

CIFAR AI FUTURES: CASE STUDY (2018 → 2028)

ROSS → Summary Judgements

Theme: Justice

2018 AI Use Case: [ROSS](#)

ROSS is an artificially intelligent legal research tool that applies cutting edge natural language processing (NLP) to increase lawyers' ability to sort through and find information relevant to their cases. Lawyers undertake substantial legal research to prepare for a case, normally taking days, weeks, or months to outsource relevant information - but ROSS can now automate this process. Using a combination of advanced keyword search and machine learning, ROSS enables lawyers to identify relevant information faster and more efficiently, and even uncover information that could have gone undetected by sifting through over a billion text documents per second.

ROSS's advanced NLP technology has been trained to understand legal jargon and encompasses all American case law. Lawyers can enter queries such as, "When is secondary liability with respect to copyright infringement established?" and receive an overview of relevant key points drawn from a database of published and unpublished case law, substantive law, procedural law, and legal analysis.

ROSS is also able to track relevant developments in the law in relation to a specific legal issue and notify lawyers of relevant legal updates. Additionally, lawyers are able to upload a range of legal documents, such as memos, motions, or briefs, for ROSS to analyze, and flag cases cited in the document that have received negative treatments in court.

Built on IBM Watson's cognitive computing platform, ROSS learns from past interactions and improves its accuracy the more its system is used. ROSS is currently used by law firms such as Baker Hostetler and Latham & Watkins LLP.

Potential Future: Summary Judgements

Based in part on the success and accuracy of legal summary and prediction technologies, a small but increasing number of administrative and quasi-judicial bodies are now using *myJudgement*, an AI application which makes initial judicial decisions by scanning uploaded legal documents, and finding similarities across a database of past cases and related judgements. through AI technologies. These automated decisions are limited to relatively small matters, such as fines or ticket disputes, and do not play a part in the criminal justice system. In all cases, decisions made by *myJudgement* can be appealed in front of a human judge.

However, some access to justice advocates have raised the possibility that *myJudgement* the automated systems could be a barrier to those who are unfamiliar with navigating bureaucracy and tribunals and who don't "optimize" their written and verbal statements in a way that is interpretable to *myJudgement*'s software. Others are concerned that automating low-level decisions is creating a rationale for reductions in resources across the justice sector. Yet, supporters of *myJudgement* argue that both of these issues existed prior to the tool.