



# News@JNEU

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## I. The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic

The Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic (the "Supreme Court") has been a member of the Judicial Network of the European Union (the "Network") since its inception. The role of a focal point for the Network at the Supreme Court falls within the competence of the Department of Documentation, Analytics and Comparative Law (the "Department"). The Department started its activities in 2017. Its main task is to provide professional services to judges and judicial assistants at the Supreme Court. Its activities should help judges gain a broader view of the context of national, as well as European and international law.

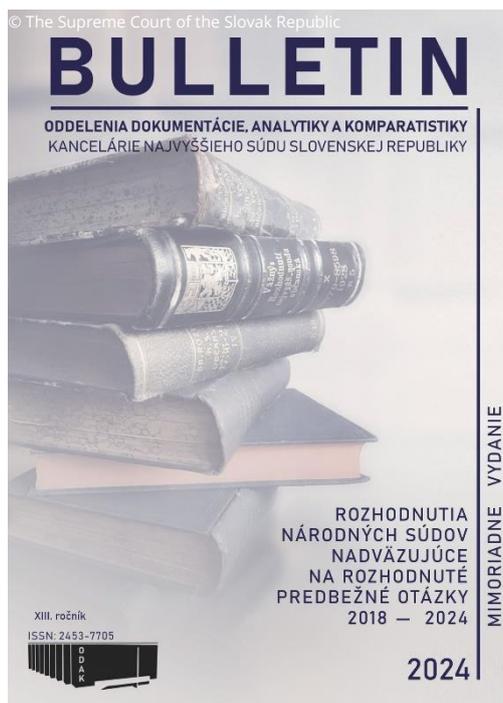
The need to have quick access to legal information in a processed form results from the dynamics of the legal system and case-law developments, both at the national and European level. Staying up to date with the current case-law is essential for the work of every judge. At the same time, from the point of view of the organisation of daily workload, it is a challenge that would probably be difficult to meet without proper tools to facilitate it.

A proven and efficient tool in this regard are regular case-law updates, prepared by experts so that they contain the most up-to-date and relevant information. Sharing information created for the needs of one court with other member courts within judicial networks has a very welcome synergistic effect.

The Department has been regularly translating into Slovak case-law summaries and updates available within judicial networks and sending them to judges and judicial assistants by e-mail. After gaining access to the Network's internal database, the Department has decided to translate and disseminate within the Supreme Court also the Flash News - Monitoring of Preliminary Rulings.

By receiving these summaries recipients are able to follow how a specific decision of the Court of Justice has been transformed into a final national decision. To actively search for such information, if interested in a specific question, would be laborious and complicated by the need to master the relevant language (or to use automated translation tools). On the contrary, proactively making available information that has already been selected and processed makes it easier for judges and judicial assistants to navigate the topic of applying EU law.

The feedback from the judges has shown that the information received in this manner has become a part of their work routine and, nowadays, they are accustomed to following the updates regularly.



Activities of the Department also include providing information on case-law of the European courts to the wider professional public. With this aim in mind, the Department publishes twice a year a magazine called [Bulletin ODAK](#), which is available on the Supreme Court's website.

The Department decided to use this means to make available the Slovak translations of *Flash News - Monitoring of Preliminary Rulings* also to judges of lower courts and other interested parties. In the first issue of 2024, a translation of *Flash News - Monitoring of Preliminary Rulings 2/24* was published with the approval of the Registrar of the Court of Justice. A [special edition of the Bulletin](#) consisting of all previously translated *Flash News - Monitoring of Preliminary Rulings* was published in December 2024. We believe that this will contribute to raising awareness of the application of EU law in the Slovak legal environment.

*News@JNEU would like to thank most sincerely the Supreme Court of the Slovak Republic for sharing this article.*

## II. Member's activities



### 1. The Belgian Constitutional Court and artificial intelligence

On the 6 October 2023, the annual meeting of the JNEU correspondents focused on the use of artificial intelligence by the judiciary. Following this meeting, the Belgian Constitutional Court decided on the 14 December 2023 to set up a working group on this topic.

The Court therefore had three objectives:

- 1) To inform the court about both the possibilities and the risks posed by artificial intelligence;
- 2) To explore the potential practical applications of artificial intelligence within the court;
- 3) To develop good governance of artificial intelligence, both with regard to quality control and the confidentiality of the information processed.

As part of its deliberations, the working group organised an internal study afternoon on the 28 May 2024, during which national experts and Ms Raluca Peica, Director General for Information at the Court of Justice of the European Union, shared their experience on artificial intelligence.

In the court's opinion, the study afternoon was a great success. Two pilot projects were subsequently set up:

- 1) The first pilot project was aimed at exploring the possibility of identifying relevant internal case-law when new cases are received, in the form of an automated sheet containing

summaries and keywords, which would then be re-read by a member of staff. In this context, the court has begun consultations with a number of digital players, who have been given the opportunity to present their products. A public procurement tender may be launched in the future to develop an in-house system.

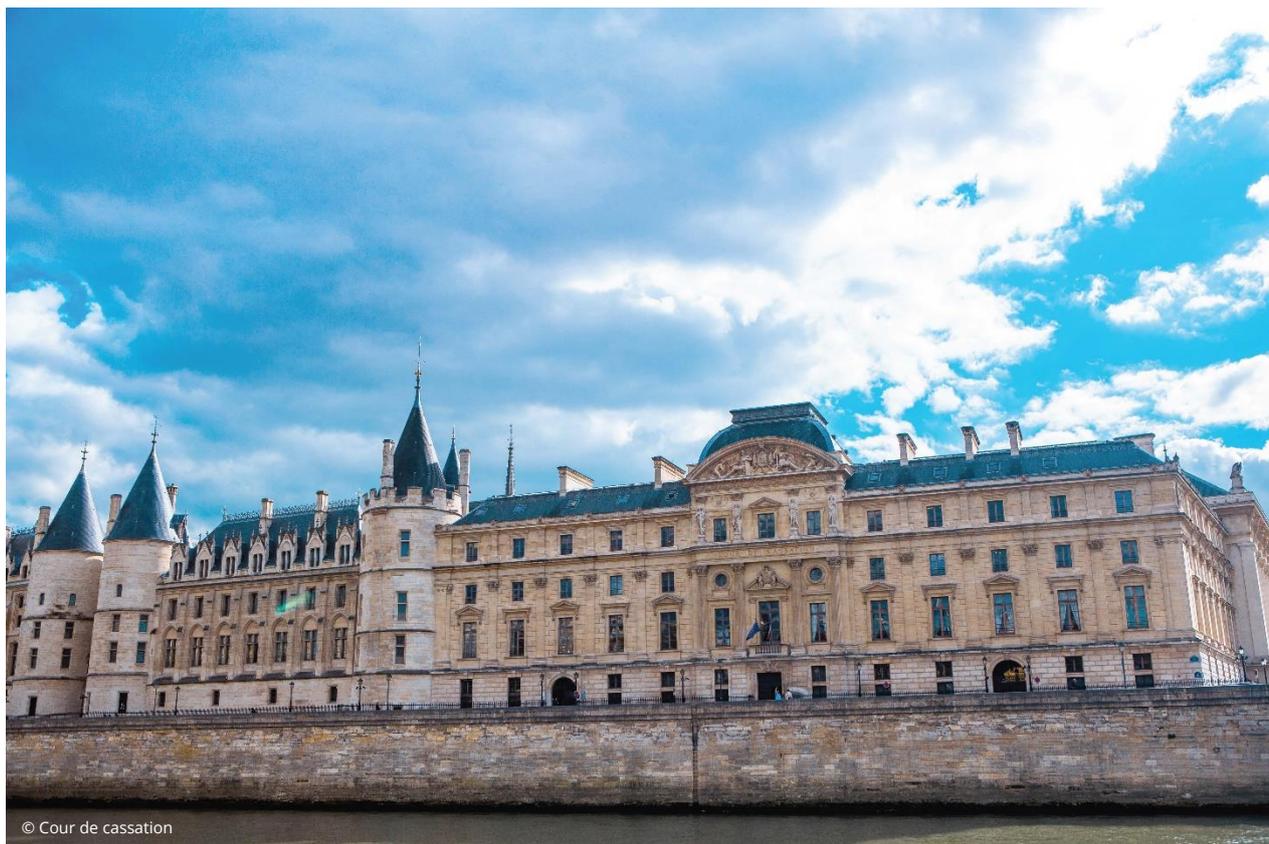
- 2) The second pilot project was designed to assess the appropriateness of increasing the use of artificial intelligence within the translation service, mainly via DeepLPro (the court's judgments being drafted in French and Dutch, and sometimes also in German). The project resulted in a report drawn up by the translation service. It concludes that the quality of the tools tested is, as it stands, insufficient for translating the draft judgments themselves, but is adequate for purely internal documents.

At the same time, the court is considering the development of a Code of Conduct on good governance and is exploring other possibilities for using artificial intelligence, particularly in the development of databases, the implementation of electronic procedures and the drafting of certain parts of its judgments.

In the future, the court intends to proceed in stages, given the time needed to reflect on these issues and the budget available.

Despite the modest size of the Belgian Constitutional Court, the above elements attest to the court's openness to new technologies and its determination not to miss the artificial intelligence train. The court remains at the disposal of the JNEU to report on further developments in this area.

*News@JNEU would like to thank most sincerely the Belgian Constitutional Court for sharing this article.*



## 2. The use of artificial intelligence at the French Cour de cassation

### I. The use of artificial intelligence at the *Cour de cassation*

The Cour de cassation currently uses AI in three different ways <sup>1</sup> :

- **The pseudonymisation of the Courts' decisions:** the Court of Cassation created, together with data scientists and other engineers and professionals, software to ensure the pseudonymisation of its decisions. It's efficiency currently exceeds 96% for proper nouns and the software is now also being used by the Courts of Appeal. The software is constantly being improved to maintain and increase its efficiency.
- **The automatic referral to the competent services of proceedings from the court's documentation and research department (SDER):** the SDER has developed an algorithm that facilitates the attribution of civil proceedings to the appropriate Division (the Court's Civil Division is divided into 3 Divisions, dealing with different types of disputes). This algorithm has a success rate of 90% and is constantly being improved, in particular by the magistrates responsible for guiding these briefs.

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<sup>1</sup> According to the report « Digitalisation and technology in the courts - Projects carried out by the Cour de cassation and its outlook ».

- **A research project designed to facilitate the search for case-law variations, in partnership with a research institute, INRA:** the aim of this project is to detect differences of interpretation within the Court's chambers or sections. It has further led to the joint creation of two other projects, one consisting in the automatic attribution of a title to judgments (with a success rate of 75%) and the other in the automatic reconciliation of Court decisions (with a success rate of 35%).

It should be noted that the *Cour de cassation* has endorsed and is committed to respecting the Council of Europe's use of AI Charta which sets various main principles to respect to while using AI. Amongst them are respect for fundamental rights, the principle of non-discrimination, the quality and security of the collected data and the transparency and neutrality while using AI.

## II. The frames of the use of artificial intelligence on the algorithm for platform workers <sup>2</sup>

A first wave of proceedings regarding platform workers started back in 2020, giving rise to a landmark decision on [4 March 2020](#). The Court of Cassation qualified the services rendered by platform workers as formal employment contracts and in accordance with the traditionally applied criterion of subordination.

This reasoning was reaffirmed on 25 January 2023. <sup>3</sup> In this case, UBER, the platform employing an individual, had suspended his account for two weeks due to a high cancellation rate of his rides.

These disputes reflect the platform's lack of transparency in the management of drivers and the allocation of rides, based almost exclusively on algorithms.

In this regard, the [European Parliament legislative resolution of 24 April 2024](#) on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on improved working conditions for platform workers regulates the use of such algorithms and requires that decisions regarding the suspension, limitation or termination of the contract are taken by a human being.

It, more generally, aims at granting them further rights.

It is certain that this directive, once formally adopted, will have an important impact on the Court of Cassation's decisions in this matter.

## III. Potential upcoming effects of AI on the collection of biometric and genetic data and/or evidence gathering in criminal proceedings

There are no decisions of the Cour de cassation on the impact of AI on evidence gathering in criminal proceedings yet. However, a recent decision about the collection of biometric and genetic data shows to what extent AI may influence on the case-law of the court.

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<sup>2</sup> Section drafted on the basis of a presentation given by Mr Huglo on « The Gig Economy FBI Judicial Co-Operation Committee » and Laura Marques's note on uberisation.

<sup>3</sup> [Cass. Soc., 25 janvier 2023, pourvoi n°21-11.273.](#)

On 4 April 2024, the criminal chamber of the French Cour de cassation ruled that EU law <sup>4</sup> requires national legislation, which allows for the systematic collection of biometric and genetic data from individuals being suspect of having committed an offense, to meet two key conditions. First, the collection must be **absolutely necessary** to achieve specific objectives. Second, these objectives **cannot be achieved through less intrusive means** that would interfere less with the data subject's rights and freedoms.

The Court of Cassation further concluded that convicting someone for refusing to submit to identification procedures is justified if the decision takes into account the **seriousness** of the crime, the accused's **personality** and **criminal record**, and the **risk of reoffending**.

These conditions remain general and will continue to guide judges in the future. However, the inclusion of AI in the application of this case-law calls for their vigilance. AI systems are in fact likely to **increase the efficiency and scope of data collection**, by leading to processing genetic data that is not directly relevant to the prosecution, resulting in the accumulation of excessive data.

Also, AI can eventually lead to the collection of genetic data from **people not initially targeted by the investigation and not suspects of an offence**, such as the relatives of the accused. This is likely to raise new questions with regard to the right to a private life protected by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This fact is likely to become part of the judge's proportionality test as set out above.

These considerations do not only concern any specific case at hand but more broadly the gathering of evidence in criminal proceedings.

*News@JNEU would like to thank most sincerely the French Cour de cassation for sharing this article.*

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<sup>4</sup> More specifically from Article 10, read in conjunction with Articles 4 and 8, of [EU Directive 2016-680 of 27 April 2016](#).

### III. JNEU Activities



#### 1. EJTN courses and seminars | training opportunities

May – July 2025

In the framework of the JNEU's collaboration with the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN), we are delighted to propose to you below a selection of the EJTN's training courses and webinars which seem best suited to the JNEU's courts, their judges and their staff.

This list covers the training opportunities available between May through to July 2025. Please note that the application process for enrolling on these training courses and webinars varies. In some instances, the application must be made through the relevant national member institution of the EJTN, a list of which may be found [here](#).

You may moreover consult the full training catalogue of the EJTN [here](#).

We also invite you to consult the EJTN's list of lunchtime webinars, available [here](#).

Please note that a further list of training opportunities, relating to the period of August through to the end of October, will be communicated to you in due course.

## EJTN - Catalogue 2025

1. Building a Common Digital Culture - webinar 1 - "Ensuring Privacy and Data Protection in Judicial Digital Systems"

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
14/05/2025	14/05/2025	12/05/2025	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff, Trainers

2. Building a Common Digital Culture - webinar 2 - "Mastering the Use of Electronic Court Files: Legal and Technical Aspects"

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
28/05/2025	28/05/2025	26/05/2025	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff, Trainers

3. Building a Common Digital Culture - webinar 3 - "Enhancing Access to Justice through Digital Immediacy and Remote Services"

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
11/06/2025	11/06/2025		Judges, Prosecutors and Court Staff, Trainers

4. Building a Common Digital Culture - webinar 4 - "Automation and Artificial Intelligence applied to the field of justice"

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
25/06/2025	25/06/2025	23/06/2025	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff, Trainers

## EJTN - Lunchtime Webinars

### 1. Electronic Service of Documents and Video Conference Hearings

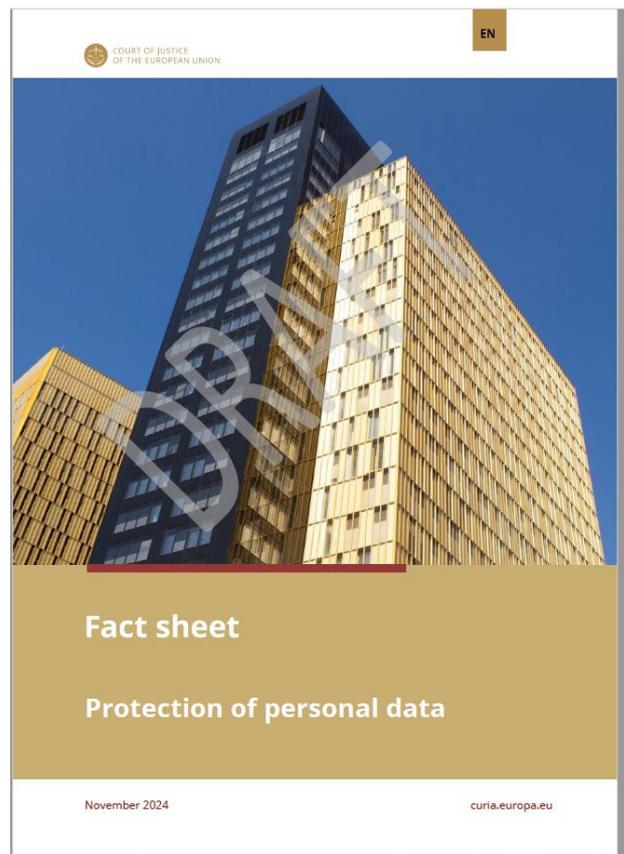
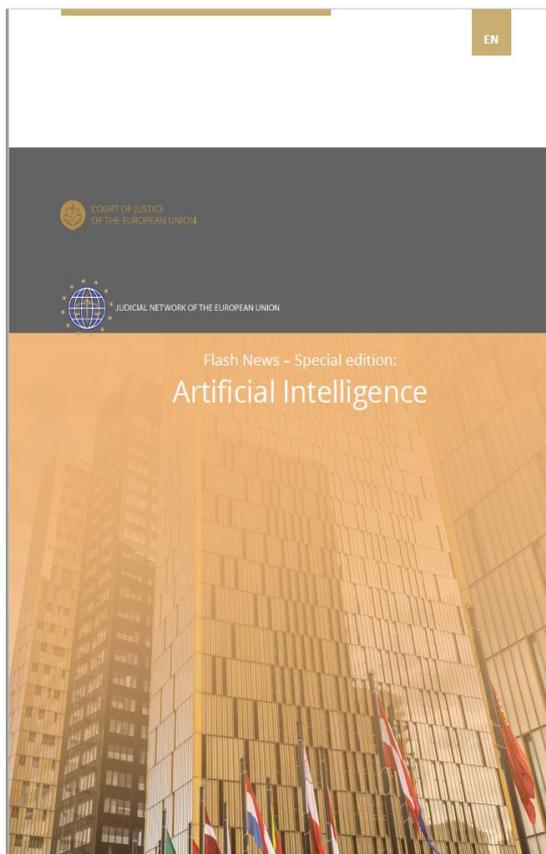
<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
08/05/2025	08/05/2025	08/05/2025	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff

### 2. LGBTQI+ Fundamental Rights

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
05/06/2025	05/06/2025	05/06/2025	Judges, Prosecutors, Other legal professionals, Court staff

### 3. Legal English in the EU: the road ahead

<b>Start date</b>	<b>End date</b>	<b>Application deadline</b>	<b>Target Audience</b>
19/06/2025	19/06/2025	19/06/2025	Judges, Prosecutors and Court staff



## 2. The ninth meeting of the “Legal research” working group

The ninth meeting of the “Legal research” working group, which was also open to the members of the “Innovation” working group, was held online on 26 February. Its main topic was a presentation of the tool used by the Italian Court of Cassation which allows it to harvest decisions of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

The meeting started with a short presentation of CELLAR, also called the Common European eElectronic Archive Repository, by Mr Pablo Ipiens, from the JNEU Team. CELLAR is the legal repository of the Publications Office of the European Union (OP), which serves as the central digital archive for official EU publications, legal documents, and metadata. It is a metadata-rich depository storing EU documents in all EU official languages, and links open data. Moreover, not only EUR-Lex and other EU platforms retrieve their content from CELLAR, but its content is also open and freely accessible to the public. It allows developers and researchers to access all its data in a machine-readable format for reuse.

Thereafter, Ms Ileana Fedele and Mr De Anseris, from the Italian Court of Cassation, presented the automatic document retrieval from CELLAR to ItalgireWeb, developed by CED Italgire sector of the court. Its goals are to automate the collection of Euris (internal database containing CJEU case-law) and Eur-lex documents from CELLAR and enable integration with the Italgire standard generating unified documents on Italgire. Its objectives are to reduce the update time of archives, to cancel the errors of manual handling of databases and to increase the accuracy of the stored data. This process of automated document retrieval is performed through a script called EU\_ Italgire Corpus\_Compiler

that allows, for a specific time interval and for specific document types, the files available on CELLAR to be downloaded.

These presentations were then followed by an open discussion on the automatic document retrieval process and the possibilities of implementing it in other courts. An interest was expressed in holding a further meeting with the OP unit responsible for CELLAR at a future date.

If you are interested in participating in the activities of the “Legal research” working group, please feel free to send an email to [rjue@curia.europa.eu](mailto:rjue@curia.europa.eu).



### 3. Curia Judicial Calendar Now Exportable in XML Format

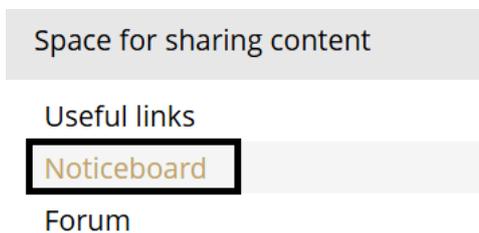
The [judicial calendar](#), available on the Curia website, which allows users to consult the dates of various events (such as hearings, opinions, and judgment deliveries) at both the Court of Justice and the General Court by case number, language, or party names, is now available for export in XML format.

This new feature was introduced at the request of some of the JNEU members. The XML export option offers enhanced flexibility for users, enabling them to integrate the CJEU calendar data into external systems or applications. Researchers, legal professionals, and institutions can now automate the retrieval of updated information, streamline case monitoring, and build custom tools or dashboards for analysis and scheduling.

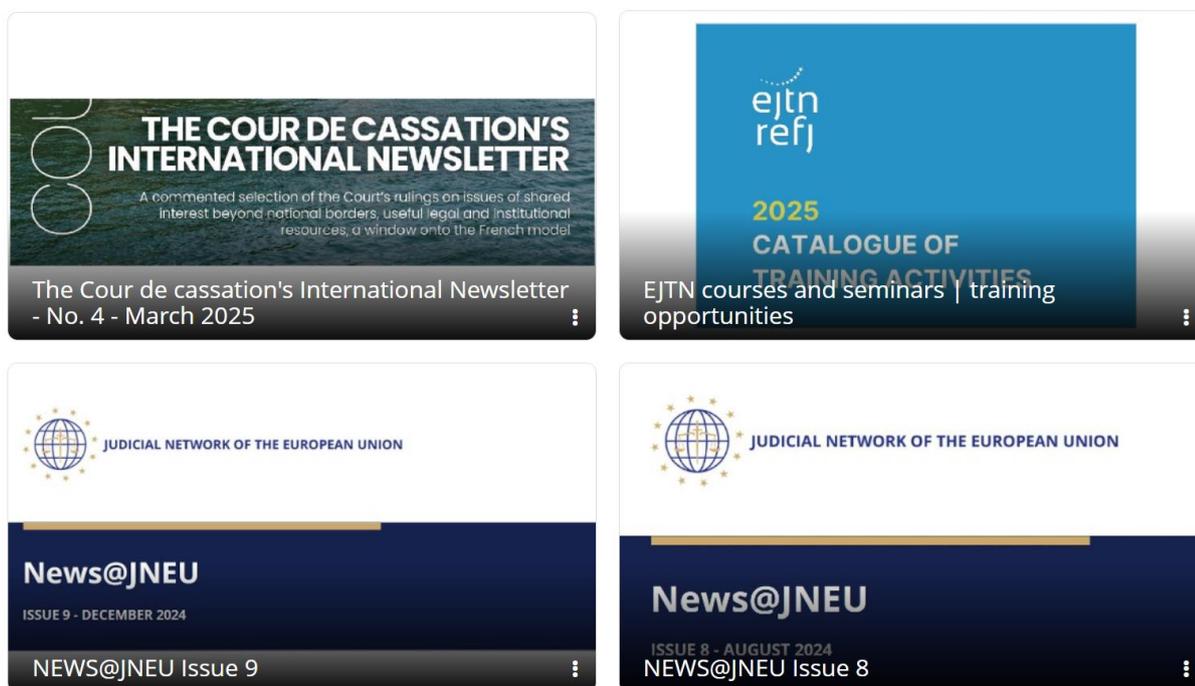
The structured nature of the XML file also makes it easier to automate the filtering, sorting, and manipulation of data, facilitating advanced use cases such as statistical analysis, automated alerts for specific cases, or synchronisation with internal databases. This improvement significantly enhances the usability of the CJEU judicial calendar, promoting better accessibility and efficiency for all users.

## IV. Spotlight on the Noticeboard

The Noticeboard is one of JNEU private platform's spaces for sharing content, and it can be accessed from the homepage:



This is a space to share documents of interest others than national decisions and notes and studies, such as newsletters, information on courses, reports:

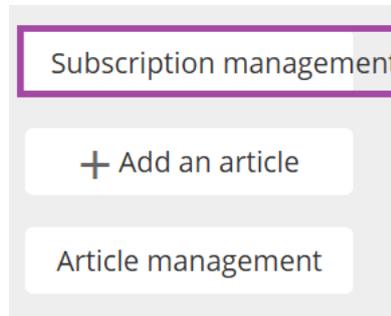


Users with contribution rights can upload articles by clicking in '+ Add an article' on the left side of the page. Articles uploaded can be modified by clicking in 'Article management':



More information on uploading and modifying articles can be found in the user guides [EN/FR](#).

All users can receive notifications when a new document is shared by clicking on 'subscription management' on the left side of the page. Then a pop-up will allow to select the topics they are interested on and the frequency of notifications



If you have any questions related with this space, please contact the JNEU Team ([rjue@curia.europa.eu](mailto:rjue@curia.europa.eu)).



*The Judicial Network of the European Union was created on the initiative of the President of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Presidents of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts of the Member States.*

*President of the Court of Justice of the European Union and the Presidents of the Constitutional and Supreme Courts of the Member States.*

*One of the objectives of the JNEU is to share and centralise information and documents relevant to the application, dissemination and study of EU law, as interpreted and applied not only by the Court of Justice of the European Union but also by national courts and tribunals.*

*It also aims to promote mutual knowledge and understanding of the laws and systems of the Member States from a comparative law perspective.*

Share with us

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