

How Bar Associations Should Expect to Use and Regulate AI in the Legal Domain?

CEE BAR PRESIDENTS' CONFERENCE
17 October 2025 Budapest

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- a) AI tools in providing bar services and in integration with e-government services (**bars' own capabilities**)
- b) regulating lawyers' use of AI (**deontology**, ethics)
- c) **improving the knowledge and training of lawyers:** technical assistance in creating relevant and interactive training materials with AI – reforming training
- d) **helping lawyers to protect their independence**

Transformation of the training of lawyers

- A change in what lawyers expect from the trainings
 - more interactive, hands-on
 - more focused, personalised, pertinent
 - shorter attention span
- How can tools help bars achieve this?
 - more interactive assessments (quiz, tests)
 - more illustration for materials
 - easier to identify difficult to understand concepts, or possible contradictions
 - does not help in processing or learning materials, „elbow grease” remains
- How can tools make it more difficult for bars to achieve training?
 - cheating vs. different assessments needed

Training of lawyers to remain relevant

- what should we use to train lawyers?
- *why should we train lawyers?*
- does it matter how bars see the future of lawyers as professionals?
- can we position our profession better for the future?
- *should we fight?* with whom? who is our ally, who is an enemy?
- can we just remain still and rely on our *reserved activities*, wait for the special solutions to be offered to lawyers on the *market*?

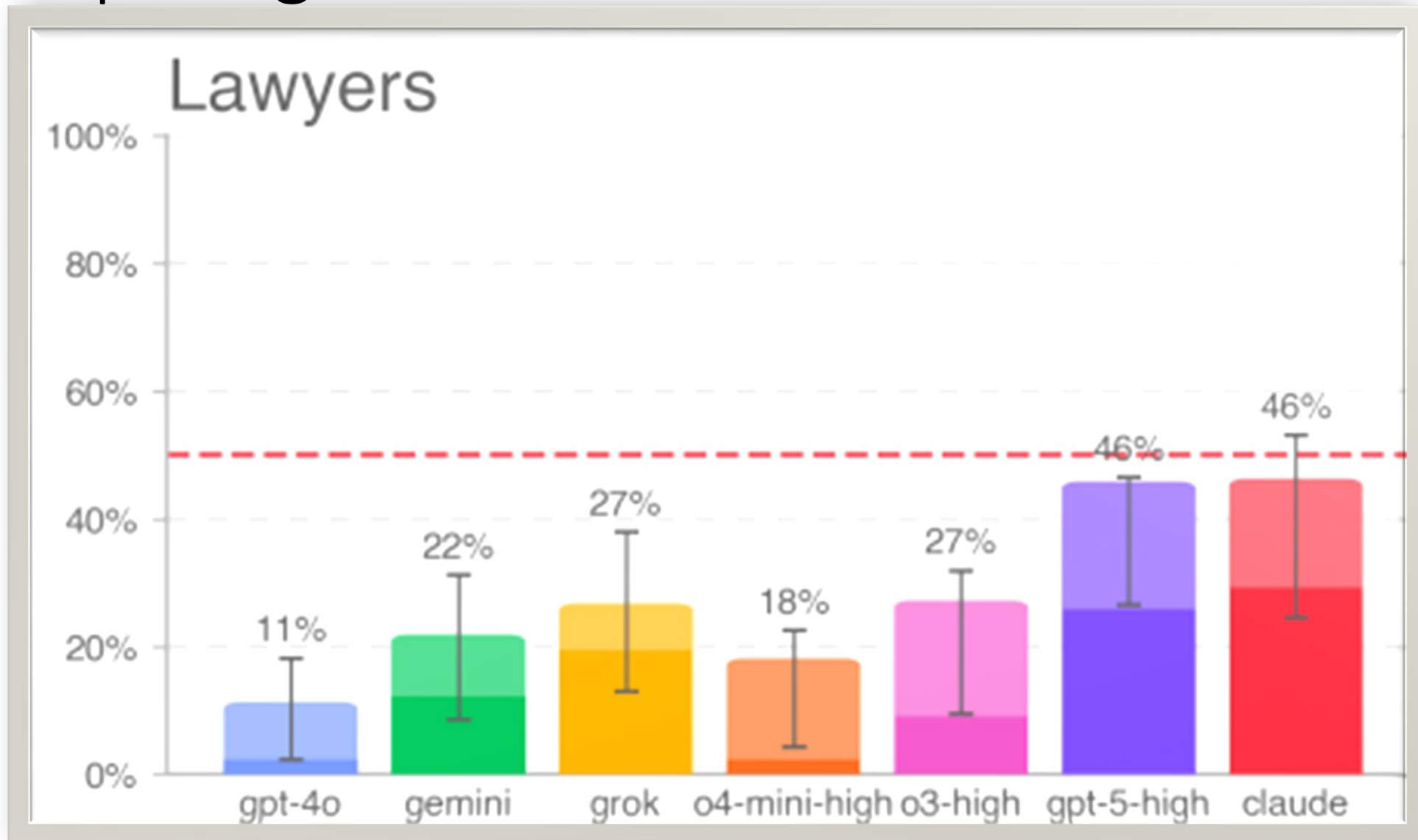
Threats of independence

Growing technical dependence due to enhanced tool-use

“Reverse democratization” in tool use

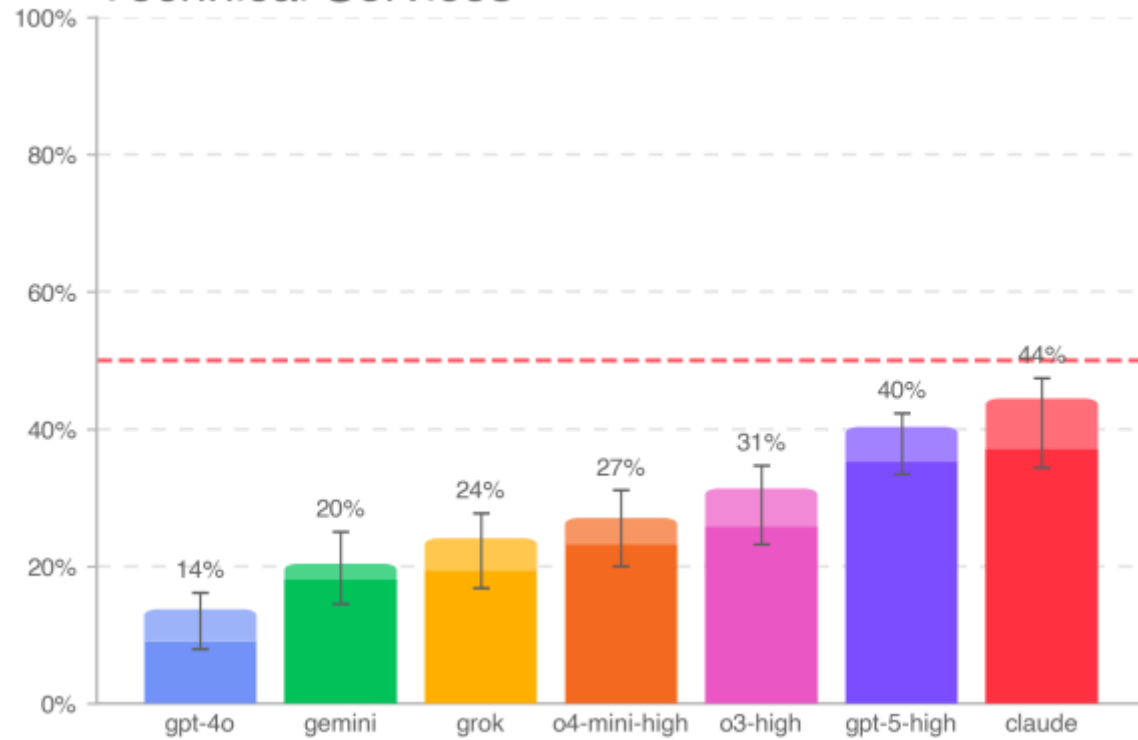
AI taking our jobs

Comparing LLMs with humans?



	Lawyer Baseline	CoCounsel	Vincent AI	Harvey Assistant	Oliver	Task average
Data Extraction	71.1 ± 3.2	73.2 ± 3.1*	69.2 ± 3.2	75.1 ± 3.2*	64.0 ± 3.4	70.5
Document Q&A	70.1 ± 5.2	89.6 ± 3.5*	72.7 ± 5.1	94.8 ± 2.5*	74.0 ± 5.0*	80.2
Document Summarization	50.3 ± 3.6	77.2 ± 3.0*	58.9 ± 3.5*	72.1 ± 3.2*	62.4 ± 3.5*	64.2
Redlining	79.7 ± 4.8	—	53.6 ± 6.0	65.0 ± 5.0	—	66.1
Transcript Analysis	53.7 ± 6.8	—	64.8 ± 6.5*	77.8 ± 5.7*	—	65.4
Chronology Generation	80.2 ± 3.6	78 ± 3.8	—	80.2 ± 3.6*	66.9 ± 4.3	76.3
EDGAR Research	70.1 ± 3.0	—	—	—	55.2 ± 3.3	62.7

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services



Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services — 8.1%

Software Developers — \$239.18B

Lawyers — \$136.66B

Accountants and Auditors — \$135.44B

Computer and Information Systems Managers — \$121.44B

Project Management Specialists — \$108.77B

Table 2: Speed and cost improvements under different review strategies.

Model	Win rate	Speed improvement			Cost improvement		
		Naive	Try 1x	Try nx	Naive	Try 1x	Try nx
gpt-4o	12.5%	327x	0.87x	0.46x	5172x	0.90x	0.53x
o4-mini	29.1%	186x	1.02x	1.06x	1265x	1.06x	1.22x
o3	35.2%	161x	1.08x	1.28x	480x	1.13x	1.47x
gpt-5	39.0%	90x	1.12x	1.39x	474x	1.18x	1.63x

the world (humans) is still too noisy to make professionals redundant, BUT frontier models are already **so good at helping** very important parts of the **work of professionals** that it would be an astonishing **waste of our human capabilities** and resources to do things the same way we have done for a thousand year.



Eightieth session

Item 72 (b) of the provisional agenda*

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Independence of judges and lawyers

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of judges and lawyers, Margaret Satterthwaite, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution [53/12](#).

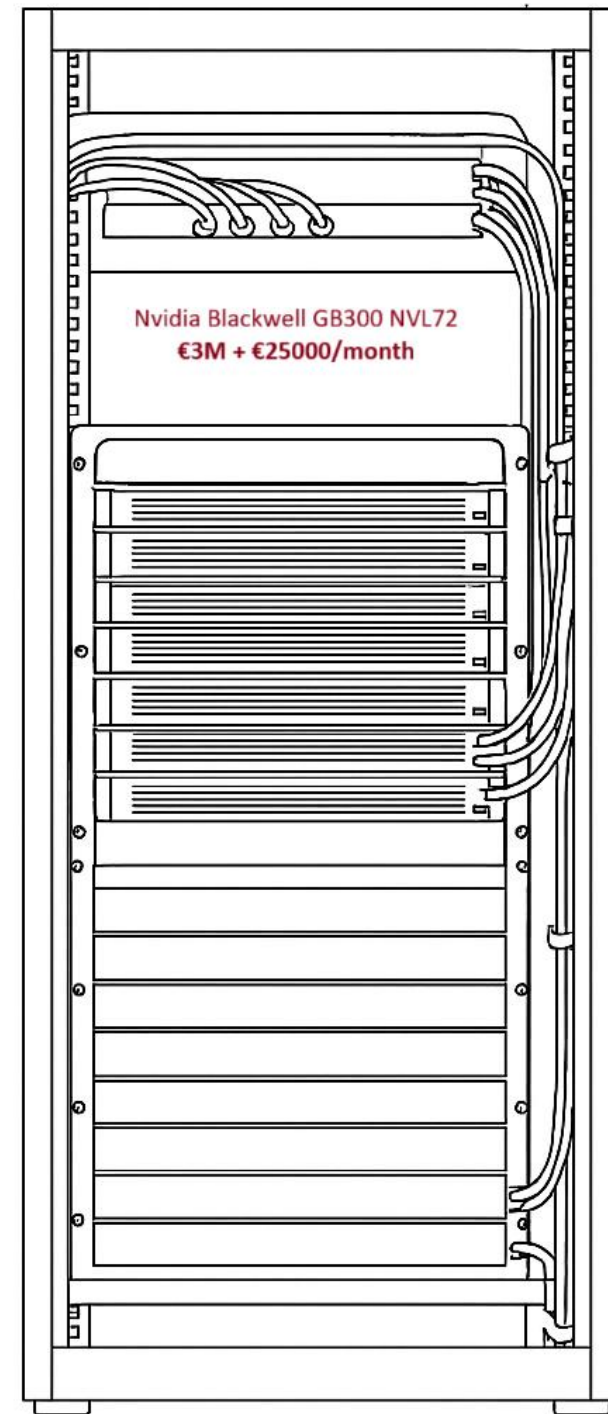
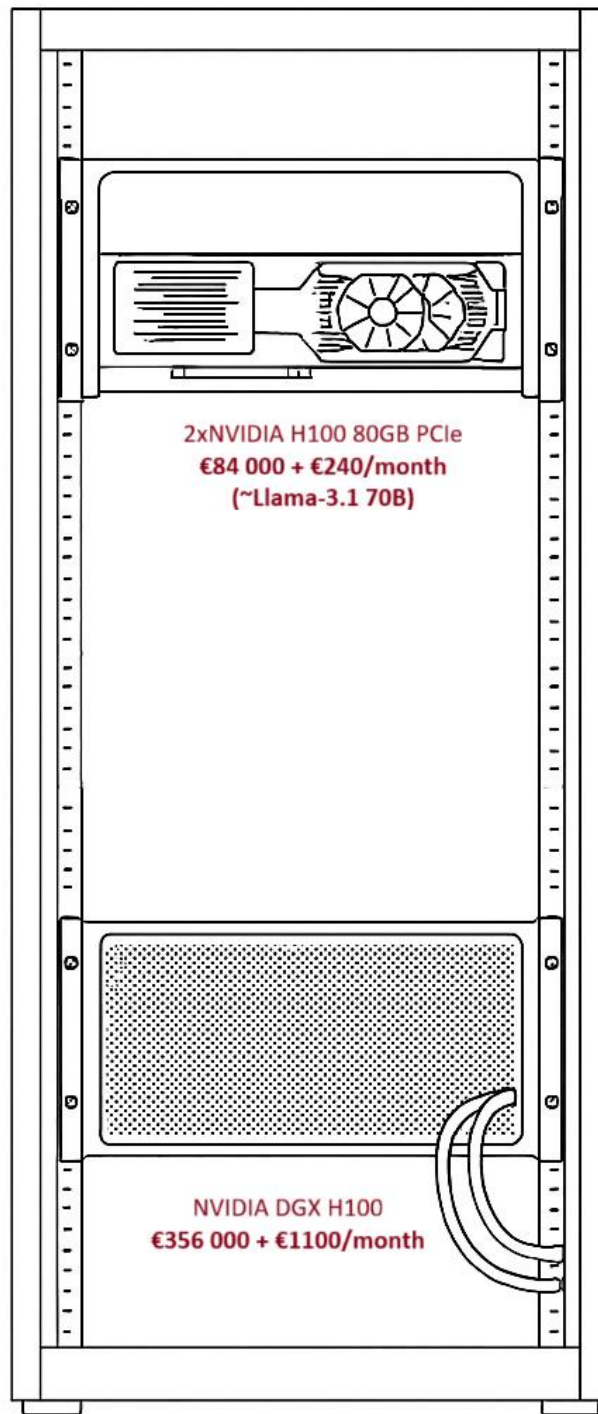
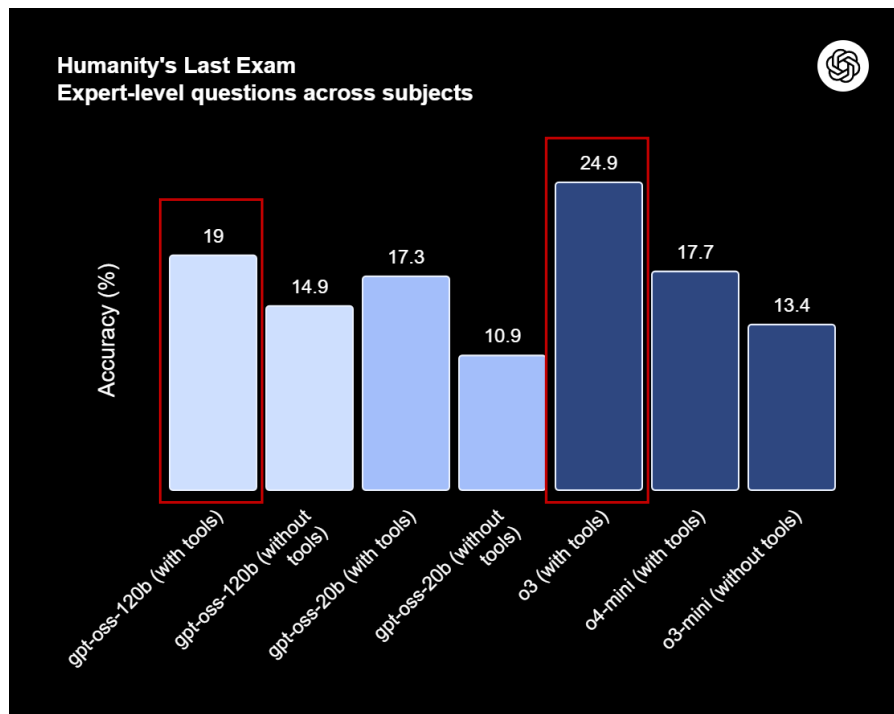
However, in practice, the prohibitive cost of many specialized legal research tools **limits these programs to big law firms that can afford enterprise-level investments**, relegating less wealthy lawyers and their clients **to free or low-cost models that may be less accurate or effective. This uneven adoption risks creating a stratified legal ecosystem.** These disparities can be significant to case outcomes, particularly when specialist AI is used to create granular predictions regarding the rulings of individual judges, permitting highly calculated choices of forum and litigation strategy. Arguably, this allows certain litigants to rig the system in their favour. [...] To mitigate the lopsided benefits of specialist AI, the Paris Bar developed an innovative scheme to offer subsidized or free access to legal AI tools to solo practitioners and two-person firms.

run on-premise (in your office):

dedicated servers <40B parameters
(GPT-OSS 20B, Gemma 3 27B)

run in closest datacenter:

GPT-OSS 120B,
Mistral-Large-Instruct-2411 (propr.)



How can we retain value with bars and smaller law practices in the long-term?

<https://www.danshapiro.com/blog/2025/09/the-10-forever-rules-of-ai/>

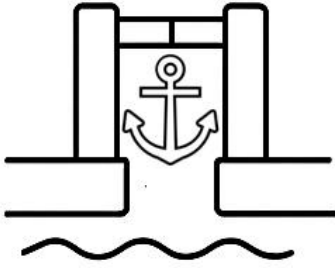
7. Truth is the rarest commodity. Garbage in, garbage out, no matter how good the technology gets. Human-verified information that's known to be correct is the most durable strategic investment. Look for scalable ways to validate information.

Most people still don't get this. Validated, ground-truth data is the greatest asset in the AI world.

LLMs know the patterns; you want to anchor them in the facts.

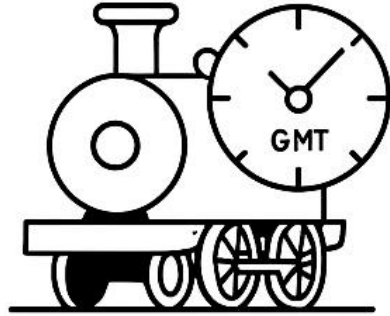
Canal Mania

(1790s)



Railway Mania

(1840s)

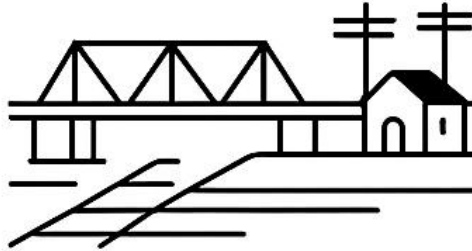
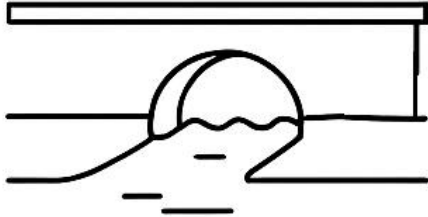


Dot-com Bubble

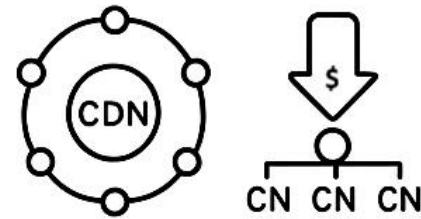
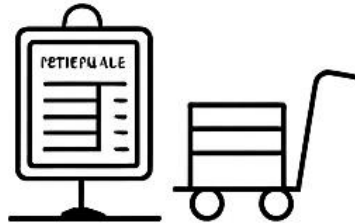
(1999-2001)



retained
infrastructure



retained ancillary
standards/prices



Summary of priorities

training: accelerate,
improve, record, illustrate

standards:
what do lawyers do?
evaluation and training
materials for both humans
and machines

