国建设大背景下，中国法院坚持以人民为中心，推进现代科技与法院工作深度融合，加快建设数字法院，以科技创新提升传统司法效能，不断增强人民群众对司法公正的获得感。

Against the backdrop of building Digital China, the judiciary in China adheres to the people-centered approach, promotes the deep integration of modern technology with judicial work, and accelerates the building of digital courts. We fully leverage technological innovation to enhance the efficiency of traditional justice and continuously strengthen people’s access to a fair justice.

一、新时代中国数字法院建设的实践意义

I. Practical Significance of Building Digital Courts in the New Era

新时代中国数字法院建设的实践意义

Practical Significance of Building Digital Courts in the New Era

数据核心作用
Core role of data

法官自主地位
Independent status of judges

场景全域共享
Whole-domain sharing of scenarios

突出
highlight

中国数字法院建设
Building of digital courts in China

对内:智能辅助办案、全程质量监督
Internally: Provide intelligent assistance in case handling and full-process quality supervision

对外:升级诉讼服务、参与社会治理
Externally: Upgrade litigation services and facilitates participation in social governance



新时代中国数字法院建设的实践意义

Practical Significance of Building Digital Courts in the New Era



提供全国统一的集约化诉讼服务平台，
让当事人享受全流程在线诉讼服务，最大
限度减少群众诉累。

The building of digital courts provides a unified
litigation service platform across the country,
allowing parties to enjoy full-process online
litigation services from case filing, trial,
enforcement, and petition handling, thereby
minimizing the burden on the general public.



以一体化平台为载体，能够有效统一办案
流程、裁判标准、业务规则，促进统一法
律适用标准。

Through an integrated platform, it is possible to
effectively standardize case handling
procedures, judgment criteria, and adjudication
rules, and promote the unification of legal
application standards.



新时代中国数字法院建设的实践意义

Practical Significance of Building Digital Courts in the New Era

新型金融纠纷以及涉人工智能、数据权益等新类型案件爆炸式增长，对法官的专业能力提出较高要求。

New types of financial disputes and new types of cases involving artificial intelligence, data rights and other emerging issues have exploded, demanding higher professional capabilities from judges.

中国法院收案数量
Number of cases accepted by Chinese courts

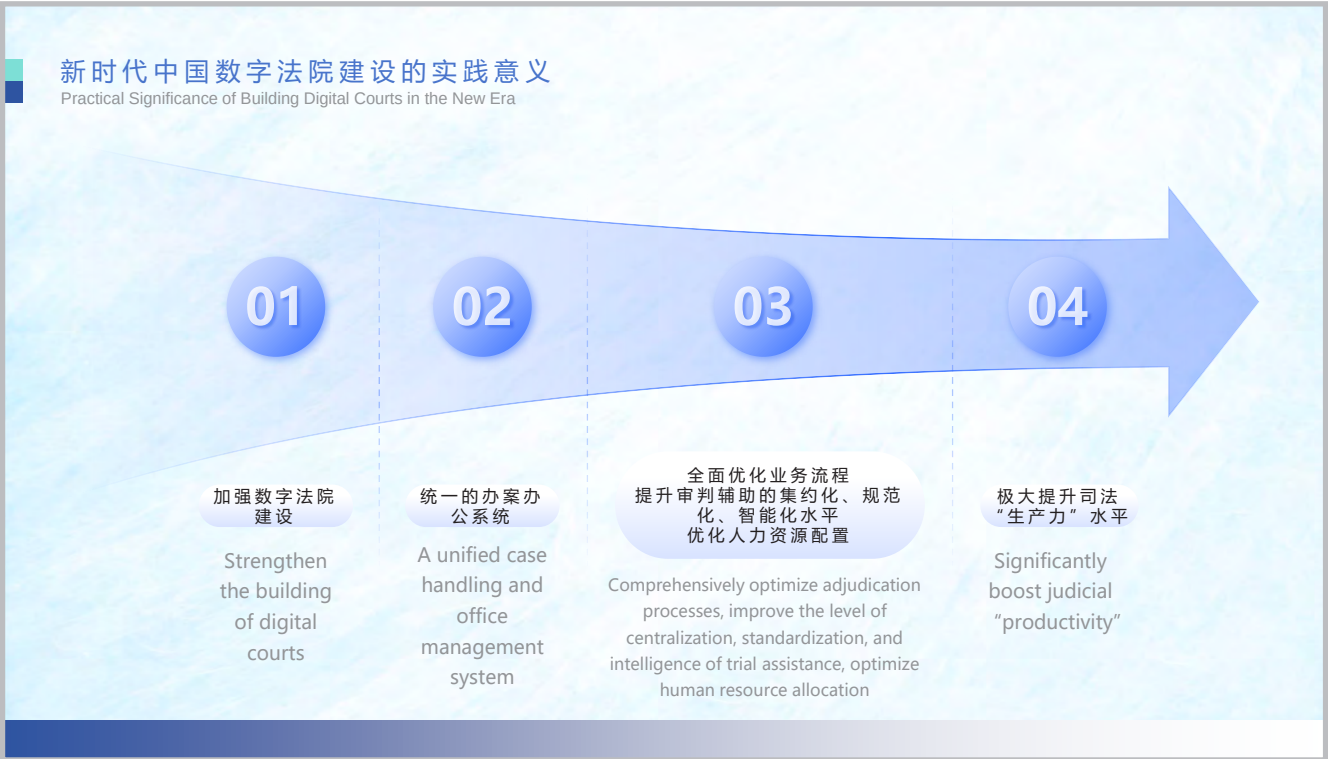
Year	Number of cases accepted
2014	Base value
2024	3.4 times the 2014 value

中国法官人均办案量
Average number of cases handled by each judge

Year	Average number of cases handled by each judge
2014	Base value
2024	5.4 times the 2014 value

案多人少矛盾日益突出：2024年，中国法院收案4600余万件，法官人均办案354件，分别是2014年的3.4倍、5.4倍，少数基层法院更是达到人均1000件左右。

Growing contradiction between the overwhelming number of cases and the limited judicial personnel: In 2024, Chinese courts accepted more than 46 million cases, and the average number of cases handled by each judge was 354, which were 3.4 times and 5.4 times the figures of 2014 respectively. In a few district courts, the number even reached around 1,000 cases per judge.



中国司法数字化与人工智能技术的应用

Application of Artificial Intelligence Technology in China's Digital Court Building

当前，中国法院正在以数字法院为依托，构建起覆盖审判全周期、全流程的现代化服务保障体系。

Currently, Chinese courts are leveraging digital courts to build a modern support system that covers the entire litigation proceedings.

以线上化赋能优质便捷诉讼服务

High-quality and convenient litigation services online

01



中国司法数字化与人工智能技术的应用

Application of Artificial Intelligence Technology in China's Digital Court Building



手机移动端应用“人民法院在线服务”平台：诉讼全流程从“现场办”到“网上办”“掌上办”

Mobile application “People’s Court Online Service” platform: The entire litigation process from “in-person handling” to “online handling” and “mobile handling”



12368 诉讼服务热线：来电分流、案件进度查询、诉讼问题咨询、联系法官
12368 litigation service hotline: Call routing, case progress queries, litigation-related consultations, and contacting with judges

以数字化实现卷宗材料深度应用

Digital application of case file materials

02



中国司法数字化与人工智能技术的应用

Application of Artificial Intelligence Technology in China's Digital Court Building



全流程无纸办案

Paperless workflows
throughout the entire process



智能化审判服务:

文书辅助生成、文书智能纠错、类案智能推送、
庭审笔录自动生成

Intelligent trial services:

Auxiliary document generation, intelligent error
correction in legal documents, intelligent push of similar
cases, and automatic generation of court records



电子卷宗网上调阅

Access to electronic case files online

以智能化辅助法官高效办案

High efficiency of judges' cases-handling

03











人工智能司法应用应当关注的问题

Issues to Be Addressed in the Judicial Application of Artificial Intelligence



人工智能高度依赖训练数据，不能理解特定案件中相关主体、事实、环境等因素的复杂性，可能忽略个案特殊性，更无法对价值判断、利益衡平、原则适用作出回应。过度依赖人工智能建议，可能影响法官独立作出分析判断，陷入“机械裁判”。

Artificial intelligence highly depends on training data and cannot comprehend the complexity of specific cases involving relevant subjects, facts, and environmental factors. It may overlook the particularities of individual cases and is unable to respond to value judgments, interest balancing, or the application of principles. Overreliance on AI recommendations may impair judges' independent analysis and judgment, leading to “mechanical adjudication.”



保护数据安全性方面

Ensuring data security

03

人工智能司法应用应当关注的问题

Issues to Be Addressed in the Judicial Application of Artificial Intelligence

为提升大模型输出精度，往往需要收集和使用更长周期、更大范围的司法数据，可能与当事人权利保障、数据安全之间存在冲突。

To enhance the output accuracy of large models, it is often necessary to collect and use judicial data from longer periods and broader scopes, which may conflict with the protection of personal rights and data security.



人工智能司法应用应当关注的问题
Issues to Be Addressed in the Judicial Application of Artificial Intelligence

《最高人民法院关于规范和加强人工智能司法应用的意见》
Opinions on Regulating and Strengthening the Judicial Application of Artificial Intelligence



伦理规则先行的人工智能司法应用理念
An ethics-first approach to the judicial application of AI

五项基本原则（安全合法、公平公正、辅助审判、透明可信、公序良俗）
Five basic principles: "safety and legality, fairness and justice, assisted adjudication, transparency and trustworthiness, public order and good morals"

*其中，最为重要的就是“辅助审判原则”，即最终作出决策并承担责任的，只能是也必须是法官。
*The most important is the "principle of assisted adjudication," which emphasizes that the final decision-maker and the one who must bear responsibility can only be the judge.



推进法治建设和司法可及性——世宗司法国际会议
Advancing the Rule of Law & Enhancing Access to Justice - Sejong International Judicial Conference

中国愿同世界各国一道，把握数字化、网络化、智能化发展机遇，深化人工智能发展和治理国际合作，为推动人工智能健康发展、促进世界经济增长、增进各国人民福祉而努力。

China is willing to work with countries worldwide to seize the opportunities presented by digitalization, networking, and intelligentization, deepen international cooperation on AI development and governance, and strive to promote the healthy development of AI, boost global economic growth, and enhance the well-being of people of all countries.





谢谢!
THANK YOU!

 Speaker



Deborah Im

Head of Legal, APAC
Open AI

Deborah Im is the Head of Legal, Asia Pacific, at OpenAI. Prior to OpenAI, she was the Chief Legal Officer at Coda, a commerce platform that enables providers of digital goods to distribute and monetize globally. From 2020-2022, Deborah served as Stripe's first General Counsel for Asia Pacific, obtaining regulatory approvals and building partnerships for Stripe to expand into India, Indonesia, Korea and Thailand. From 2014-2020, Deborah served as Deputy Head of Legal, APAC at Meta, where she joined as one of its first lawyers in the region and helped establish Meta's local presence in countries across Asia and navigated novel legal and regulatory matters. In addition to her legal experience, Deborah founded Love at First Bite Cupcakery in Berkeley, California, and was the co-founder and COO of Multiplier Holdings, a company focused on building AI-native professional services. She obtained her JD degree from NYU School of Law and a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration from UC Berkeley.

발표자



데보라 임

Open AI 수석 정책자문관 겸
APAC 법률 총괄

데보라 임 변호사는 오픈AI 아태 지역 법무총괄로 재직 중이다. 오픈AI 합류 전에는 디지털 콘텐츠의 해외유통 촉진 및 수익화 플랫폼인 코다(Coda)에서 최고법률책임자로 근무하였다. 2020년부터 2022년까지는 미국의 핀테크 기업인 스트라이프(Stripe)의 아태 지역 최초 법무총괄로 근무하면서 인도, 인도네시아, 한국, 태국 등지에서 규제 승인을 받고 현지 파트너십을 구축하여 스트라이프의 시장 확대를 주도했다. 앞서 2014년부터 2020년까지 메타(Meta)의 아태 지역 법무부문 부책임자로 활동하며 이 지역 최초 변호사 중 한 명으로서 여러 아시아 국가에 메타가 현지 법인을 설립하고 새로운 법률 규제 이슈를 해결하는데 기여하였다. 그 밖에 미국 캘리포니아 버클리에서 컵케이크 전문점인 Love at First Bite Cupcakery를 창업하였으며 AI 기반 전문 서비스 구축을 목표로 한 스타트업인 Multiplier Holdings를 공동 창업하고 최고운영책임자(COO)로 활동한 바 있다. UC 버클리에서 경영학 학사 학위를, 뉴욕대학교 로스쿨에서 법학 박사 학위를 받았다.

 Speaker



Michael Sellitto

Head of Global Affairs,
Anthropic

Michael Sellitto is the Head of Global Affairs at Anthropic, an AI safety and research company. Prior to joining Anthropic, Michael was the founding Deputy Director of the Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HAI), which is dedicated to advancing AI research, education, policy, and practice to improve the human condition. As HAI's first staff member, he was instrumental in designing and executing the Institute's strategic plans and establishing HAI's global reputation among policymakers. Michael served in the White House as Director for Cybersecurity Policy on the National Security Council staff from 2015-2018. He led international engagement on cybersecurity policy and strategy, promoted international adoption of a framework for strategic stability in cyberspace, and advanced issues related to the digital economy and Internet governance. Before that, Michael served as Special Assistant to Deputy Secretaries of State William J. Burns and Antony Blinken, advising the Deputies on political, energy, security, and trade issues related to South and Central Asia and on worldwide cyber policy and counterterrorism strategy. Michael is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and serves on the Board of Directors of the Frontier Model Forum. He received his Master's Degree in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School of Government and Bachelor's Degree in Science from the Stern School of Business at New York University.

 발표자



마이클 셀리토

Anthropic 글로벌
총괄

인공지능(AI) 스타트업 앤스로픽(Anthropic)에서 글로벌 정책을 총괄하고 있다. 앤스로픽에 합류하기 전, 스탠포드대학교 산하 인간중심 AI 연구소(Stanford Institute for Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence, HAI)의 창립멤버이자 부소장으로 활동했다. HAI는 인공지능 연구, 교육, 정책 및 실무를 발전시켜 더 나은 인간의 삶을 만드는 것을 목표로 한다. HAI의 창립멤버로서, 연구소의 전략을 수립하고 실행하는 데 핵심적인 역할을 했으며, 정책 입안자들 사이에서 HAI가 세계적인 명성을 얻는데 기여했다. 마이클 셀리토 글로벌 총괄 책임자는 2015년부터 2018년까지 백악관 국가안보회의(NSC)에서 사이버 보안정책 국장으로 근무하면서 국제 사이버 보안정책 및 전략에 관한 협력을 주도했다. 또한 사이버 공간에서의 전략적 안정성 확보를 위한 국제적 프레임워크 채택을 추진하고, 디지털 경제 및 인터넷 거버넌스 관련 현안 사업을 추진했다. 이전에는 미국 국무부에서 국무부 부장관인 윌리엄 J. 번스와 앤토니 블링컨의 특별보좌관으로 근무하며 남아시아 및 중앙아시아 지역의 정치, 에너지, 안보, 통상 문제뿐만 아니라 전 세계 사이버 정책과 대테러 전략에 대해 조언했다. 마이클 셀리토 글로벌 총괄 책임자는 미국외교협회 회원이자 프론티어 모델 포럼(Frontier Model Forum) 이사로도 활동하고 있다. 케네디 공공정책 대학원에서 공공정책학 석사 학위를 받았으며 뉴욕대학교 스톤 경영대학에서 학사 학위를 받았다.

 Speaker



Pablo Arredondo

Vice President,
Co-Counsel at Thomson Reuters &
CaseText Co-founder

Pablo Arredondo is Vice-President, CoCounsel at Thomson Reuters. Pablo co-founded Casetext in 2013 where he helped pioneer the application of large language models like GPT-4 to the practice of law. Casetext was acquired by Thomson Reuters in 2023. Prior to co-founding Casetext, Pablo represented leading technology companies as a patent litigator at Kirkland & Ellis and Quinn Emanuel. He trained at Stanford Law School and is a fellow at the Stanford Center for Legal Informatics. Pablo's innovations, including Casetext's pioneering brief analysis tool, CARA, have been recognized by the World Economic Forum, American Association of Law Libraries, and the American Bar Association.

 발표자



파블로 아레돈도

Thomson Reuters VP겸
Casetext 공동 창립자

파블로 아레돈도 부사장은 현재 톰슨로이터 부사장이자 생성형 AI 기반 법률 어시스턴트 서비스인 코카운슬(CoCounsel)의 책임자이다. 2013년 미국 리걸테크 기업 케이스텍스트를 공동 창업하였으며, GPT-4와 같은 대규모 언어모델을 법률실무에 적용하는 데 선구적인 역할을 했다. 2023년 톰슨로이터는 케이스텍스트를 인수했다. 케이스텍스트 창업 이전에는 커클랜드 앤 엘리스(Kirkland & Ellis)와 퀸 엠마뉴엘(Quinn Emanuel)에서 특허소송 변호사로 근무하며 혁신적인 테크기업들을 다수 대리했다. 스탠퍼드 로스쿨에서 법학 교육을 받았고 현재 스탠퍼드 법률정보학센터에서 펠로우로 활동 중이다. 케이스텍스트의 대표적인 혁신 기술인 서면 분석 툴인 CARA는 세계경제포럼, 미국 법률도서관협회, 미국 변호사협회 등 주요기관으로부터 인정받았다.

 Speaker



Katy Fixter

Managing Director of Asia Pacific,
LexisNexis

Katy Fixter is Managing Director of the Asia Pacific businesses at LexisNexis Legal & Professional. Katy joined LexisNexis in 2013 and has held leadership roles in LexisNexis UK, developing the Practical Guidance offering, and leading the Corporate Legal segment. More recently, Katy was General Manager of the Global Nexis Solutions business, where she accelerated growth by scaling go-to-market operations globally and launching new generative AI workflow solutions. Katy is passionate about leveraging technology to transform the way lawyers work and partnering with customers to help them work smarter and faster. Prior to joining LexisNexis, Katy was a commercial lawyer, working as a Legal Director at Blackrock Investment Management, and as a Senior Associate at Berwin Leighton Paisner in the UK. Katy earned a bachelor's degree in law from the University of East Anglia and her master's from the University of Law, Guildford.

 발표자



케이티 픽스터

LexisNexis 아시아·태평양지역
총괄

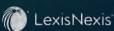
케이티 픽스터는 렉시스넥시스(LexisNexis Legal & Professional) 아태 지역 사업부문 전무이사로 일하고 있다. 2013년 렉시스넥시스에 합류한 이후 영국 지사에서 실무 지침을 개발하고 기업 법률 부문을 총괄하는 등 조직 운영을 주도했다. 이후 글로벌 넥시스 솔루션(Global Nexis Solutions)의 총괄 책임자로 활동하며, 글로벌 시장 공략을 가속화하고 생성형 AI 기반 워크플로우 솔루션을 새롭게 출시하는 등 성장을 확대했다. 케이티 전무이사는 기술을 적극 활용해 변호사의 업무 혁신을 이끌고 고객과 협력하여 고객이 신속하고 빠르게 업무를 수행할 수 있도록 지원하는데 큰 관심을 가지고 있다. 렉시스넥시스에 합류하기 전에는 상사 변호사로서 블랙록 인베스트먼트 매니지먼트(Blackrock Investment Management)에서 법무이사로, 영국 로펌 버윈 레이턴 페이즈너(Berwin Leighton Paisner)에서 시니어 변호사로 근무했다. 이스트 앵글리아대학교에서 법학 학사 학위를, 길퍼드 법학대학에서 석사 학위를 취득했다.



Legal AI in Action:
Driving Efficiency, Security, and ROI
Across the Profession

Katy Fixter

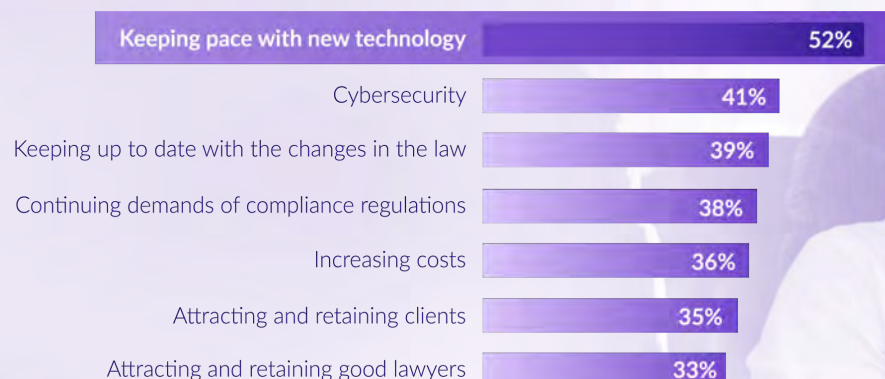
Managing Director, Asia & Pacific
LexisNexis



AI
In the Legal Industry



Law Firm Leaders' Minds Are On Profitability, Growth, and AI



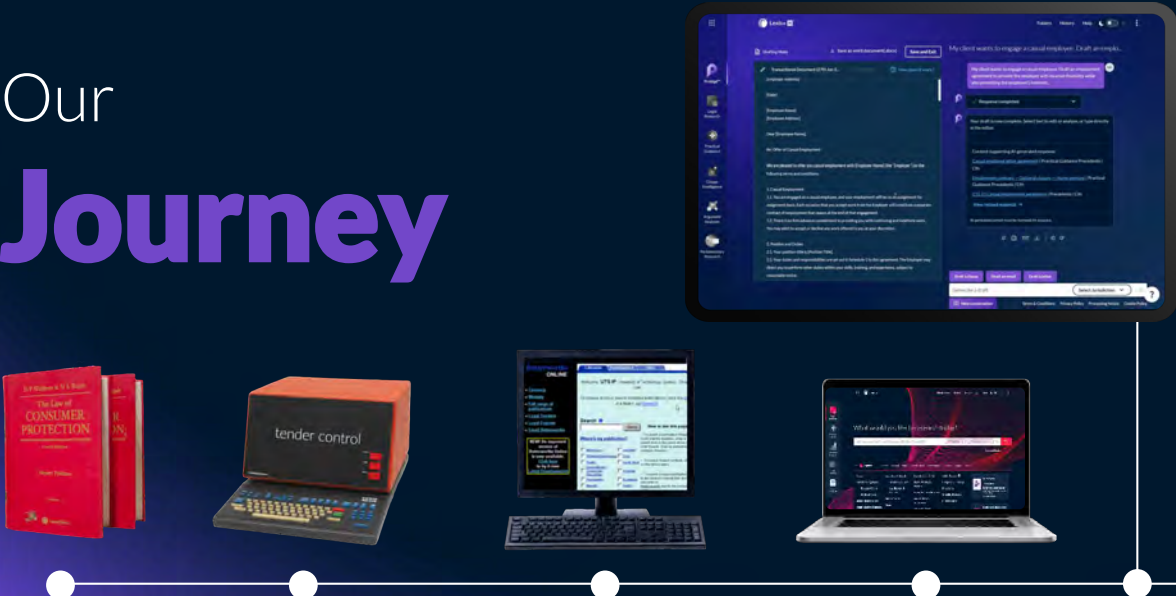
Source:
AU Legal Sentiment Survey 2025

We have set out a compelling vision for our future products

Every legal professional worldwide will have a **virtual AI assistant** that is specifically trained and **personalised** to their needs



Our
Journey





Security & Privacy - focus and priority and were and remain the cornerstone of our development



Privacy by Design



Private model with secure user sessions



Commercial-grade cloud infrastructure



Guided by RELX Responsible AI Principles



Lexis+ AI[®]

Total economic impact of Lexis+ AI[®] for Large Law firms in USA

Scan to Download
the Report →



Lexis+ AI delivered a

344%

projected return on
investment over 3 years



Lexis+ AI delivered a

35%

Reduction in written-off
billable hours

Lexis+ AI saved

20k

attorney hours by year 3

Lexis+ AI delivered

+4%

profit per lawyer by year 3

Lexis+ AI pays for itself
in less than

6 mths

*Findings are based on a Forrester Consulting study of Large Law USA firms.

FORRESTER

Lexis+ AI[®]

Total economic impact of Lexis+ AI for US Corporate Legal Departments

284%

projected return on investment
for corporate legal departments



Pays for itself in under
6 months



25%
fewer hours addressing
legal inquiries



13%
less work handled with
outside counsel

Scan to Download the Report →



Forrester Consulting conducted an independent Total Economic Impact[™] study of Lexis+ AI for corporate legal departments, commissioned by LexisNexis[®] in June 2025.

FORRESTER

Foundational Themes Behind Protégé

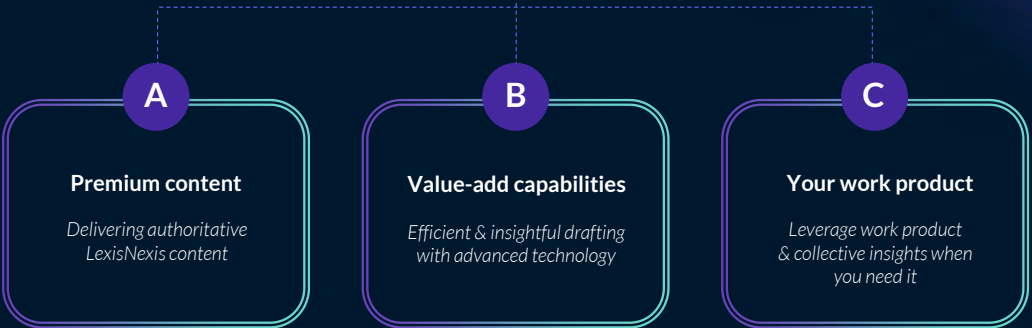


- Knows your workflow**
Meets you where you work
- Knows your tasks**
Supports you across a wide range of use cases
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The four tasks



Legal Research



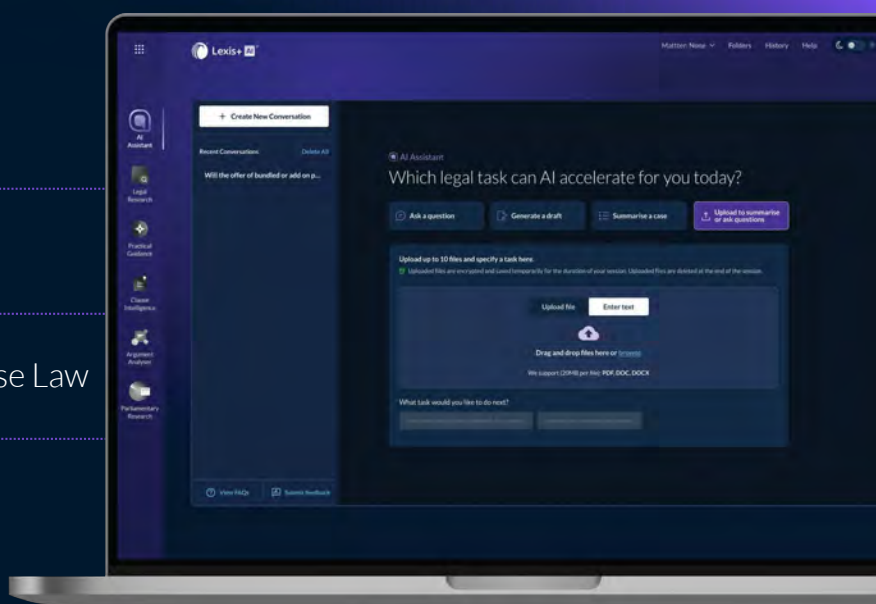
Legal Drafting



Summarising Case Law



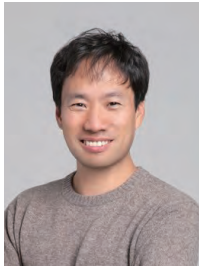
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Thank you.

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 Speaker

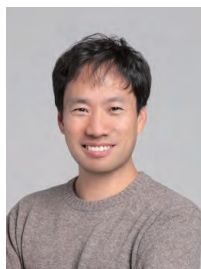


Sung KIM

CEO, Upstage

Sunghun Kim is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Upstage, an artificial intelligence company established in 2020. He has led the company's growth, focusing on developing AI solutions to support digital transformation across industries and society. From 2017 to 2020, he served as the Founding Head of NAVER Clova AI, where he designed large-scale projects that contributed to the establishment of NAVER's AI ecosystem. In 1995, he co-founded Nara Vision Co., Ltd. and served as Chief Technology Officer, participating in the development of KkebiMail, one of Korea's first webmail services. Since 2009, he has been a Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) (currently on leave). His research has been recognized with four Best Paper Awards and two Ten-Year Most Influential Paper Awards. He also created the online course "Deep Learning for Everyone", which has aided AI education efforts. Sunghun Kim holds a Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering from Daegu University (1996), where he developed Kkachine, Korea's first automated search engine. He later earned his Master of Science (2003) and Ph.D. (2006) in Computer Engineering from the University of California, Santa Cruz, with doctoral research focused on machine learning-based software bug prediction. Following this, he conducted postdoctoral research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

 발표자



김성훈

업스테이지 대표

김성훈 대표는 2020년 설립된 인공지능 기업 Upstage의 설립자이자 최고 경영자(CEO)이다. 그는 회사의 성장을 주도하며 산업 및 사회 분야의 디지털 전환을 지원하는 AI 솔루션 개발에 주력했다. 2017년부터 2020년까지 NAVER Clova AI의 창립 책임자로 재직하며 대규모 프로젝트를 설계하고 NAVER의 AI 생태계 구축을 지원했다. 1995년에는 Nara Vision Co., Ltd.를 공동 설립하고 최고 기술 책임자(CTO)로 활동하며 한국 최초의 웹메일 서비스 중 하나인 KkebiMail 개발에 참여했다. 2009년부터 홍콩과학기술대학(HKUST) 컴퓨터공학과 교수로 재직 중이며(현재 휴직 중), 연구 성과로 4회의 최우수 논문상과 2회의 10년 영향력 있는 논문상을 수상했다. 또한 온라인 강좌 "Deep Learning for Everyone"을 제작해 AI 교육에 기여했다. 학력으로 대구대학교에서 컴퓨터공학 학사(1996년)를 취득한 후, 미국 캘리포니아 대학교 산타크루즈(UC Santa Cruz)에서 석사(2003년) 및 박사(2006년) 학위를 받았다. 박사 연구에서는 머신러닝 기반 소프트웨어 버그 예측을 주제로 했으며, 이후 매사추세츠공과대학(MIT)에서 박사 후 연구를 수행했다.



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