Justen, Pereira Oliveira & Talamini advogados

Arbitragem Internacional na era da Inteligência Artificial: ferramenta, assistente ou julgador?

I Jornada Arbitragem Internacional

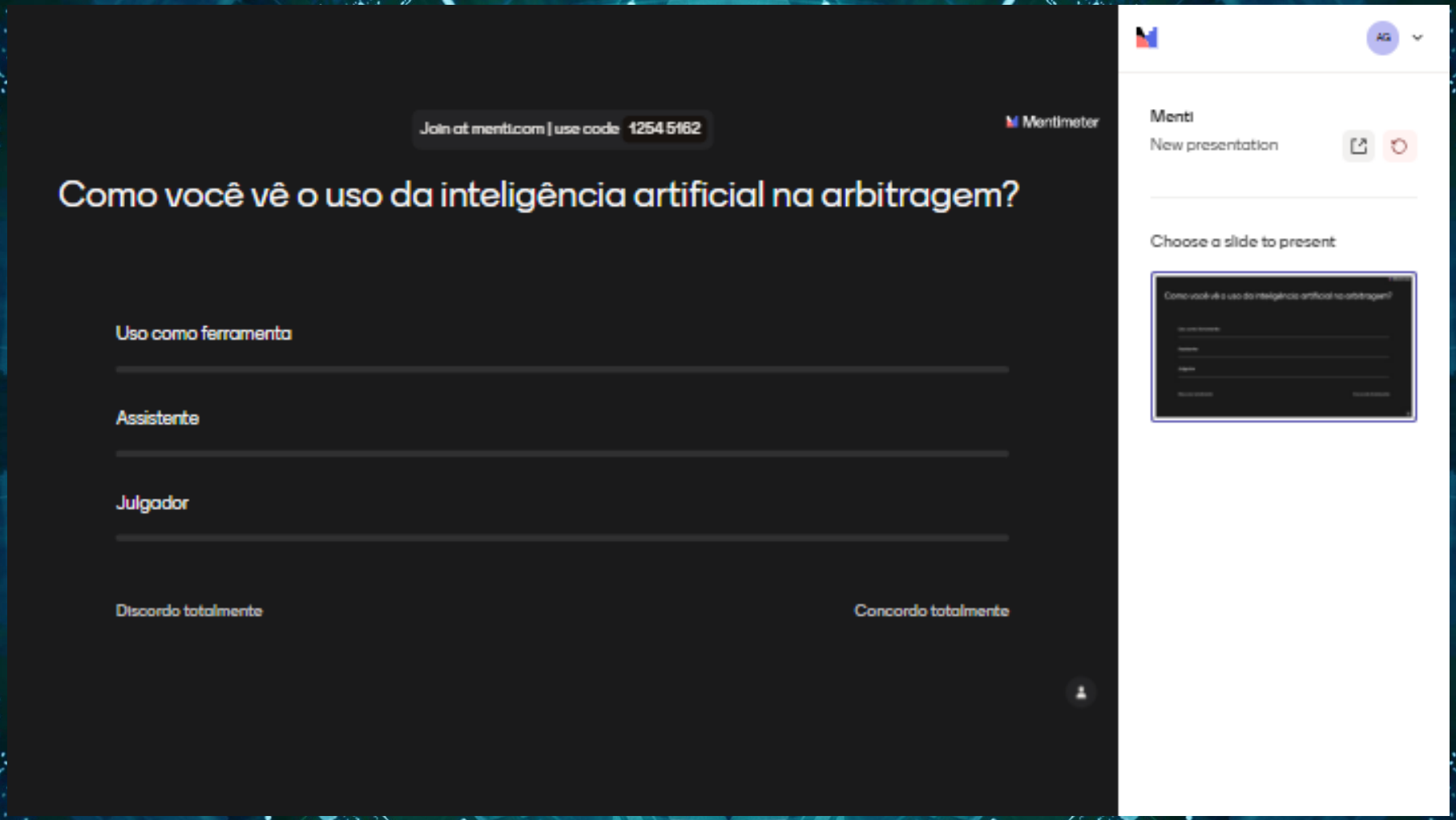
IAP – Instituto dos Advogados do Paraná

André Guskow Cardoso

15 de outubro de 2025

Inteligência artificial

Como você vê o uso da inteligência artificial na arbitragem?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Mentimeter
Como você vê o uso da inteligência artificial na arbitragem?
Uso como ferramenta
Assistente
Julgador
Discordo totalmente
Concordo totalmente
AG
Menti
New presentation
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2025 International Arbitration Survey

Chart 18: How often have you used, and do you expect to use, AI tools and technology?

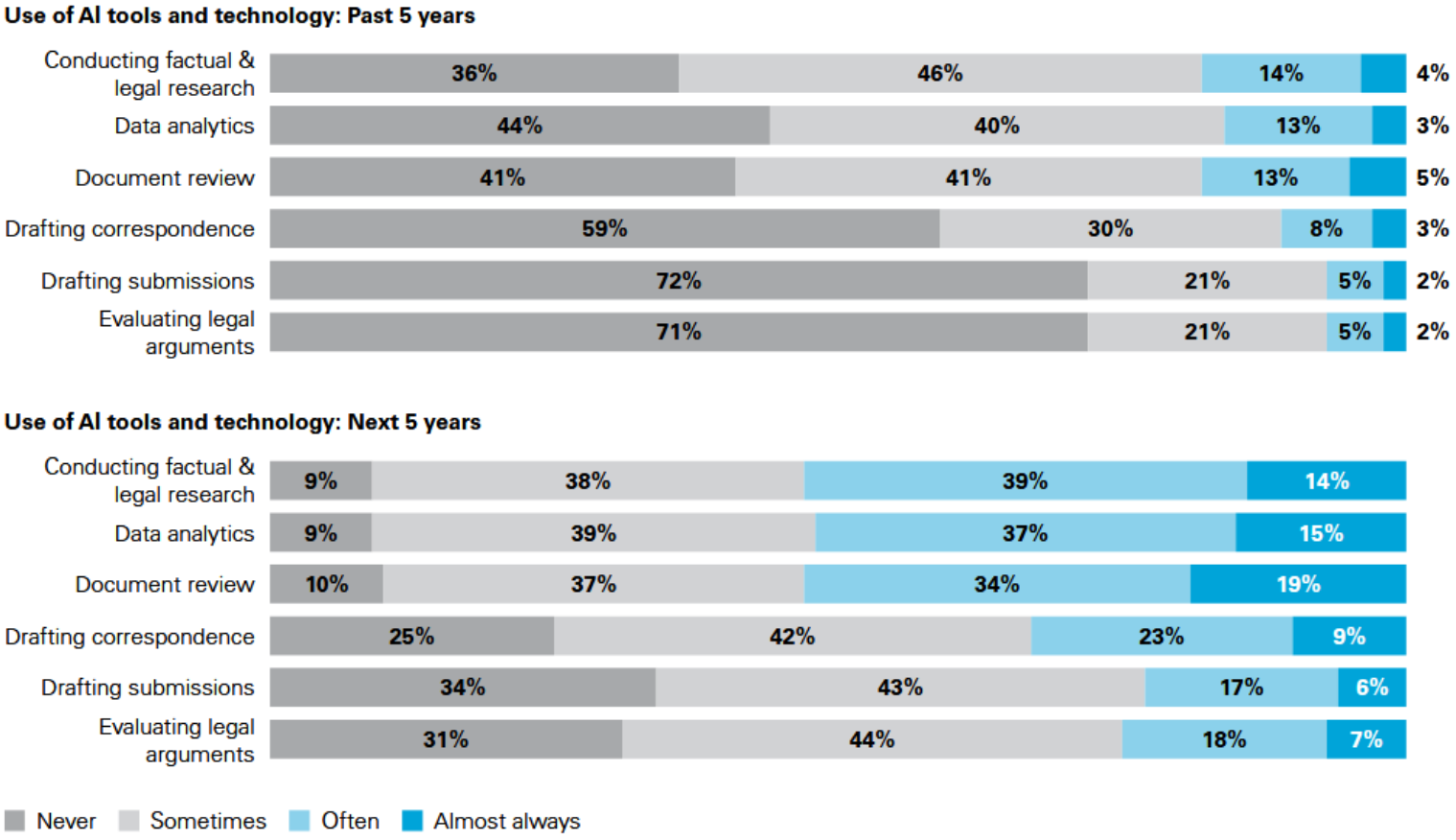


Chart 19: What drives the greater use of AI by participants in international arbitrations?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options

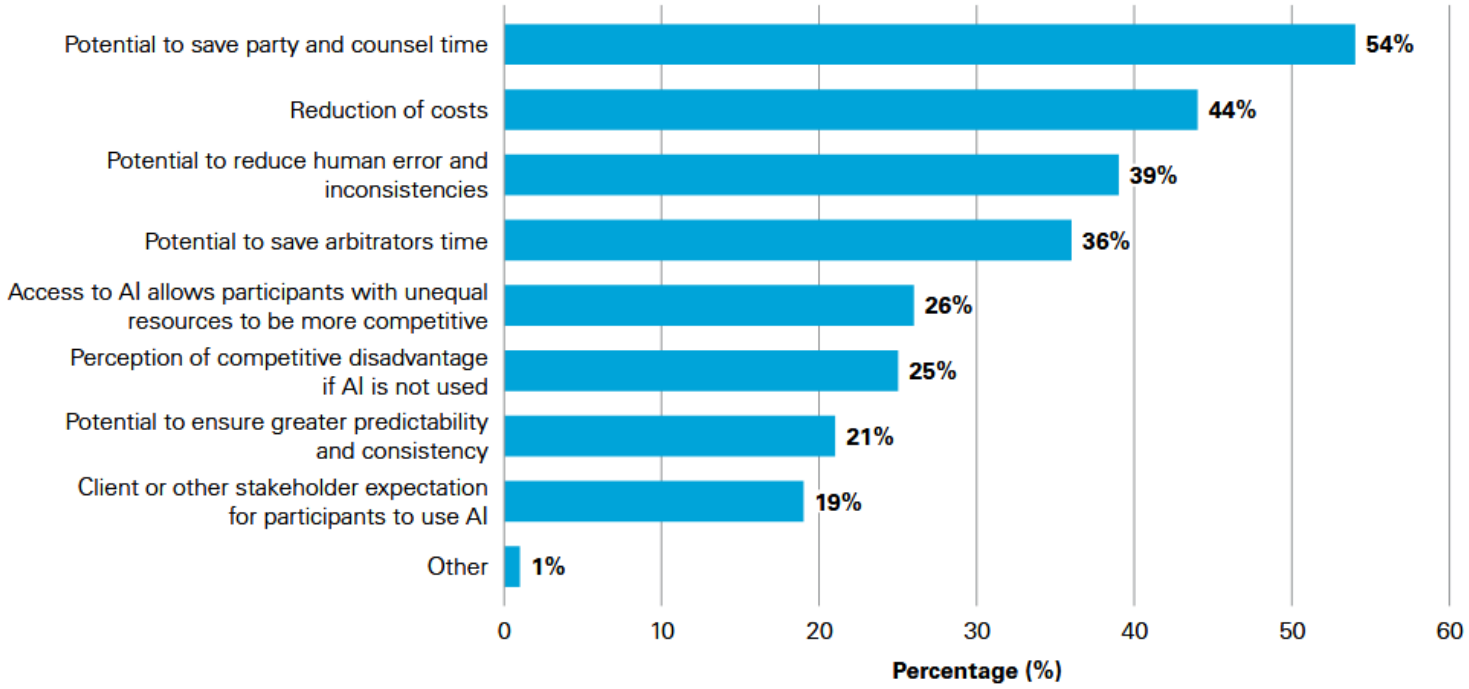


Chart 20: What deters greater use of AI by participants in international arbitrations?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options

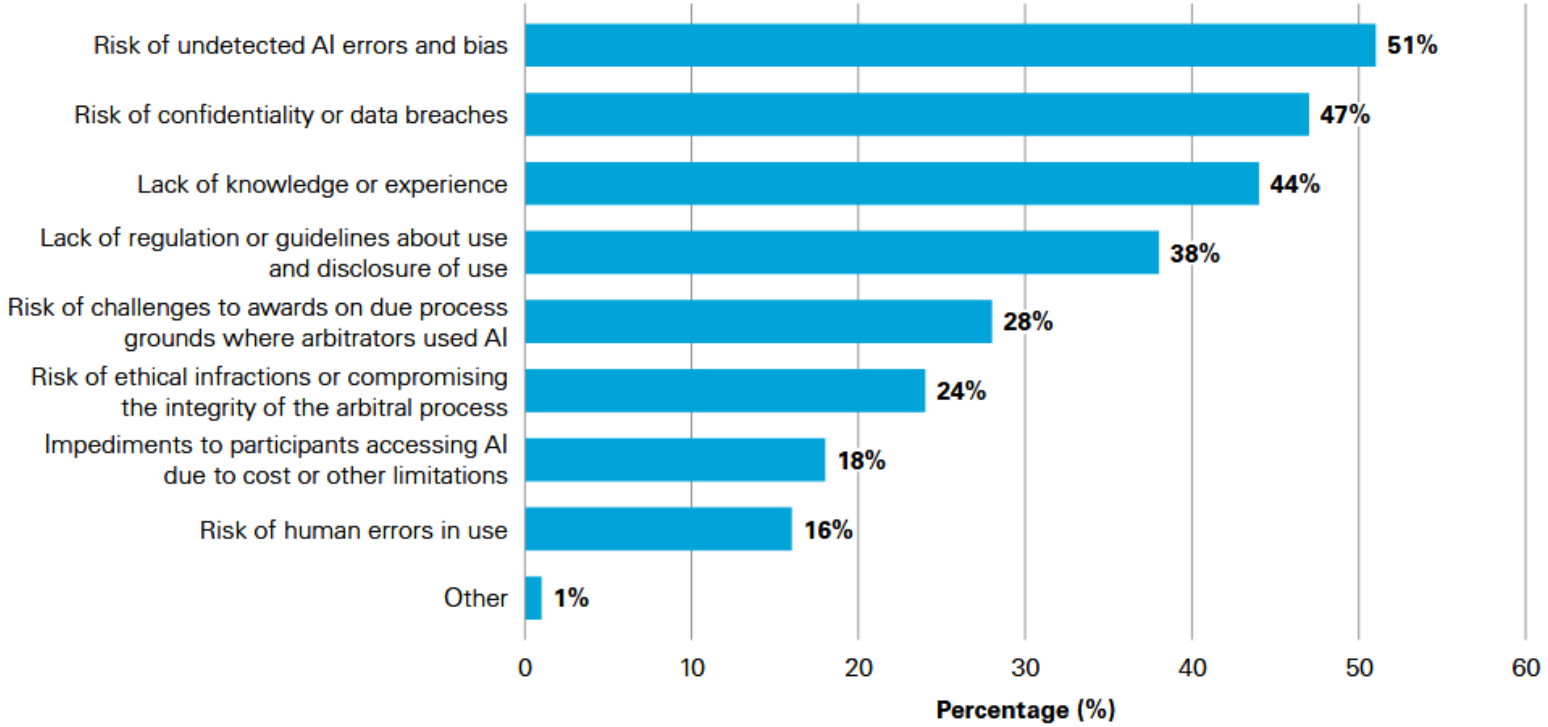


Chart 21: Do you think it is appropriate for arbitrators to use AI to assist with performing the following tasks?

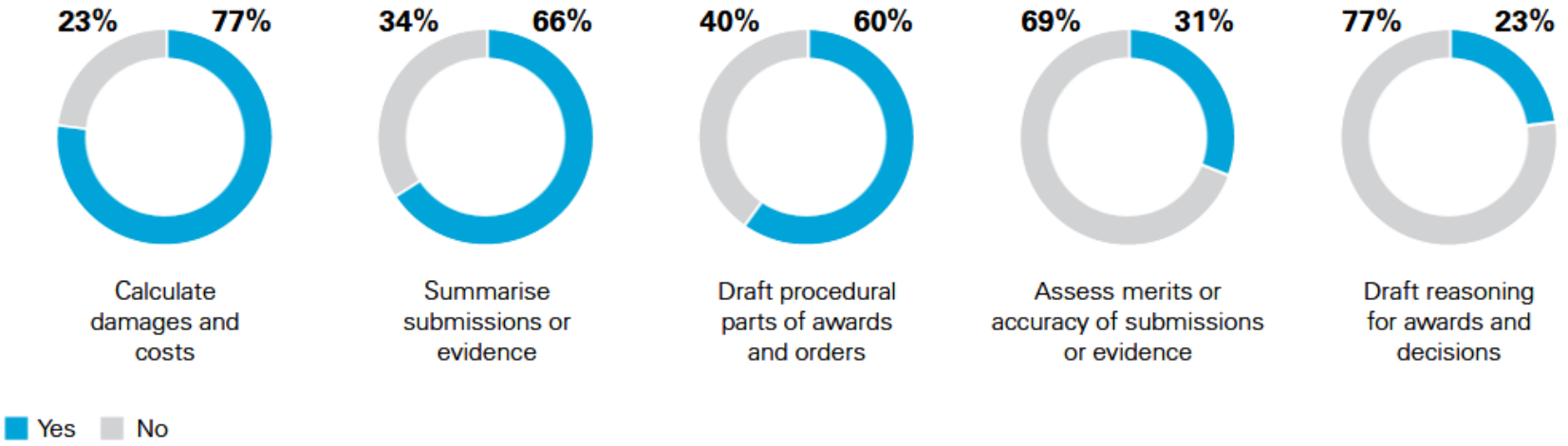
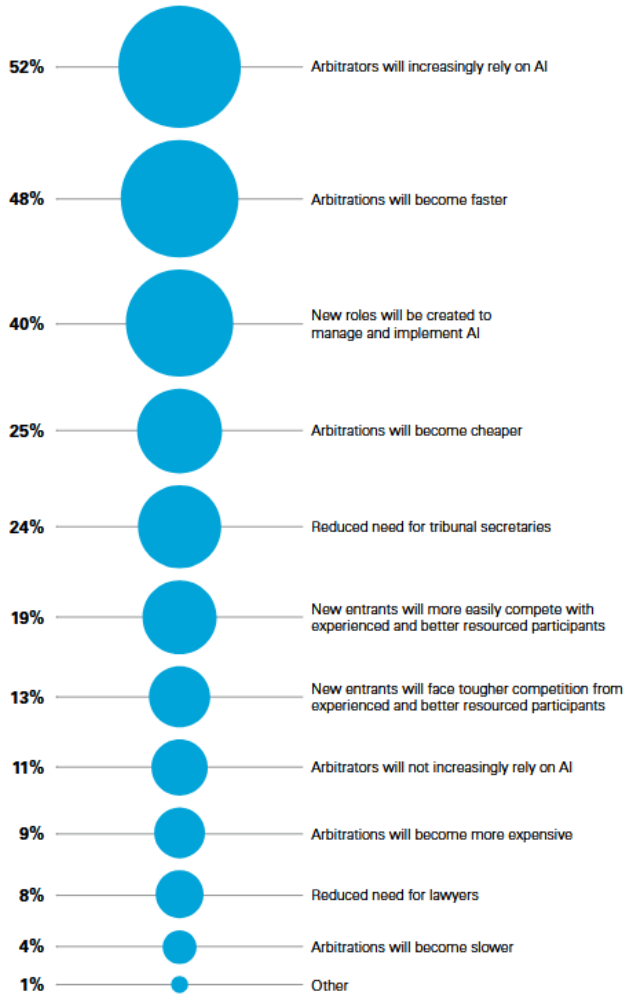
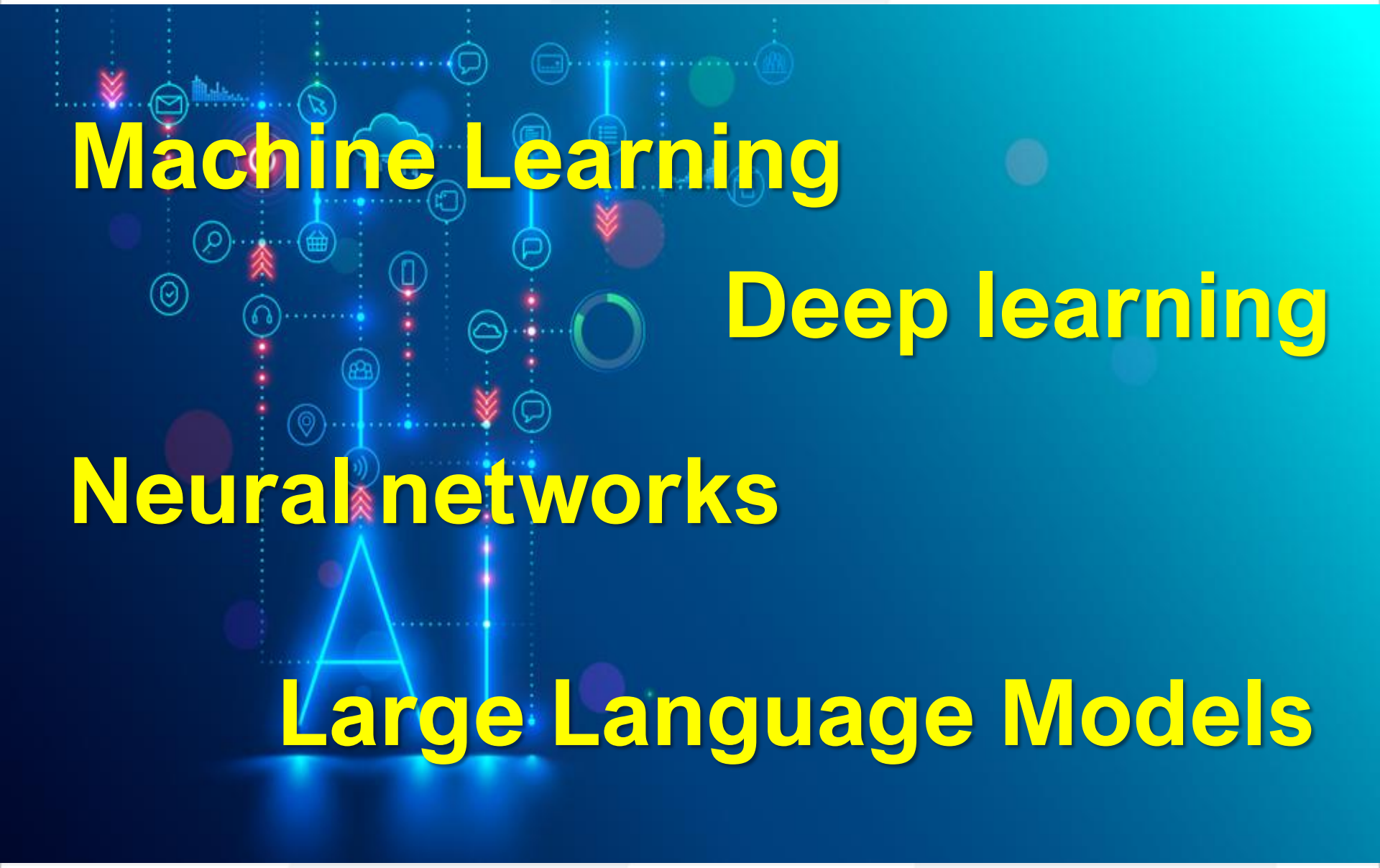


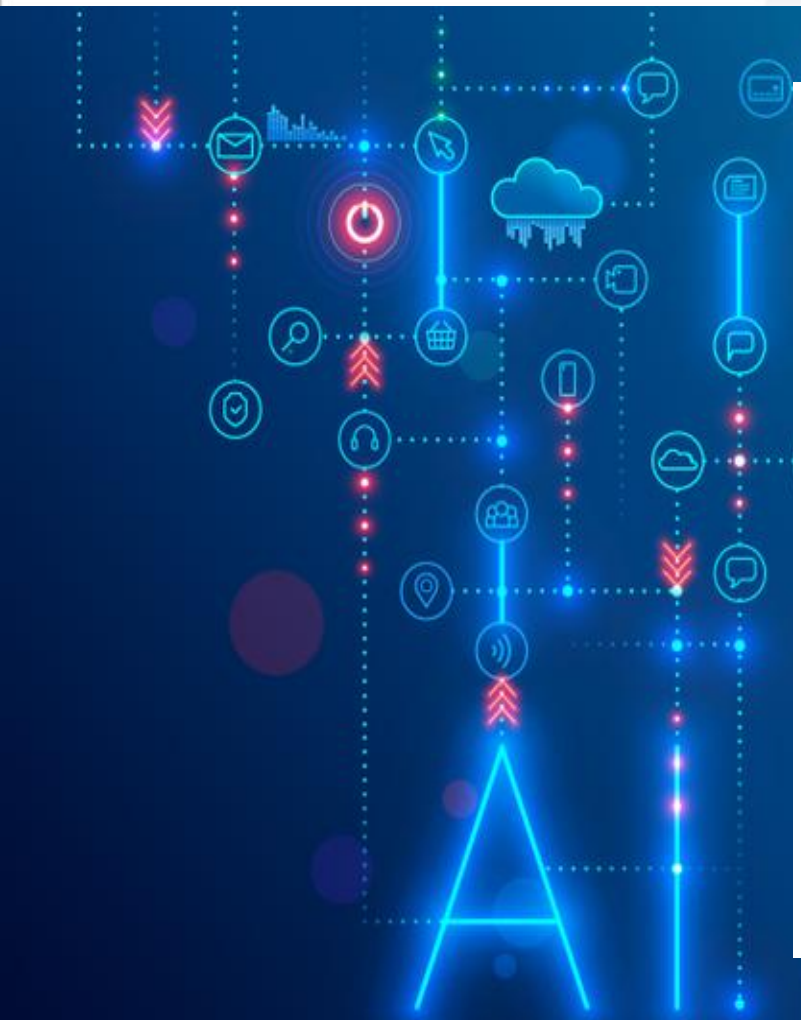
Chart 22: How do you expect AI to impact the practice of international arbitration over the next five years?

Respondents were asked to select up to three options



Diversos tipos de inteligência artificial - IA


Machine Learning
Deep learning
Neural networks
Large Language Models



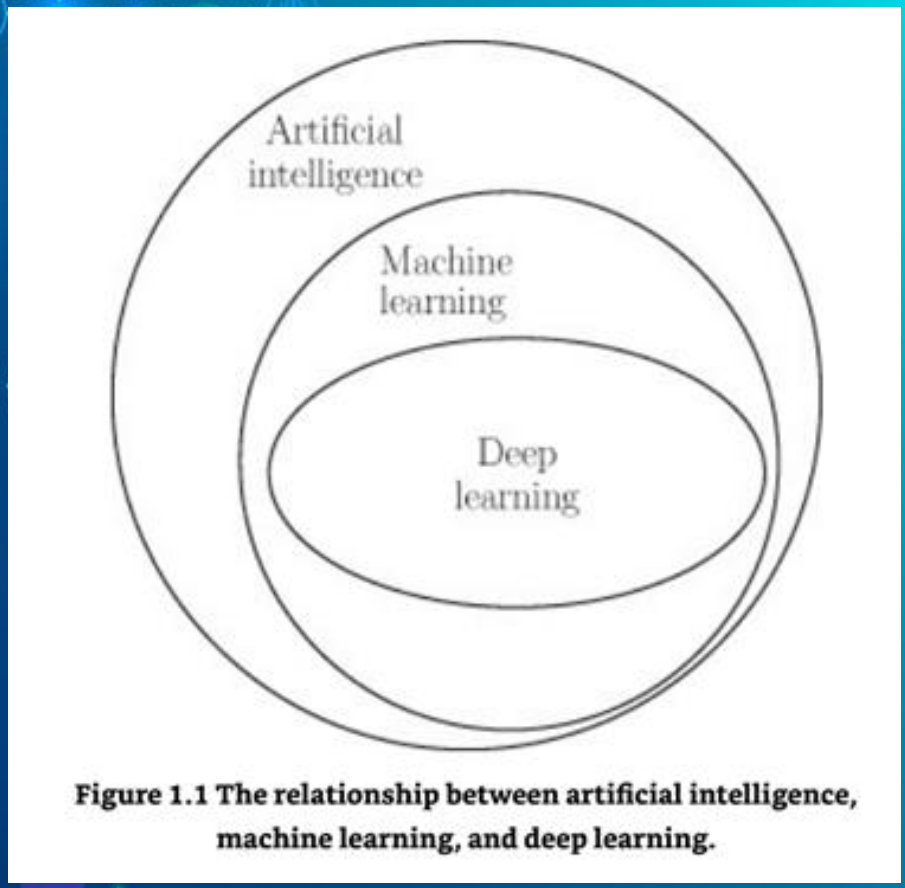
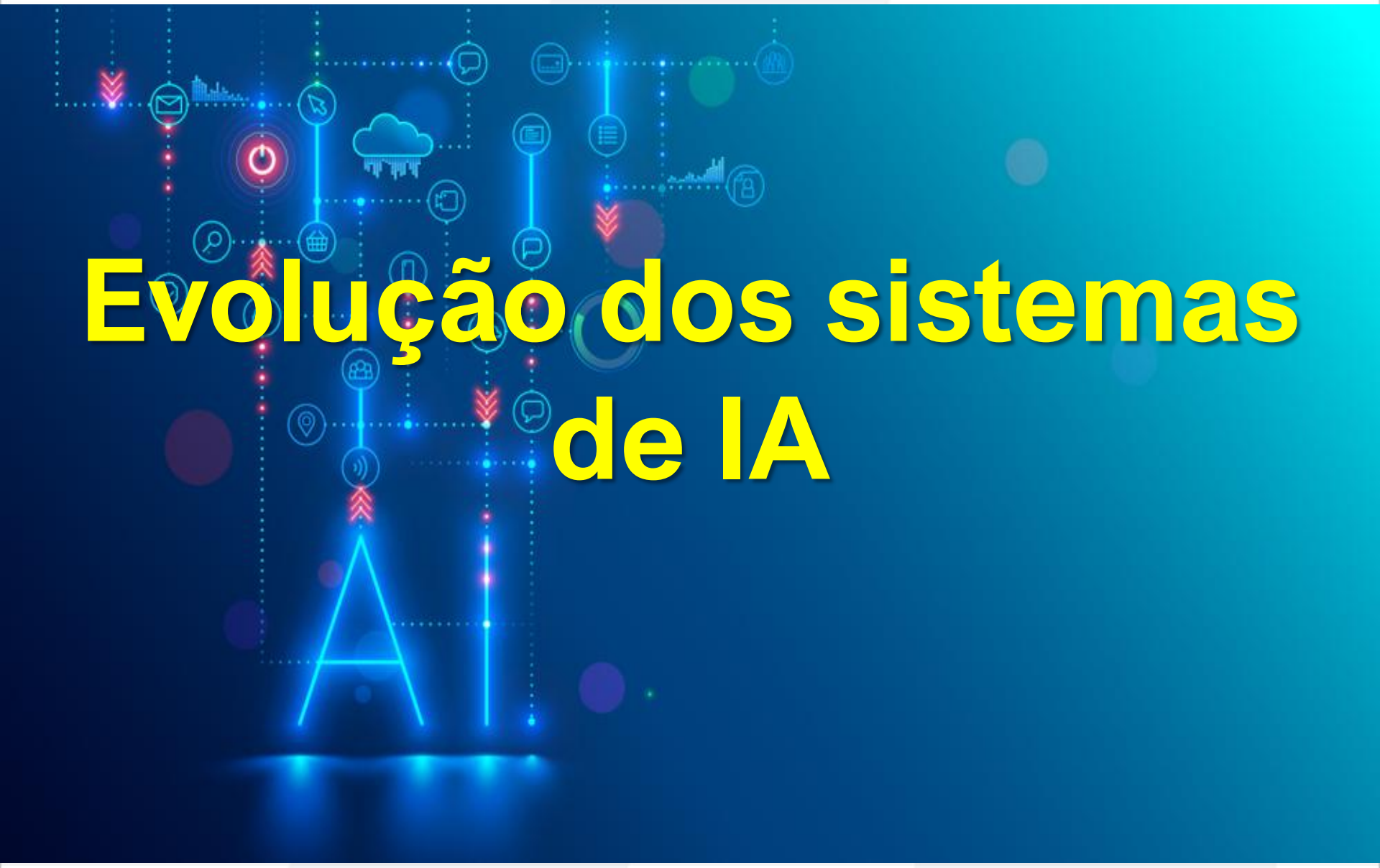


Figure 1.1 The relationship between artificial intelligence, machine learning, and deep learning.

Image by John D. Kelleher. Deep Learning. Cambridge, The MIT Press, 2019, p. 6.



Evolução dos sistemas de IA

Várias gerações

Ferramentas preditivas

Sistemas específicos (expert systems)

IA Generativa

Períodos de “inverno” para as ferramentas de IA

Justen, Pereira Oliveira & Talamini advogados

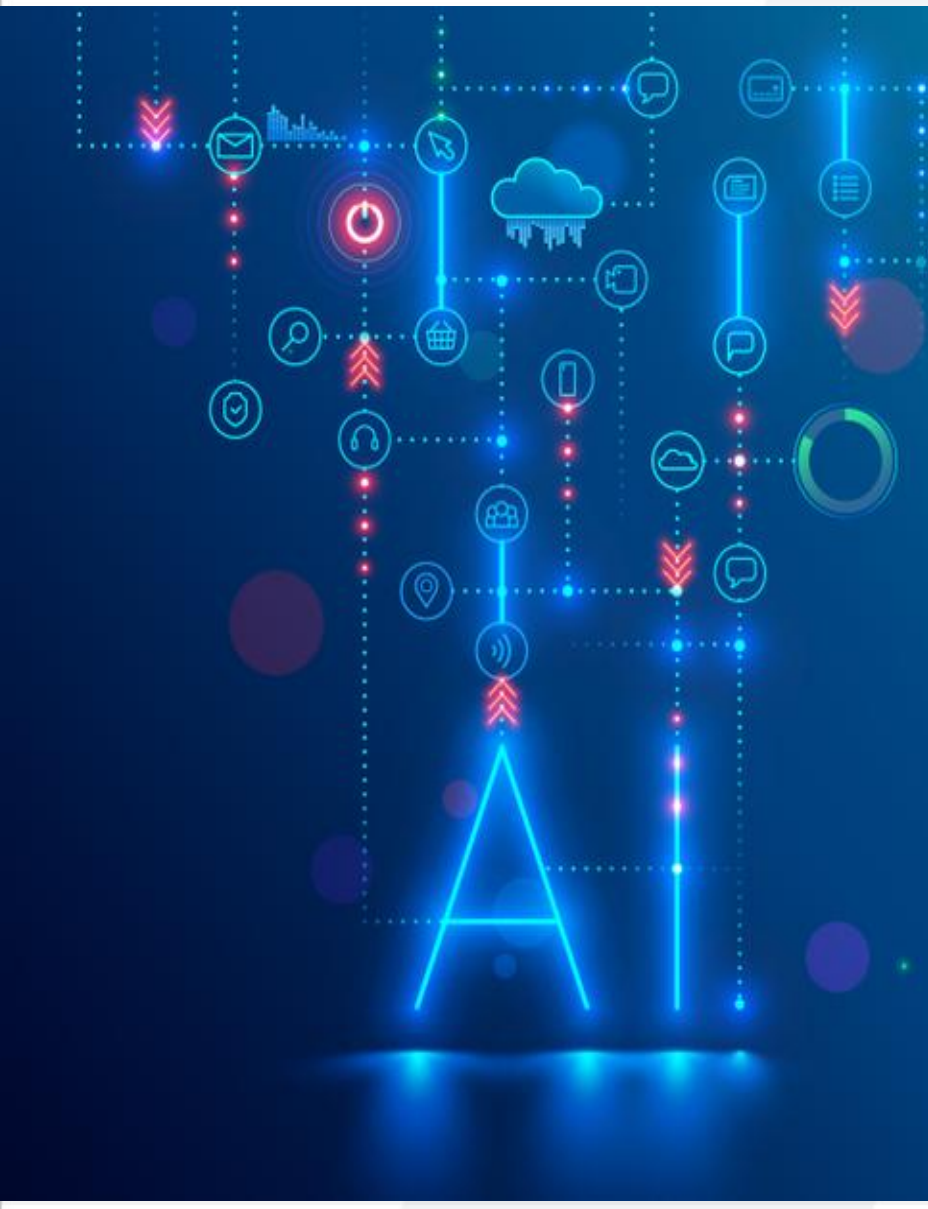
Novembro de 2022

Novembro de 2022

ChatGPT (v. 3.5) lançado publicamente

LLMs – Large Language Models

Grandes Modelos de Linguagem



Grandes Modelos de Linguagem

Inteligência Artificial Generativa

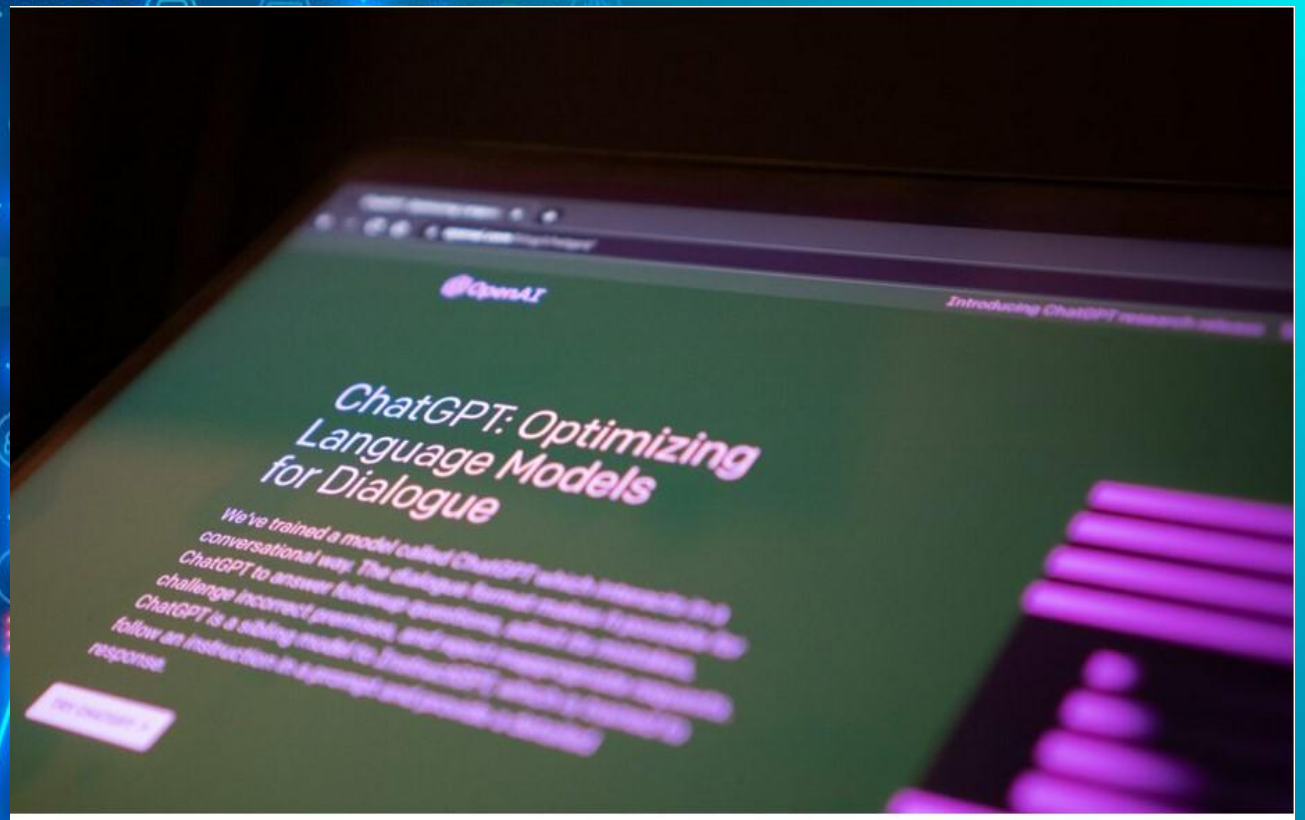
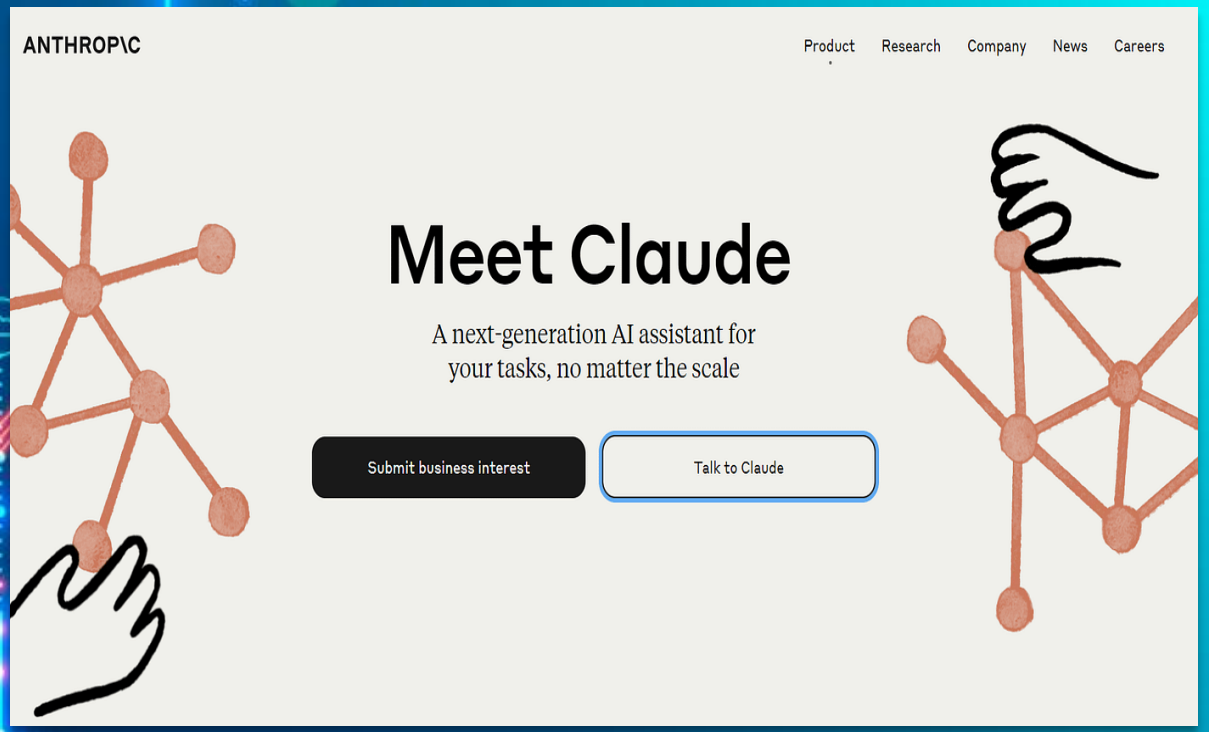


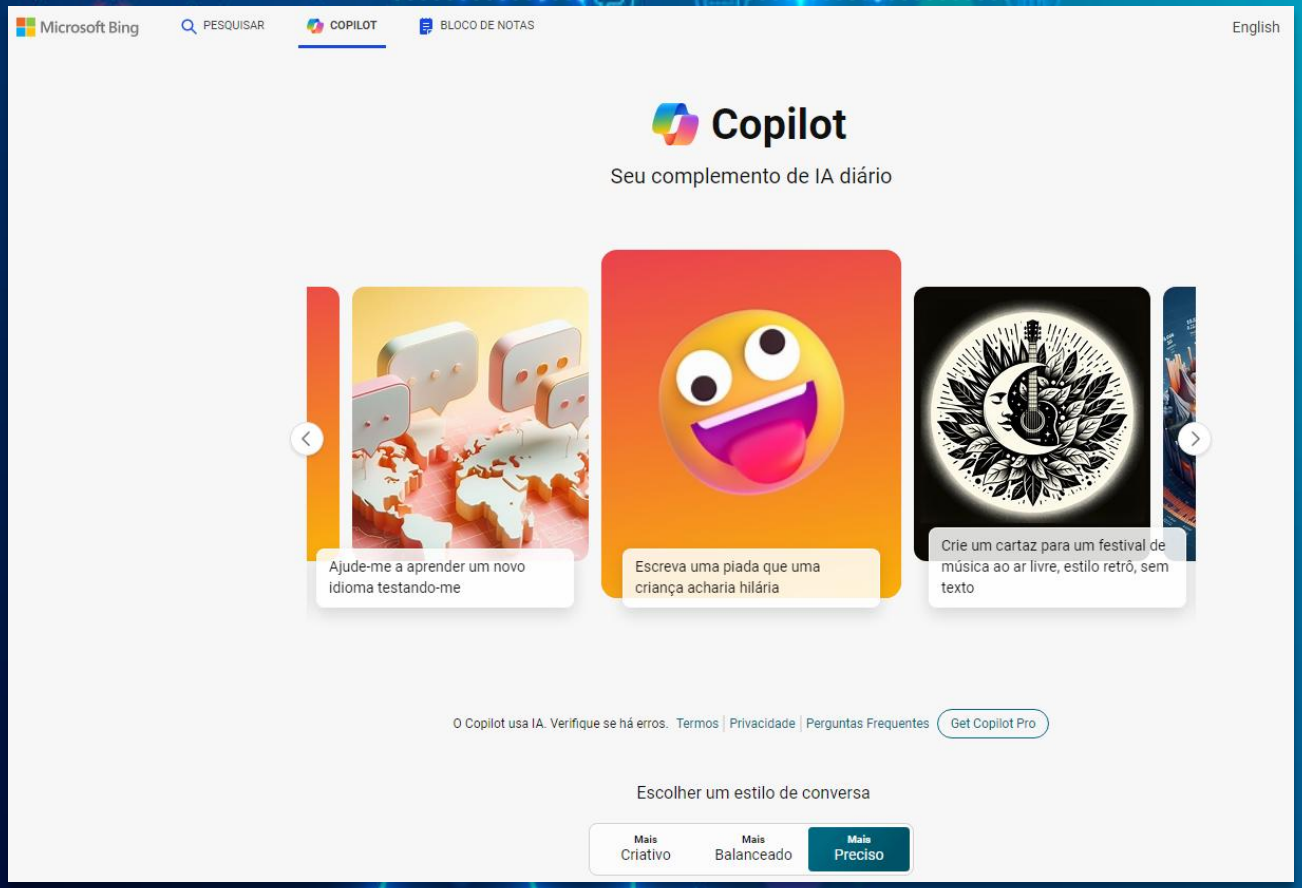
Photo Credit: Jonathan Kemper/Unsplash

Chat-GPT

Gemini – Google/Deepmind



Claude - Anthropic

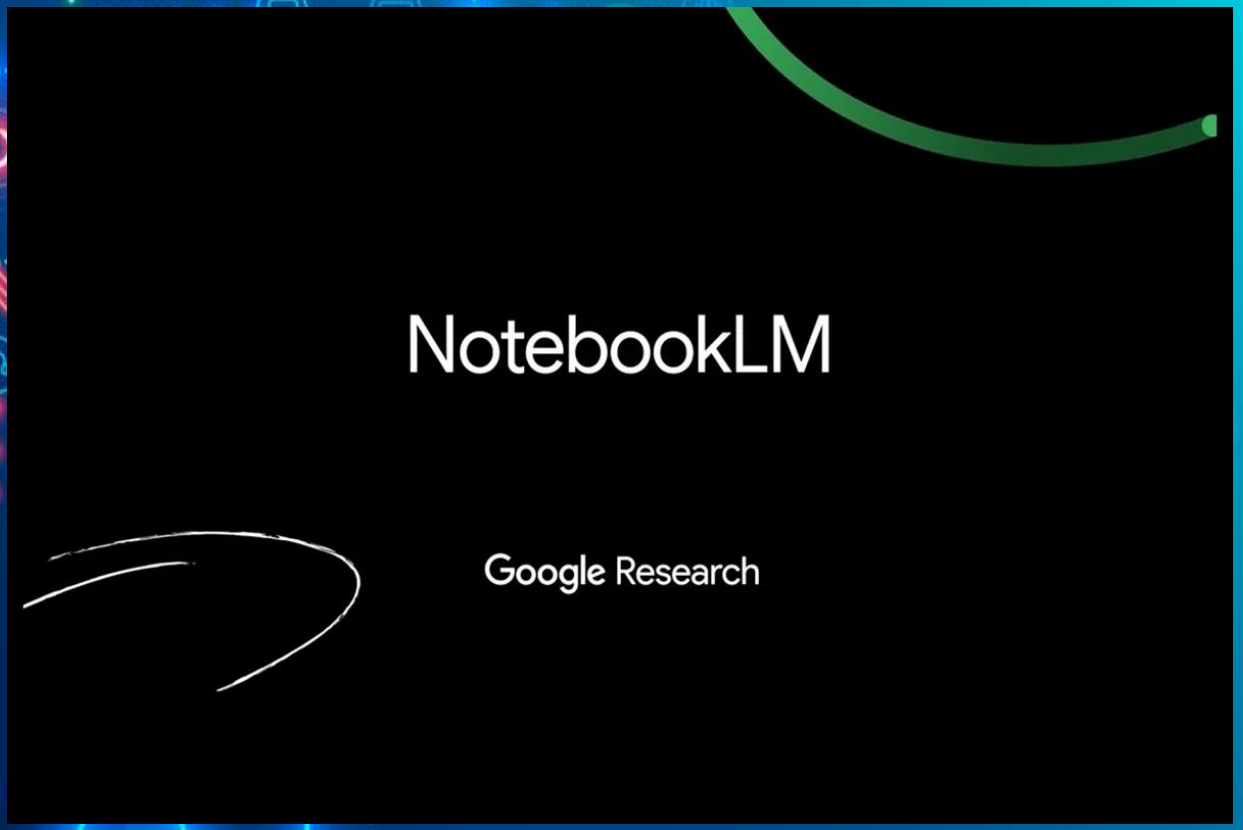


Microsoft Copilot

Meta – Llama 4

Perplexity

DeepSeek



NotebookLM

Grok

The Economist

Science and technology | AI's next top model

Large language models are getting bigger and better

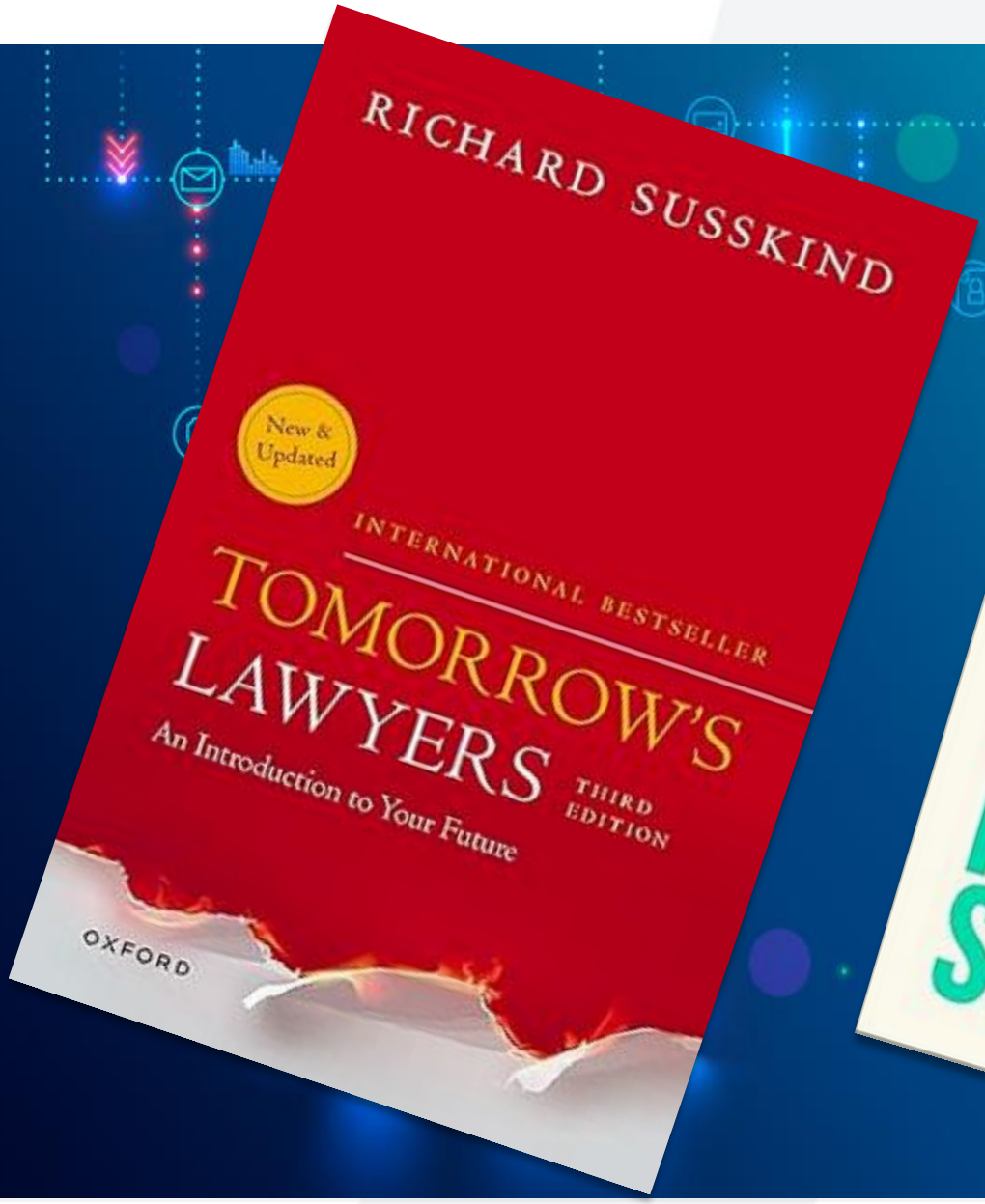
Can they keep improving forever?

ILLUSTRATION: DANIEL ZENDER

Apr 17th 2024 (updated Apr 18th 2024)

Revolucionam/difundem o uso de inteligência artificial

Também no Direito...


RICHARD SUSSKIND
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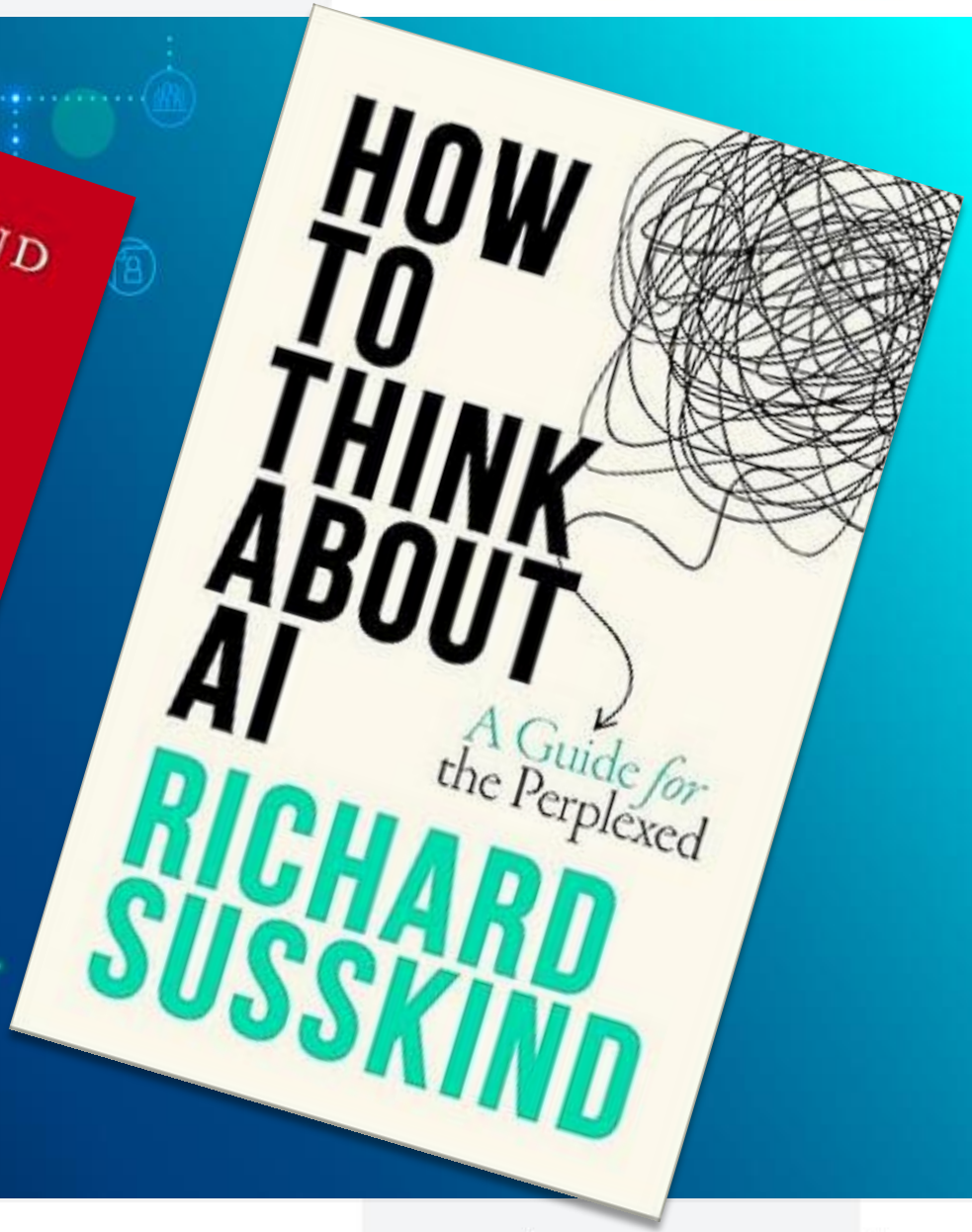
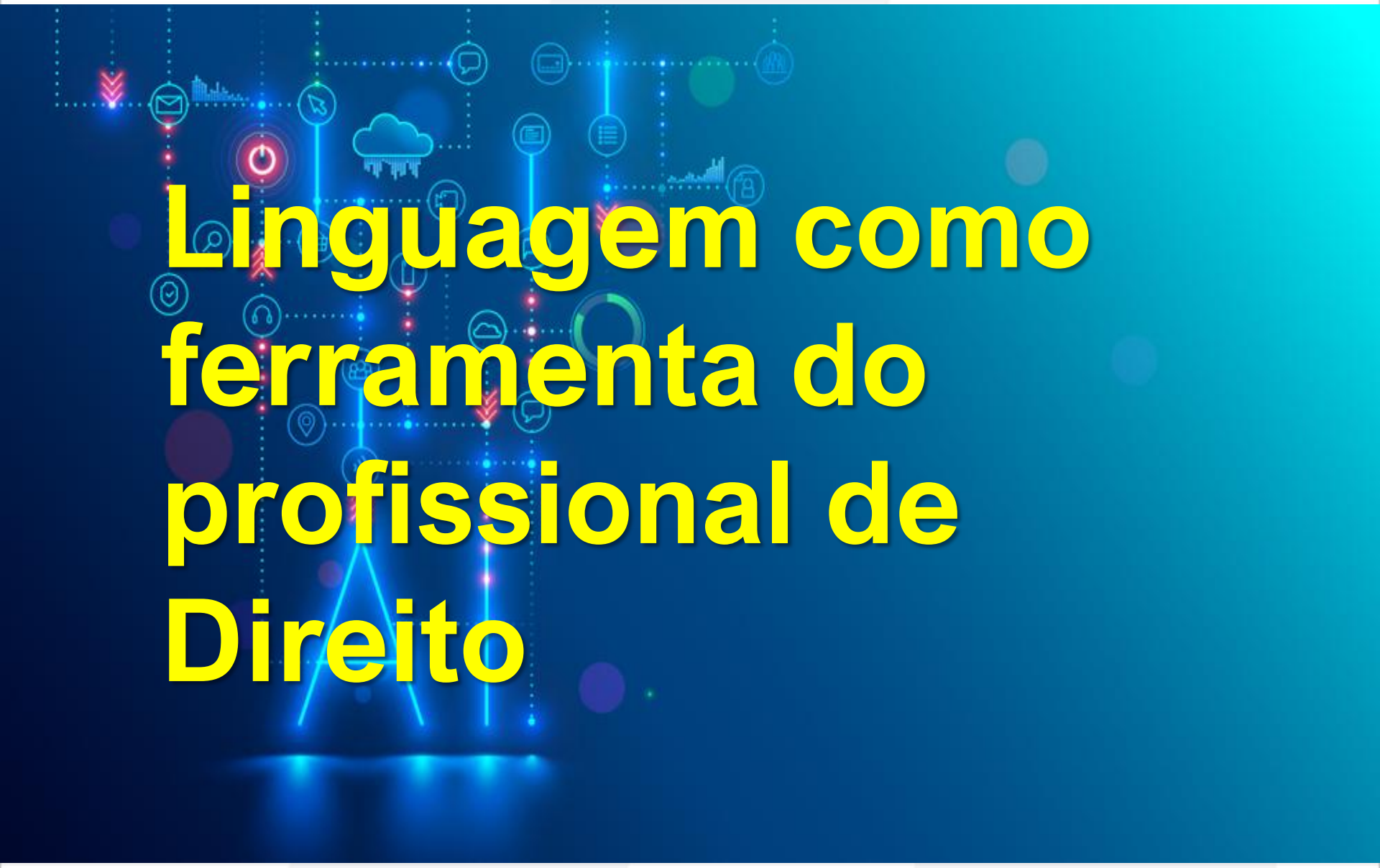

HOW TO THINK ABOUT AI
A Guide for the Perplexed
RICHARD SUSSKIND

"For now, we are coming to the end of the transitional phase between the third and fourth stages of development, between a print-based industrial society and an AI-based digital society. The key point here is that the information sub-structure in society determines to a large extent how much law we have, how complex it is, how regularly it changes, and those who are able, responsibly and knowledgeably, to advise upon it. If we examine the manner in which the law has evolved throughout history, we can understand the shifts in terms of changes in information sub-structure. At its core, then, law is information-based. And we are in the middle of an information revolution. It is not making a wild leap to suggest that the law and the work of lawyers will not emerge unscathed" (Richard Susskind, Tomorrow's Lawyers) .

"Estamos chegando ao fim da fase de transição entre a terceira e a quarta etapas do desenvolvimento, entre uma sociedade industrial baseada na informação impressa e uma sociedade digital baseada em inteligência artificial. O ponto-chave aqui é que a infraestrutura de informação de uma sociedade determina, em grande medida, quantas leis há, quão complexo é o Direito, com que frequência ele muda e quem são aqueles capazes — de forma responsável e com conhecimento — de oferecer orientação sobre ele. Se examinarmos a forma como o Direito evoluiu ao longo da história, podemos compreender essas transformações em termos de mudanças na infraestrutura de informação. Em sua essência, portanto, o Direito é baseado em informação. E estamos no meio de uma revolução informacional. Não é um exagero afirmar que o direito e o trabalho dos advogados não sairão ilesos dessa transformação".(Richard Susskind, Tomorrow's Lawyers)


LINGUAGEM !



Linguagem como ferramenta do profissional de Direito

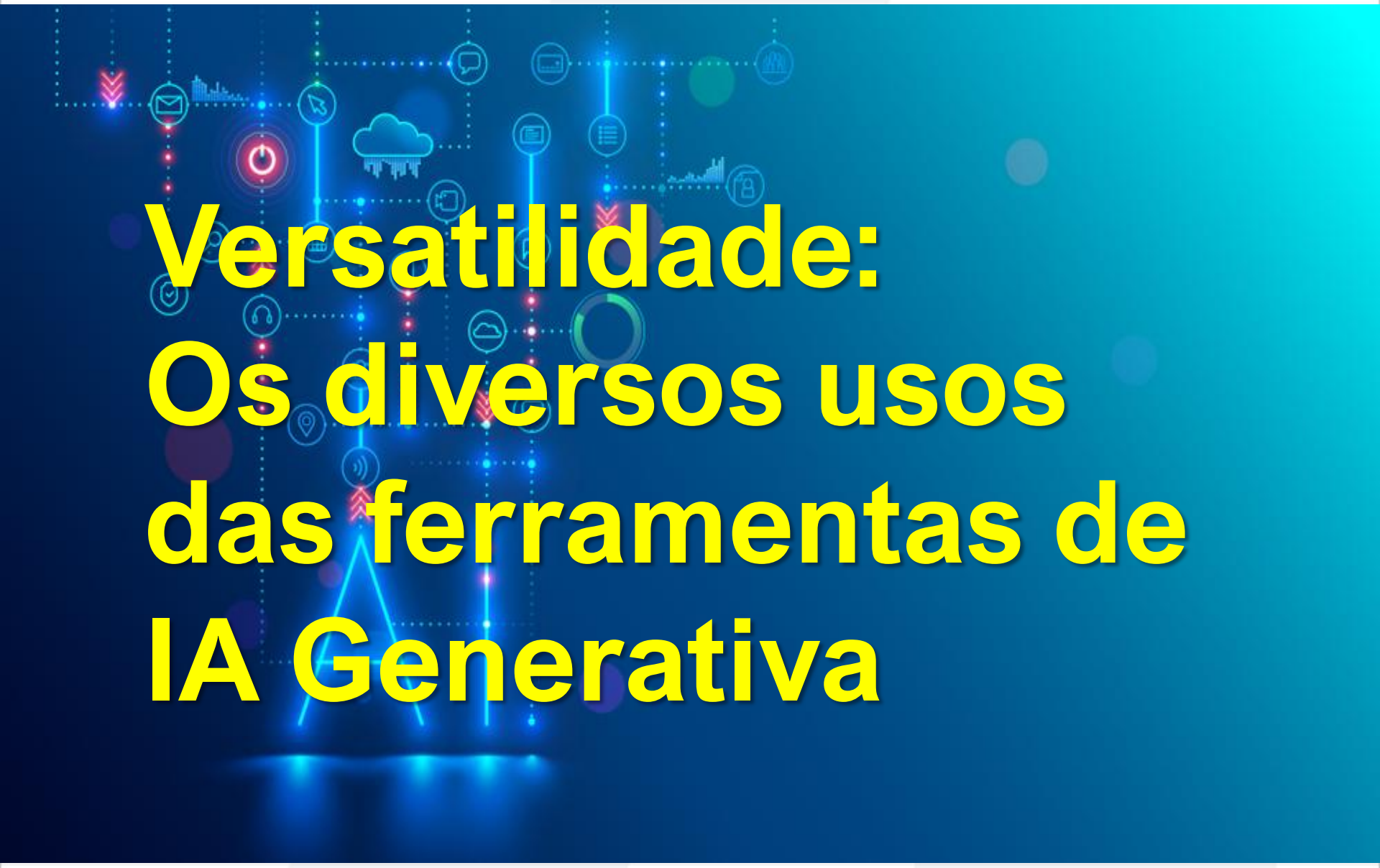
Generative AI: Its Impact on AI Legal Advice and AI Computational Law Apps

January 10, 2023 | By Eran Kahana

GPT-4 Passes the Bar Exam: What That Means for Artificial Intelligence Tools in the Legal Profession

April 19, 2023 | By Pablo Arredondo, Q&A with Sharon Driscoll and Monica Schreiber

CodeX–The Stanford Center for Legal Informatics and the legal technology company Casetext recently announced what they called "a watershed moment." Research collaborators had deployed GPT-4, the latest generation Large Language Model (LLM), to take—and pass—the Uniform Bar Exam (UBE). GPT-4 didn't just squeak by. It passed the multiple-choice portion of the exam and both components of the written portion, exceeding not only all prior LLM's scores, but also the average score of real-life bar exam takers, scoring in the 90th percentile.



Versatilidade: Os diversos usos das ferramentas de IA Generativa

- **Sumariar documentos**

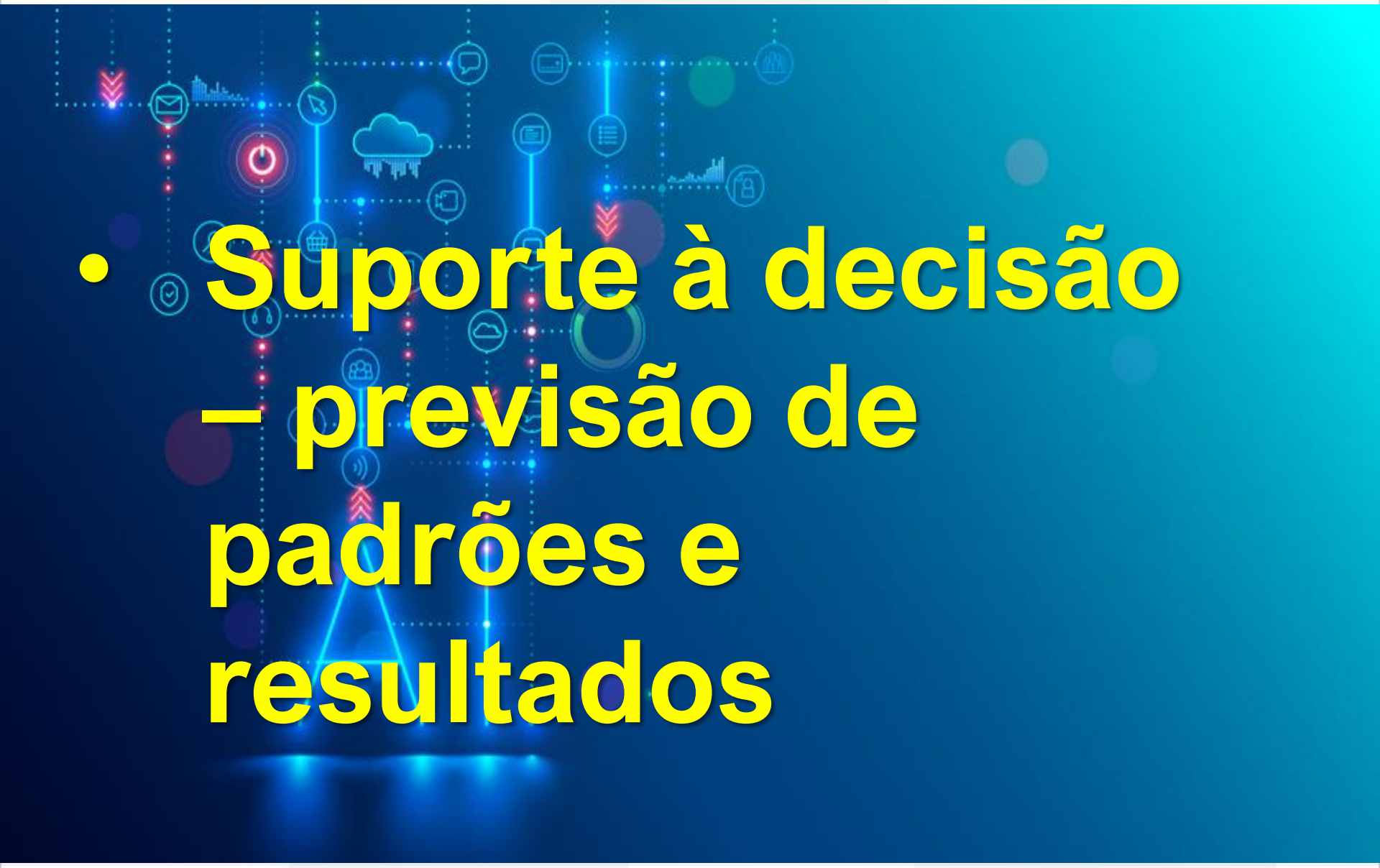
- **Pesquisa em documentos/vídeos/áudios**

- **Geração de texto**

- **Revisão de texto**

- **Tradução**

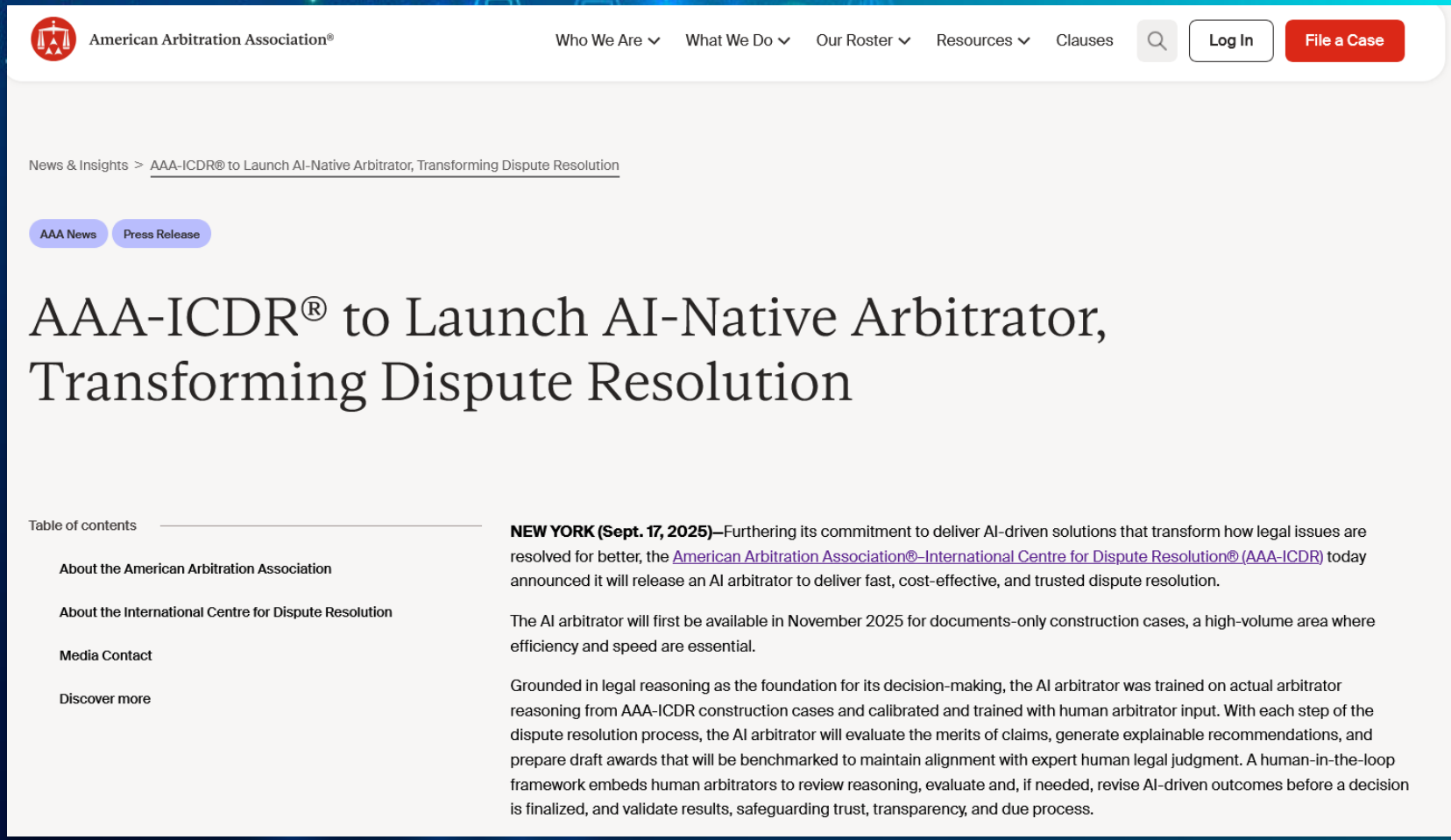
- **Brainstorming – geração de ideias e argumentos**



- **Suporte à decisão – previsão de padrões e resultados**

- **Seleção de árbitros – verificação de conflitos**

- **Automação procedimental**



American Arbitration Association®

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News & Insights > AAA-ICDR® to Launch AI-Native Arbitrator, Transforming Dispute Resolution

AAA News | Press Release

AAA-ICDR® to Launch AI-Native Arbitrator, Transforming Dispute Resolution

Table of contents

- About the American Arbitration Association
- About the International Centre for Dispute Resolution
- Media Contact
- Discover more

NEW YORK (Sept. 17, 2025)—Furthering its commitment to deliver AI-driven solutions that transform how legal issues are resolved for better, the American Arbitration Association®–International Centre for Dispute Resolution® (AAA-ICDR) today announced it will release an AI arbitrator to deliver fast, cost-effective, and trusted dispute resolution.

The AI arbitrator will first be available in November 2025 for documents-only construction cases, a high-volume area where efficiency and speed are essential.

Grounded in legal reasoning as the foundation for its decision-making, the AI arbitrator was trained on actual arbitrator reasoning from AAA-ICDR construction cases and calibrated and trained with human arbitrator input. With each step of the dispute resolution process, the AI arbitrator will evaluate the merits of claims, generate explainable recommendations, and prepare draft awards that will be benchmarked to maintain alignment with expert human legal judgment. A human-in-the-loop framework embeds human arbitrators to review reasoning, evaluate and, if needed, revise AI-driven outcomes before a decision is finalized, and validate results, safeguarding trust, transparency, and due process.

https://www.adr.org/press-releases/aaa-icdr-to-launch-ai-native-arbitrator-transforming-dispute-resolution/


BORDER
STOP
CONTROL
20
STOP
STOP

Agentes de IA

WILL KNIGHT BUSINESS MAR 14, 2024 12:00 PM

Forget Chatbots. AI Agents Are the Future

Startups and tech giants are trying to move from chatbots that offer help via text, to AI agents that can get stuff done. Recent demos include an AI coder called Devin and agents that play videogames.

PHOTOGRAPH: ANDRIY ONUFRIYENKO/GETTY IMAGES

MIT Technology Review

Review

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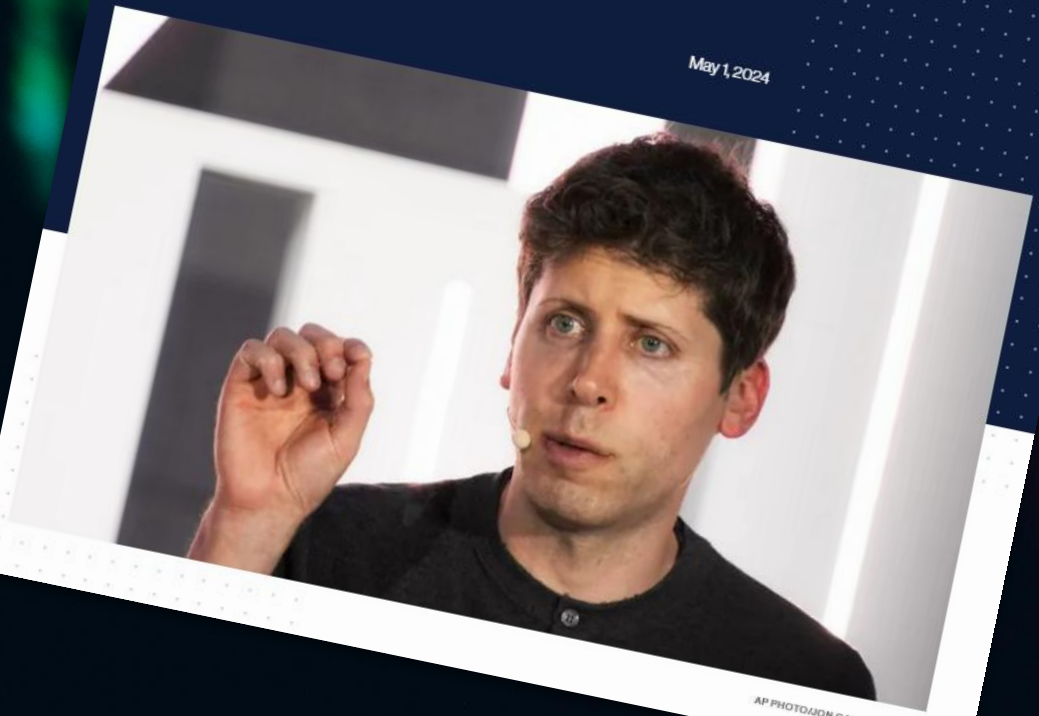
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Sam Altman says helpful agents are poised to become AI's killer function

Open AI's CEO says we won't need new hardware or lots more training data to get there.

By James O'Donnell

May 1, 2024



AP PHOTO/JON GAMBRELL, FILE

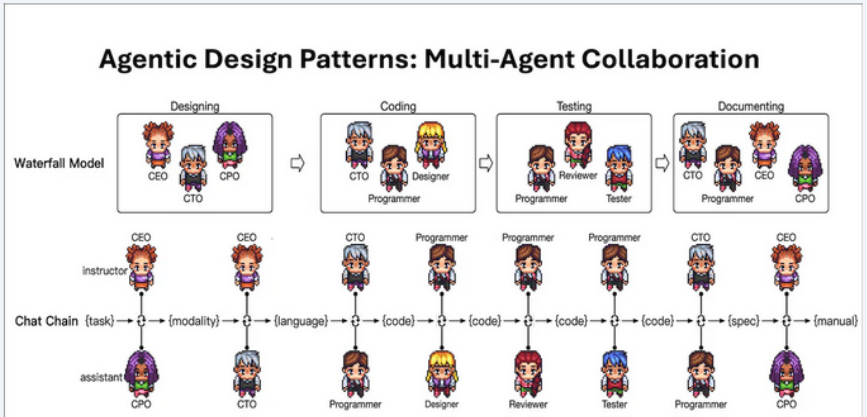
Agentic Design Patterns Part 5, Multi-Agent Collaboration

Prompting an LLM to play different roles for different parts of a complex task summons a team of AI agents that can do the job more effectively.

Letters | Technical Insights

Published
Apr 17, 2024

Reading time
3 min read



Proposed ChatDev architecture. Image adapted from "Communicative Agents for Software Development," Qian et al. (2023).

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

CIO JOURNAL

Everyone's Talking About AI Agents. Barely Anyone Knows What They Are.

'Agentic' is the biggest buzzword in Silicon Valley, but tech companies and enterprises lack a common understanding of its meaning, and it's causing problems

By *Isabelle Bousquette* Follow

March 29, 2025 8:00 am ET

Gift unlocked article

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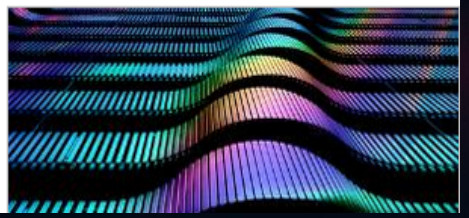
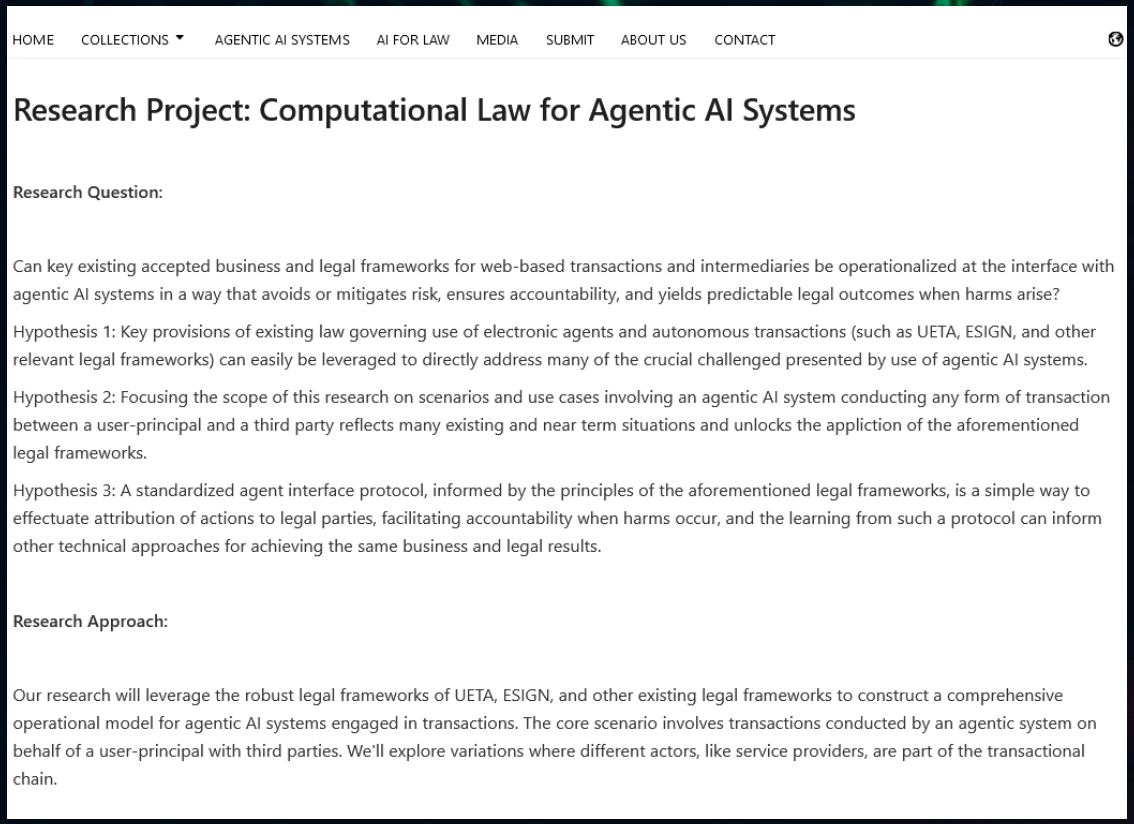




HOME COLLECTIONS AGENTIC AI SYSTEMS AI FOR LAW MEDIA SUBMIT ABOUT US CONTACT

Research Project: Computational Law for Agentic AI Systems

Research Question:

Can key existing accepted business and legal frameworks for web-based transactions and intermediaries be operationalized at the interface with agentic AI systems in a way that avoids or mitigates risk, ensures accountability, and yields predictable legal outcomes when harms arise?

Hypothesis 1: Key provisions of existing law governing use of electronic agents and autonomous transactions (such as UETA, ESIGN, and other relevant legal frameworks) can easily be leveraged to directly address many of the crucial challenged presented by use of agentic AI systems.

Hypothesis 2: Focusing the scope of this research on scenarios and use cases involving an agentic AI system conducting any form of transaction between a user-principal and a third party reflects many existing and near term situations and unlocks the appliction of the aforementioned legal frameworks.

Hypothesis 3: A standardized agent interface protocol, informed by the principles of the aforementioned legal frameworks, is a simple way to effectuate attribution of actions to legal parties, facilitating accountability when harms occur, and the learning from such a protocol can inform other technical approaches for achieving the same business and legal results.

Research Approach:

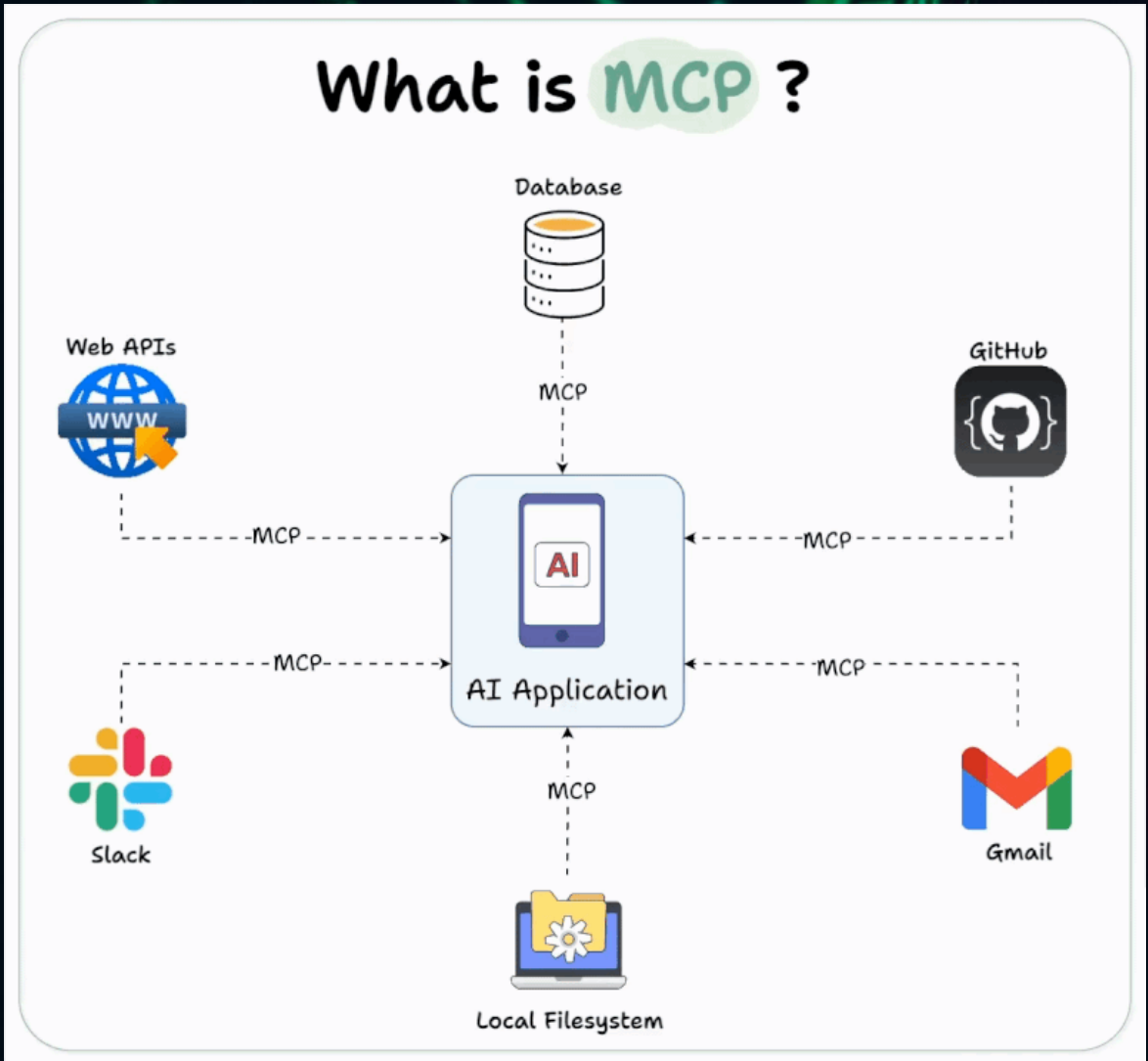
Our research will leverage the robust legal frameworks of UETA, ESIGN, and other existing legal frameworks to construct a comprehensive operational model for agentic AI systems engaged in transactions. The core scenario involves transactions conducted by an agentic system on behalf of a user-principal with third parties. We'll explore variations where different actors, like service providers, are part of the transactional chain.

Computational Law

@ law.MIT.edu

https://law.mit.edu/agentic

MCP – Model Context Protocol


What is MCP ?
Database
MCP
Web APIs
WWW
GitHub
MCP
MCP
AI
MCP
MCP
AI Application
MCP
Slack
Gmail
Local Filesystem

Dazza Greenwood

Dazza Greenwood is Protocol Lead at CR Digital Lab, where he is developing a data rights protocol to provide a common open specification for enabling consumers and companies to process the exercise of individual data rights as a consumer-connected digital service.

About Me →

Other Posts By Dazza Greenwood

Agents Talking to Agents (A2A): Reshaping the Marketplace and Your Power
May 30, 2025

My Agent Messed Up! Understanding Errors and Recourse in AI Transactions
May 19, 2025

Defining 'Loyalty' for AI Agents: Insights from the Stanford AI Agents x Law Workshop
May 5, 2025

Engineering "Loyalty By Design" In Agentic Systems
November 27, 2024

May 30, 2025

Agents Talking to Agents (A2A): Reshaping the Marketplace and Your Power

In previous posts, we explored the importance of loyalty in AI agents and the legal framework like the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA) for handling their errors. But the next evolution is already here: agents aren't just acting solo; they're starting to talk to *each other*. This Agent-to-Agent (A2A) communication, recently standardized by protocols like Google's open-source A2A initiative, is poised to fundamentally reshape digital marketplaces and potentially shift significant power towards consumers.

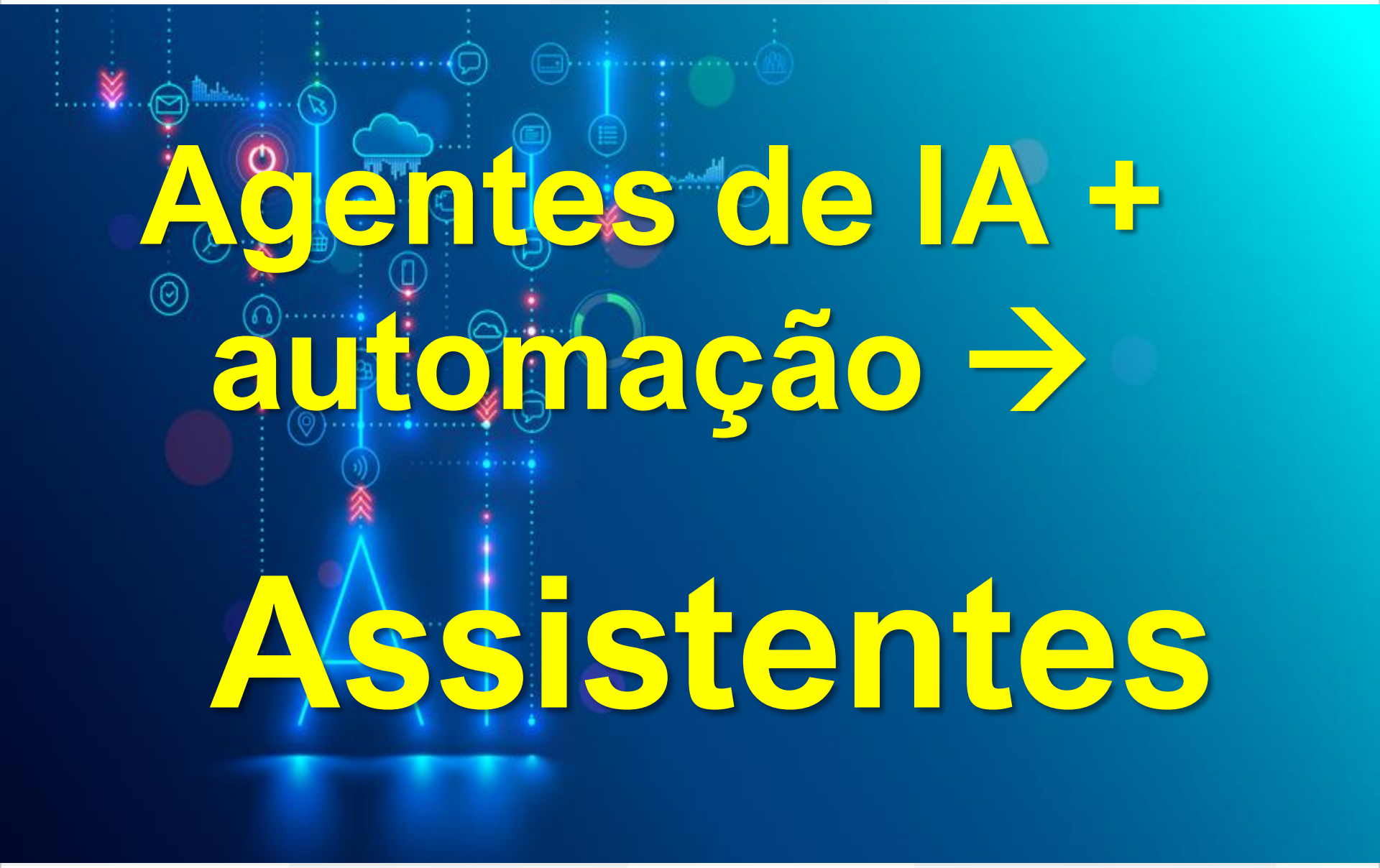
While the technical details involve standardizing how different agents discover, communicate, and collaborate, the implications go far beyond mere plumbing. Think of it less like upgrading pipes and more like building the interconnected highways for an entirely new kind of commerce and interaction, operating at machine speed.

Market Disruption at Machine Speed

As discussed during Stanford CodeX's AI Agents x Law Workshop, the widespread adoption of A2A protocols could trigger market shifts reminiscent of how High-Frequency Trading transformed finance, but on a much broader scale.

- **Hyper-Speed Transactions:** Agents negotiating and executing deals directly with other agents bypass human bottlenecks, accelerating everything from price discovery to order fulfillment
- **New Intermediaries (and Disintermediation):** Just as electronic trading created new market makers, A2A will likely spawn new kinds of digital intermediaries – agent "matchmakers,"

https://innovation.consumerreports.org/agents-talking-to-agents-a2a-reshaping-the-marketplace-and-your-power/



Agentes de IA + automação → Assistentes

IA e processo legal

Transparência, devido processo legal e consentimento informado são essenciais para a implementação responsável da IA em ambientes legais.

IA e processo legal

A consagração do "devido processo tecnológico" é essencial.

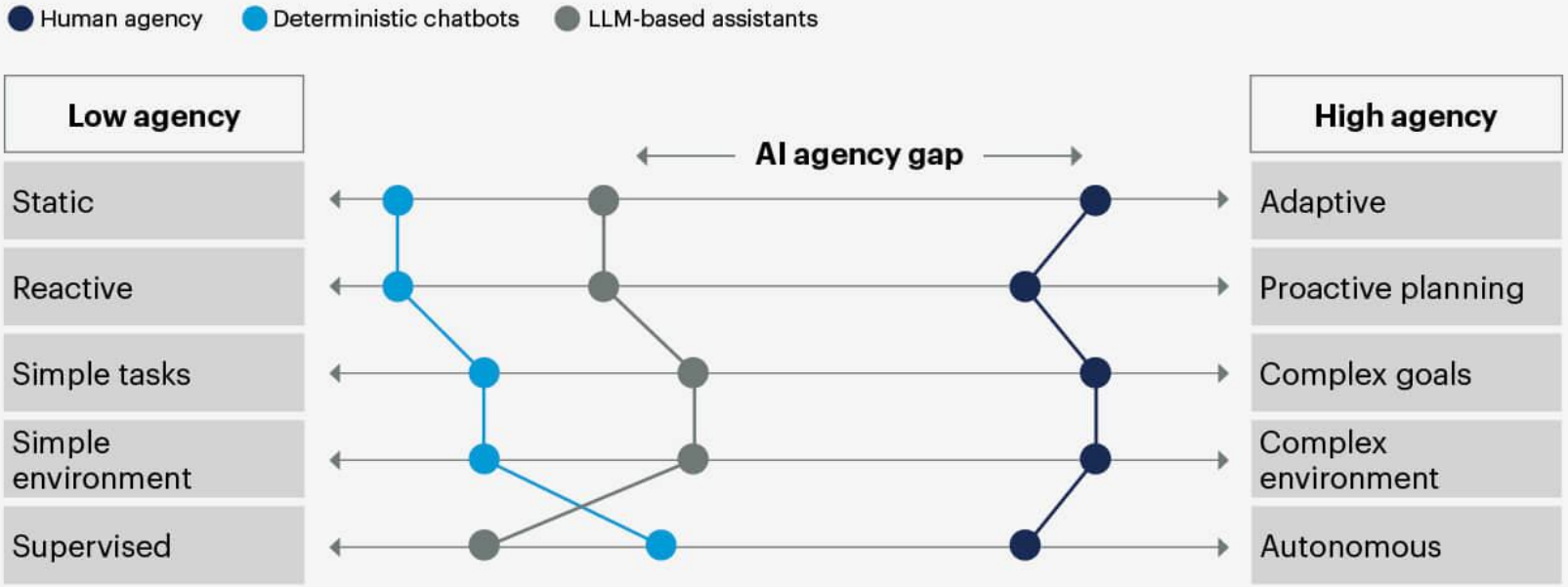
IA e processo legal

Esse conceito em evolução do devido processo tem como objetivo garantir que os direitos das partes sejam protegidos em um contexto digital, mantendo a justiça, a transparência e a responsabilidade na tomada de decisões assistida por IA.

IA e processo legal

O diálogo contínuo, a pesquisa e o desenvolvimento de estruturas regulatórias robustas são cruciais para aproveitar o poder da IA, garantindo justiça, responsabilidade e preservação dos valores humanos no sistema jurídico.

Mind the AI Agency Gap



Source: Gartner

Gartner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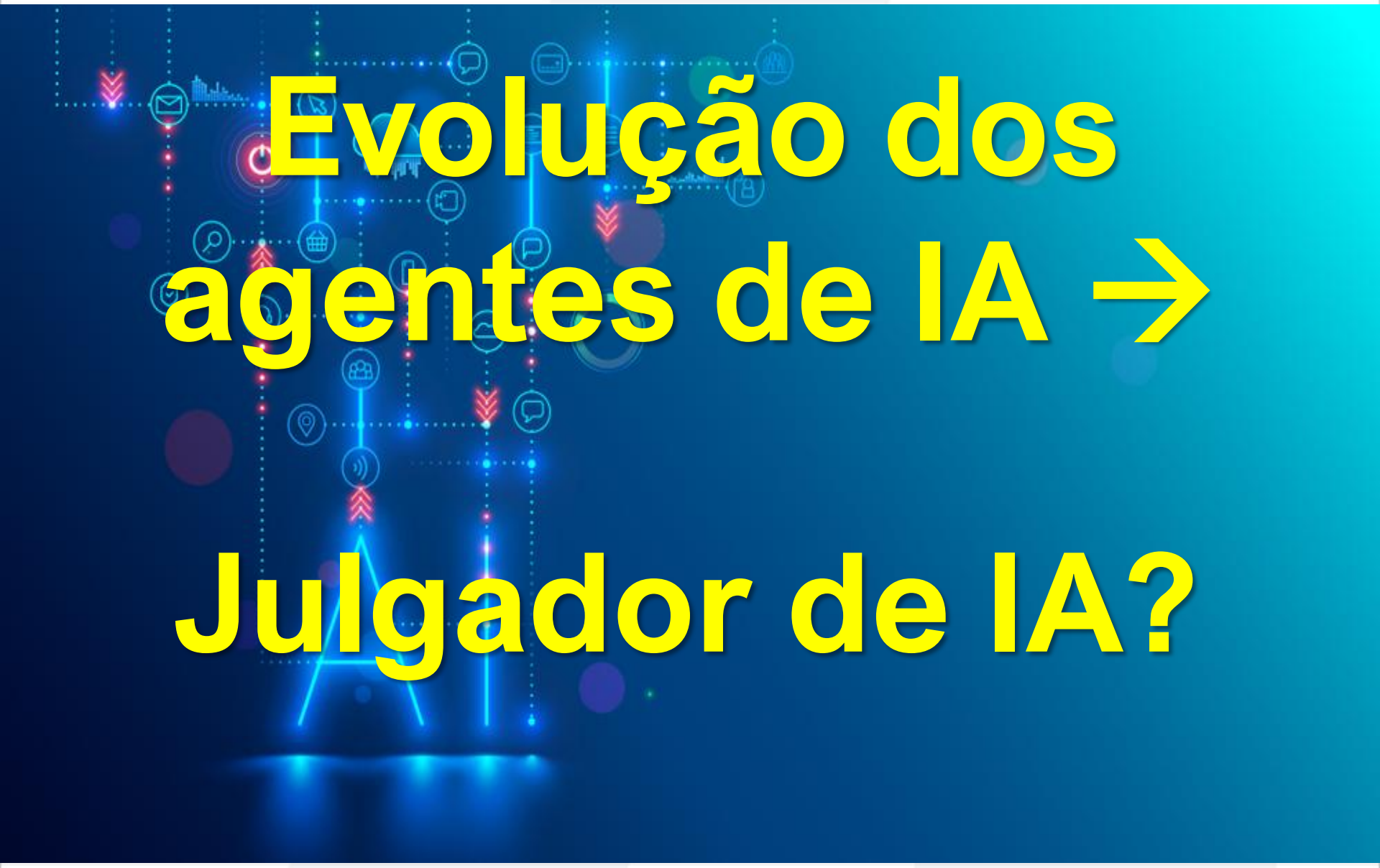


Evolução dos agentes de IA →

Julgador de IA?

1. Ferramenta

•IA usada para tarefas mecânicas ou de apoio técnico.

• Exemplos: busca de precedentes, tradução, análise de documentos, gestão de prazos.

• **Função: aumentar eficiência sem afetar a decisão.**

2. Assistente (Agente de IA)

• Coassistente do árbitro ou das partes, com autonomia limitada.

• Exemplos: sugerir minutas de laudos, linhas de raciocínio e avaliações de evidências.

• **Função: ampliar a capacidade cognitiva humana.**

3. Julgador

• IA assume papel decisório total ou parcial.

• Exemplos: arbitragem automatizada em disputas padronizadas (smart contracts).

• **Função: decidir com base em parâmetros predefinidos.**

Contextos diferentes, que podem coexistir:

- Ferramenta: suporte operacional.
- Assistente: cognição aumentada.
- Julgador: decisão automatizada em casos padronizados ou parametrizados.

Diferentes graus de risco

- Cuidados e precauções diferentes
- Regulação diferenciada.

Constitutional AI
* Call for Papers *

Kluwer Arbitration Blog

Arbitration | Technology | Artificial Intelligence | Constitutional AI

What is Constitutional AI and Why Does it Matter for International Arbitration?

Sophie Nappert (3 Verulam Buildings & ArbTech) , Fernanda Carvalho Dias de Oliveira Silva , Benjamin Malek

June 7, 2025

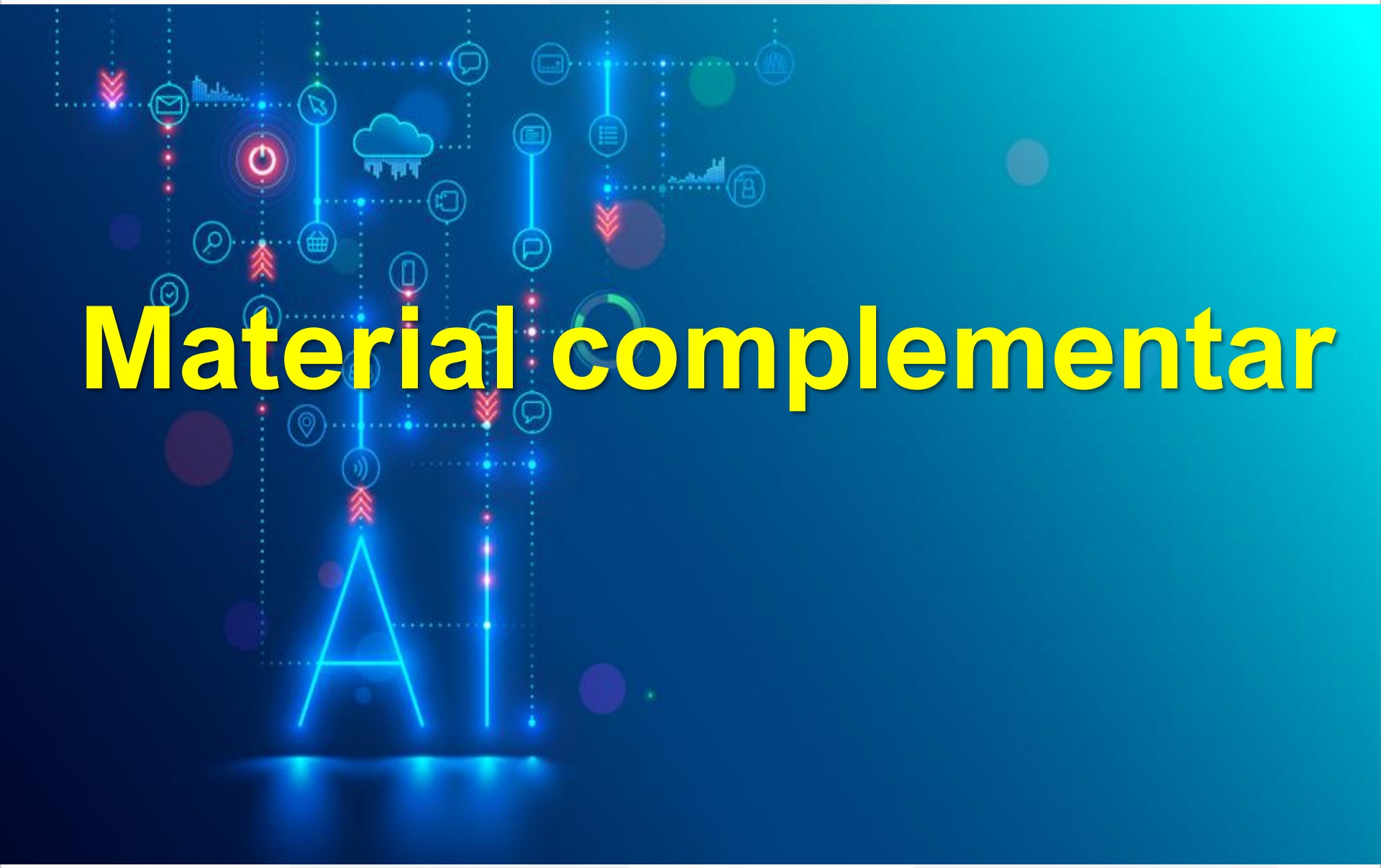
Large language models ("LLMs") are increasingly reshaping legal work. According to the 2024 Wolters Kluwer Future Ready Lawyer Survey Report, 76% of in-house legal departments and 68% of law firms

https://legalblogs.wolterskluwer.com/arbitration-blog/what-is-constitutional-ai-and-why-does-it-matter-for-international-arbitration/

Undercover Economist Life & Arts ✓ Added

Will ChatGPT be Homer Simpson's salvation?

Not all transformative technologies destroy jobs. Some help to level the playing field



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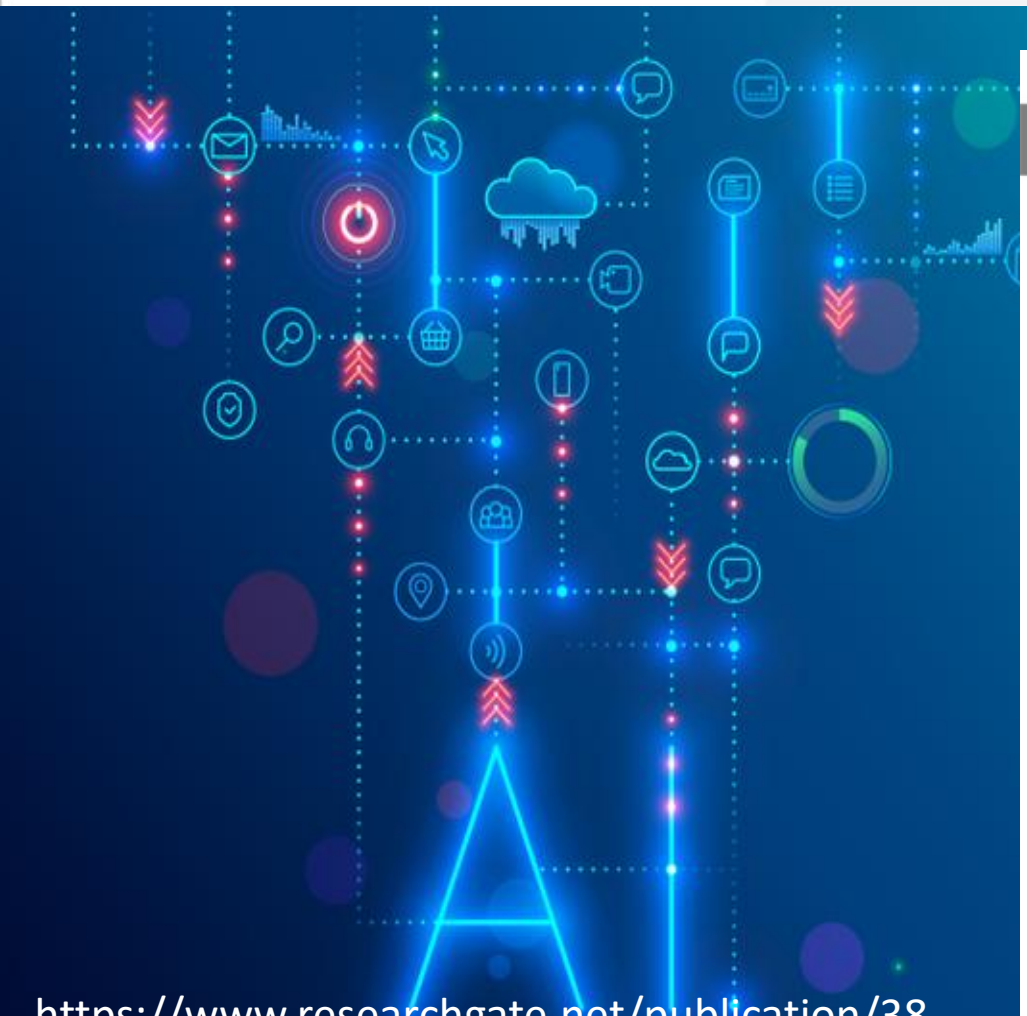

ARTICLE

Generative Artificial Intelligence and Legal Decision-making

André Guskow Cardoso*, Elizabeth Chan**, Luísa Quintão*** & Cesar Pereira****

This article explores the transformative impact of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) on legal decision-making processes. It also examines disclosure obligations and the challenges AI-assisted decisions pose in litigation and arbitration.

A case study using ChatGPT as arbitrators in the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot provides practical insights into AI's potential and limitations in arbitral decision-making. The experiment highlights key learnings about technology constraints, due process concerns, and the enforceability of AI-assisted decisions.

The article concludes with reflections on integrating AI into legal frameworks, emphasizing the need for updated regulations and best practices to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability in AI applications within the legal domain.

Keywords: Generative AI, Legal decision-making, AI-assisted arbitration, Disclosure obligations, Moot court, Legal technology, Ethical AI

I Introduction

The transformative impact of generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) on legal decision-making processes is increasingly evident. This article delves into AI's role in the legal domain. It examines its potential to revolutionize judicial and arbitration decision-making processes while addressing the significant challenges and limitations accompanying its adoption.

The first section (II) explores AI-assisted legal decision-making, highlighting recent advancements and implementations globally. We examine notable experiments and applications, such as a Pakistani court's use of ChatGPT-4, AI integration in China's judicial system, and experiments with Claude 3 Opus in adjudicating US Supreme Court cases. This section sets the stage by demonstrating AI's potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility in legal decision-making.

The second section (III) addresses the limitations of using AI in legal decision-making. We discuss common concerns such as biases, the 'black box' phenomenon, hallucinations, and the specific challenges in domain-specific AI systems. This section also covers the ethical issues surrounding AI use, including the difficulty of translating ethical standards into code and the necessity of maintaining human oversight.

The third section (IV) focuses on disclosure obligations for decision-makers, such as judges and arbitrators, who use AI tools. We examine guidelines and frameworks from various jurisdictions, including New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, the European Union, and Brazil. This section emphasizes the importance of transparency, informed consent, and accountability in using AI in legal settings.

In the fourth section (V), we analyse AI-assisted decision-making challenges. We discuss the procedural and substantive issues that may arise and consider how these challenges mirror those related to the involvement of tribunal secretaries. This section underscores the need for clear guidelines, transparency, and informed consent to ensure the arbitration process remains fair and accountable.

The fifth section (VI) presents a case study involving the use of ChatGPT as arbitrators in the Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot. This practical experiment provides insights into the potential and

Notes

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Do large language models have a legal duty to tell the truth?

Sandra Wachter[1], Brent Mittelstadt[2] and Chris Russell[3]

Abstract

Careless speech is a new type of harm created by large language models (LLM) that poses cumulative, long-term risks to science, education, and the development of shared social truths in democratic societies. LLMs produce responses that are plausible, helpful, and confident but that contain factual inaccuracies, inaccurate summaries, misleading references, and biased information. These subtle mistruths are poised to cause a severe cumulative degradation and homogenisation of knowledge over time. This article examines the existence and feasibility of a legal duty for LLM providers to create models that "tell the truth." We argue that LLM providers should be required to mitigate careless speech and better align their models with truth through open, democratic processes. Careless speech is defined and contrasted with the simplified concept of "ground truth" in LLMs and prior discussion of related truth-related risks in LLMs including hallucinations, misinformation, and disinformation. The existence of truth-related obligations in EU law is then assessed, focusing on human rights law and liability frameworks for products and platforms. Current frameworks generally contain relatively limited, sector-specific truth duties. The article concludes by proposing a pathway to create a legal truth duty applicable to providers of both narrow- and general-purpose LLMs.

1 Introduction

Large language models (LLM) and other generative AI systems pose new risks and opportunities for society. Risks such as bias, environmental impact, privacy issues, misinformation and the problem of hallucinations stem from how these models are built and operate, but others arise from our relationship with the technology. While problems arising from our tendency to anthropomorphise machines are well established,[4] our vulnerability to treating LLMs as human-like truth tellers is uniquely worrying.

Popular LLMs such as ChatGPT and Bard are text-generation engines designed to predict which string of words comes next in a piece of text. They are fine-tuned via "reinforcement learning from human feedback" (RLHF) to make their outputs more human-like, persuasive, and useful to users that ask them questions or provide prompts requesting generation of text, images, code, video, or other media. [5]

LLMs are not designed to tell the truth in any overriding sense. They frequently stray far from the truth or "hallucinate" in their quest to be convincing and helpful to users, but equally are prone to produce small mistruths, oversimplifications of complex topics, and responses biased towards certain

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4771884

Generative AI in EU Law: Liability, Privacy, Intellectual Property, and Cybersecurity

Working Paper (this version: 15 March 2024)

Claudio Novelli[1], Federico Casolari[1], Philipp Hacker[2], Giorgio Spedicato[1], Luciano Floridi[1, 3]

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Abstract:

The advent of Generative AI, particularly through Large Language Models (LLMs) like ChatGPT and its successors, marks a paradigm shift in the AI landscape. Advanced LLMs exhibit multimodality, handling diverse data formats, thereby broadening their application scope. However, the complexity and emergent autonomy of these models introduce challenges in predictability and legal compliance. This paper analyses the legal and regulatory implications of Generative AI and LLMs in the European Union context, focusing on liability, privacy, intellectual property, and cybersecurity. It examines the adequacy of the existing and proposed EU legislation, including the Artificial Intelligence Act (AIA), in addressing the challenges posed by Generative AI in general and LLMs in particular. The paper identifies potential gaps and shortcomings in the EU legislative framework and proposes recommendations to ensure the safe and compliant deployment of generative models.

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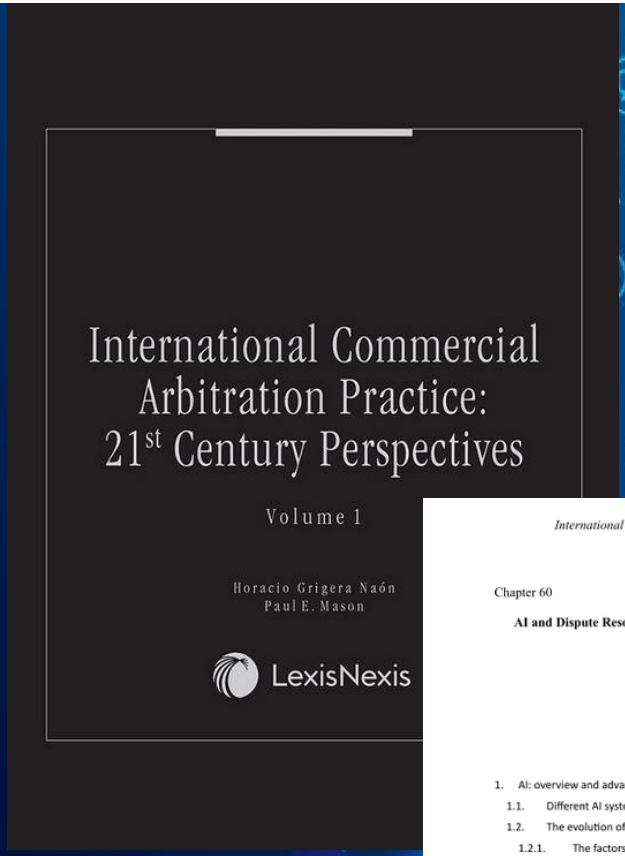
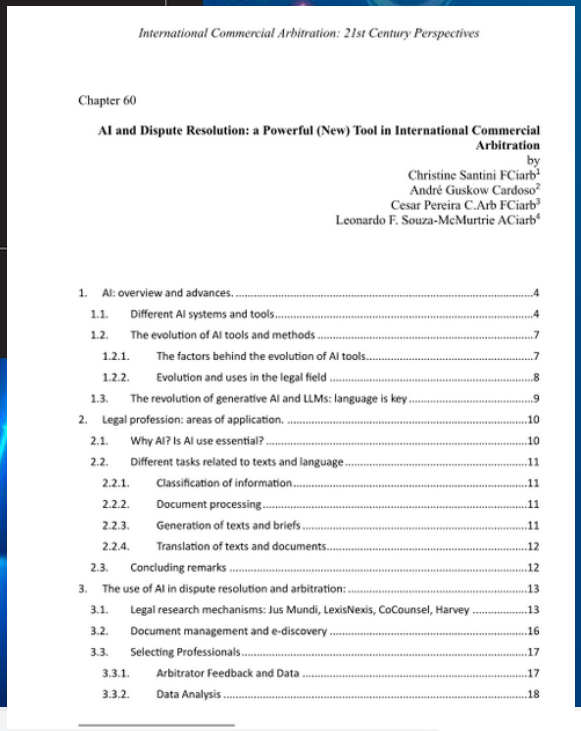


International Commercial ArbitrationPractice: 21st Century Perspectives

AI and Dispute Resolution: a Powerful (New) Tool in International Commercial Arbitration



International Commercial Arbitration: 21st Century Perspectives

Chapter 60

AI and Dispute Resolution: a Powerful (New) Tool in International Commercial Arbitration

by

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Leonardo F. Souza-McMurtrie ACiarb[4]

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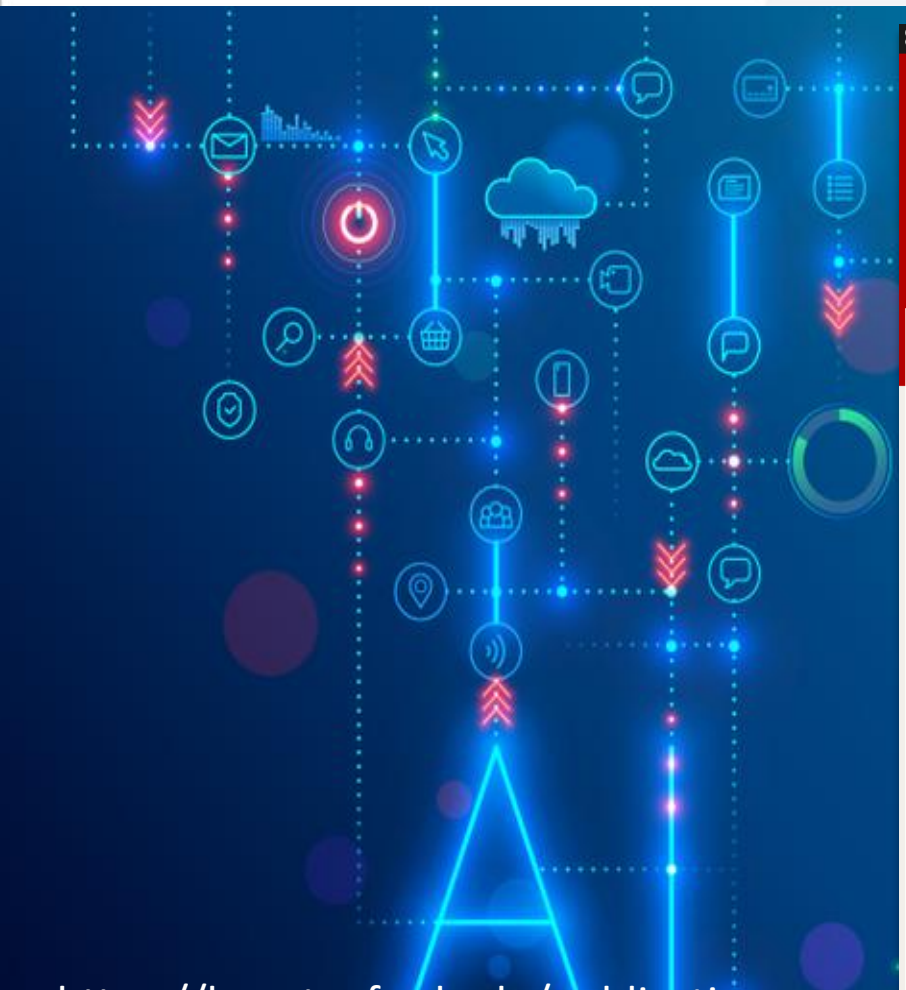

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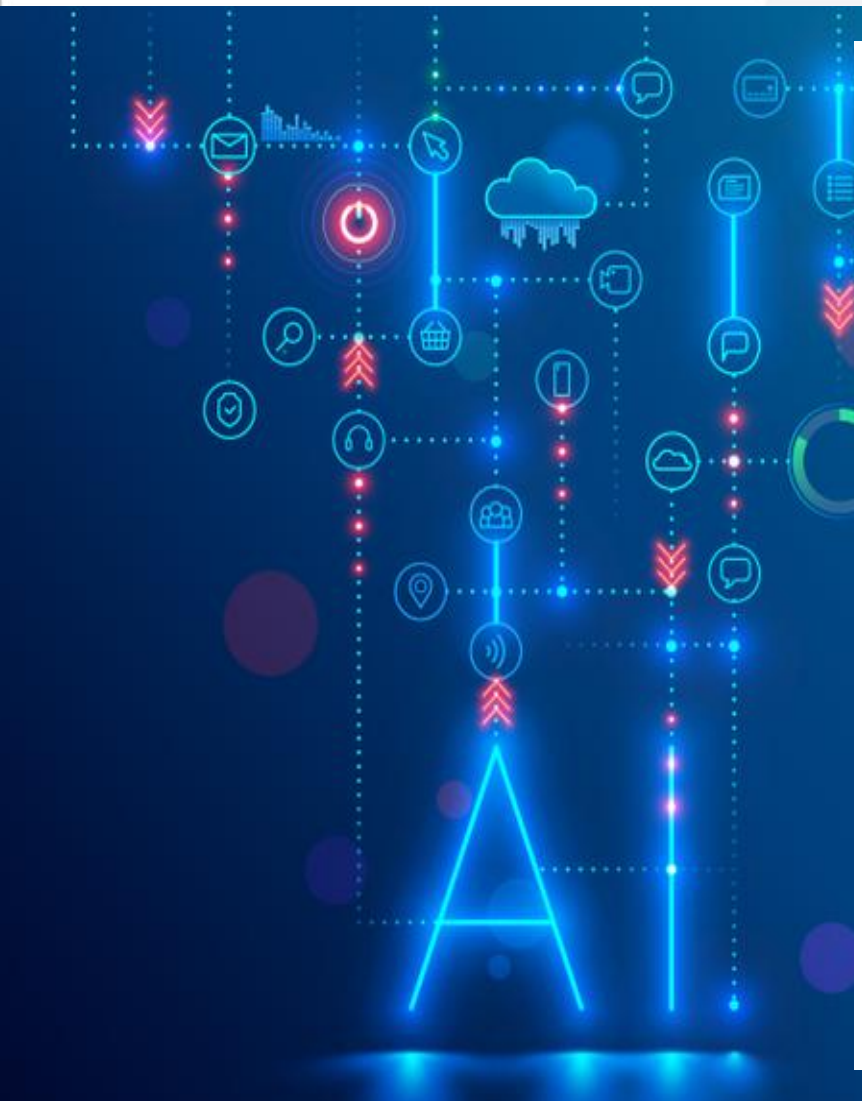
Abstract

Bringing new technology to the legal field has been difficult historically. This is because legal work relies heavily on complex legal language. However, recent advancements in Large Language Models that have increased language writing and understanding abilities have sparked a wave of interest and investment ($700 million in startup funding since early 2023).

Technical solutions like retrieval augmentation, prompt engineering, fine-tuning, and guardrails have emerged to tackle technical hurdles like lack of accuracy, explainability and privacy protections. Despite the breakthroughs in technology, structural impediments persist, such as retrofitting automation to nuances like billable hours and lack of standardization.

Founders exploring the LegalTech sector should consider having co-founders with a deep legal expertise to help in navigating incumbents' dominance over relationships, data assets and security and to target positioning as partners rather than competitors to incumbents. This is because incumbents are consolidating through acquisitions and partnerships rather than building internally, as seen in legal research, document processing and litigation.

Future opportunities may arise in specialized domains like IP and compliance as well as improvements in legal service operations. While generative AI drives momentum, the legal industry's complexities warrant caution in terms of partner positioning and segment selection.



LAWYERING IN THE AGE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Jonathan H. Choi,* Amy B. Monahan** & Daniel Schwarcz***

We conducted the first randomized controlled trial to study the effect of AI assistance on human legal analysis. We randomly assigned law school students to complete realistic legal tasks either with or without the assistance of GPT-4. We tracked how long the students took on each task and blind-graded the results.

We found that access to GPT-4 only slightly and inconsistently improved the quality of participants' legal analysis but induced large and consistent increases in speed. AI assistance improved the quality of output unevenly—where it was useful at all, the lowest-skilled participants saw the largest improvements. On the other hand, AI assistance saved participants roughly the same amount of time regardless of their baseline speed. In follow up surveys, participants reported increased satisfaction from using AI to complete legal tasks and correctly predicted the tasks for which GPT-4 were most helpful.

These results have important descriptive and normative implications for the future of lawyering. Descriptively, they suggest that AI assistance can significantly improve productivity and satisfaction, and that they can be selectively employed by lawyers in areas where they are most useful. Because these tools have an equalizing effect on performance, they may also promote equality in a famously unequal profession. Normatively, our findings suggest that law schools, lawyers, judges, and clients should affirmatively embrace AI tools and plan for a future in which they will become widespread.

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4626276

Dispute Resolution Enhanced: How Arbitrators and Mediators Can Harness Generative AI

David L. Evans, Stacy Guillon, Ralph Losey, Valdemar Washington, and Laurel G. Yancey[1]

Introduction[2]

The legal world has been buzzing with discussions about the potentials of artificial intelligence (AI), especially in its aid to advocates. However, a significant yet less discussed transformation is unfolding within the offices of arbitrators and mediators. This article, penned by the AI Working Group assembled by the American Arbitration Association (AAA), seeks to shine a light on this nuanced application of AI technology in the world of neutral decision-making and alternative dispute resolution (ADR). The authors are arbitrators serving on AAA's panels, and we have collectively put these tools to use in arbitrations and mediations, both as neutrals and as advocates.

While fears and speculations abound regarding AI's potential to replace human judgment, our current perspective is not about replacement, but rather enhancement. For the arbitrator and mediator, generative AI stands as a promising tool to enhance efficiency, offer deeper insights, and provide a level of precision previously unattainable.

This article begins with an examination of contemporary applications for generative AI within the domain of arbitration and mediation, identifying specific purposes for which neutrals can use this technology to benefit the parties before them. We also

[1] Together with AAA staff members, the authors, who are all AAA panelists, comprise AAA's AI Working Group. The content of this article was finalized in early November 2023.

[2] In the spirit of our exploration, we used ChatGPT-4 to assist us in drafting this article's title, introduction, and conclusion, exemplifying the very blend of human expertise and machine capabilities we discuss in this article.

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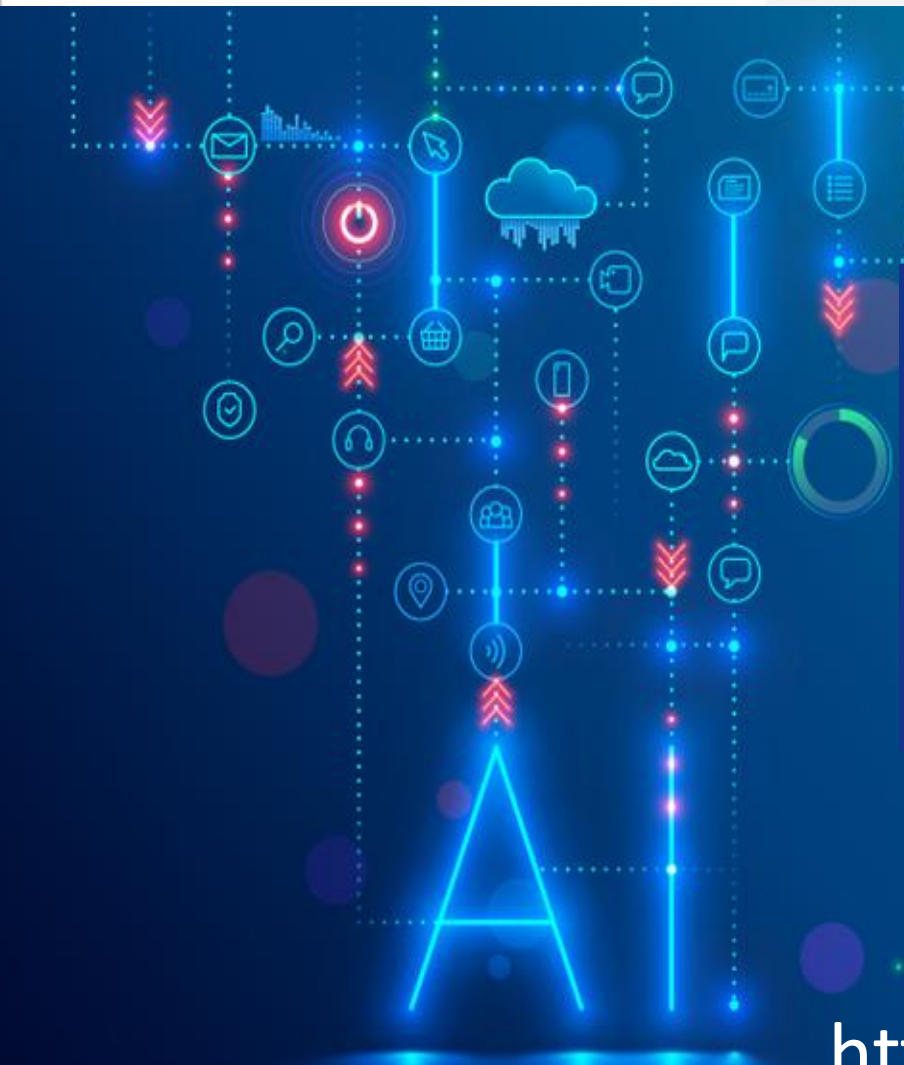

ArbTech

https://www.arbtech.io/

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Task Force on Responsible Use of Generative AI for Law

Task Force on Responsible Use of Generative AI for Law

by Dazza Greenwood

Published: Feb 28, 2023

Ensuring due diligence and responsible use of Generative AI for law and legal processes

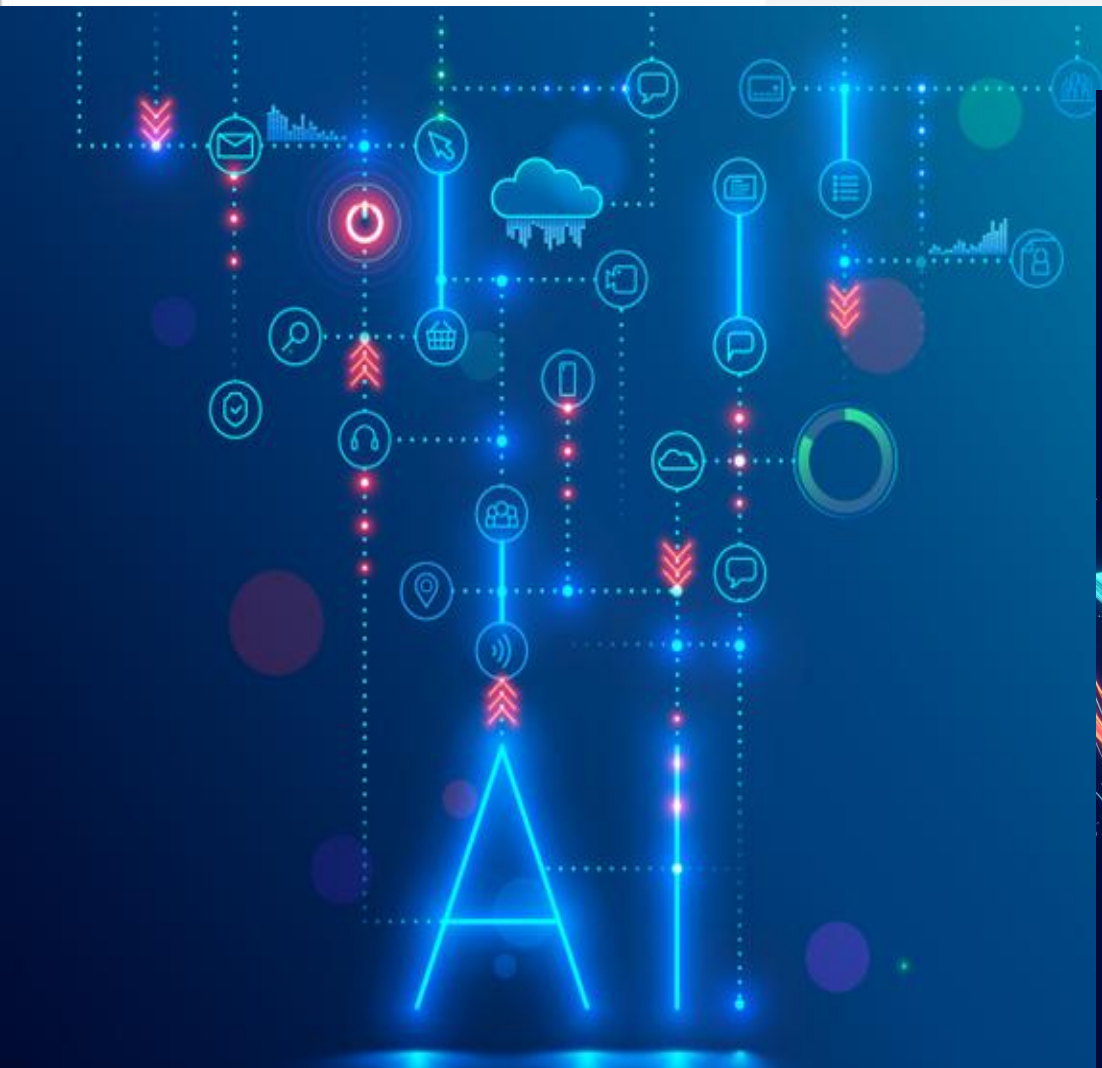
Legal Prompt Engineering - Examples and Tips

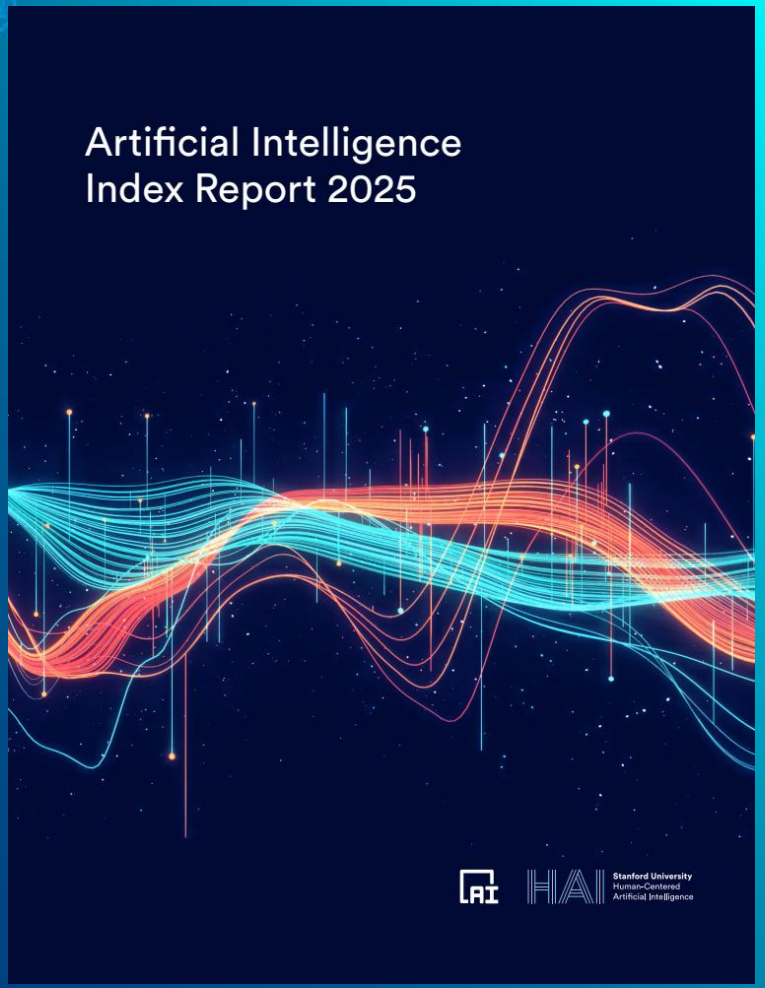
by Dazza Greenwood and Damien Riehl

Published: Feb 14, 2023

Walk through and discussion of Legal Prompt Engineering examples, showing ways to compose inputs to generative AI systems like ChatGPT and Claude to get improved outputs for law and legal processes

https://law.mit.edu/ai





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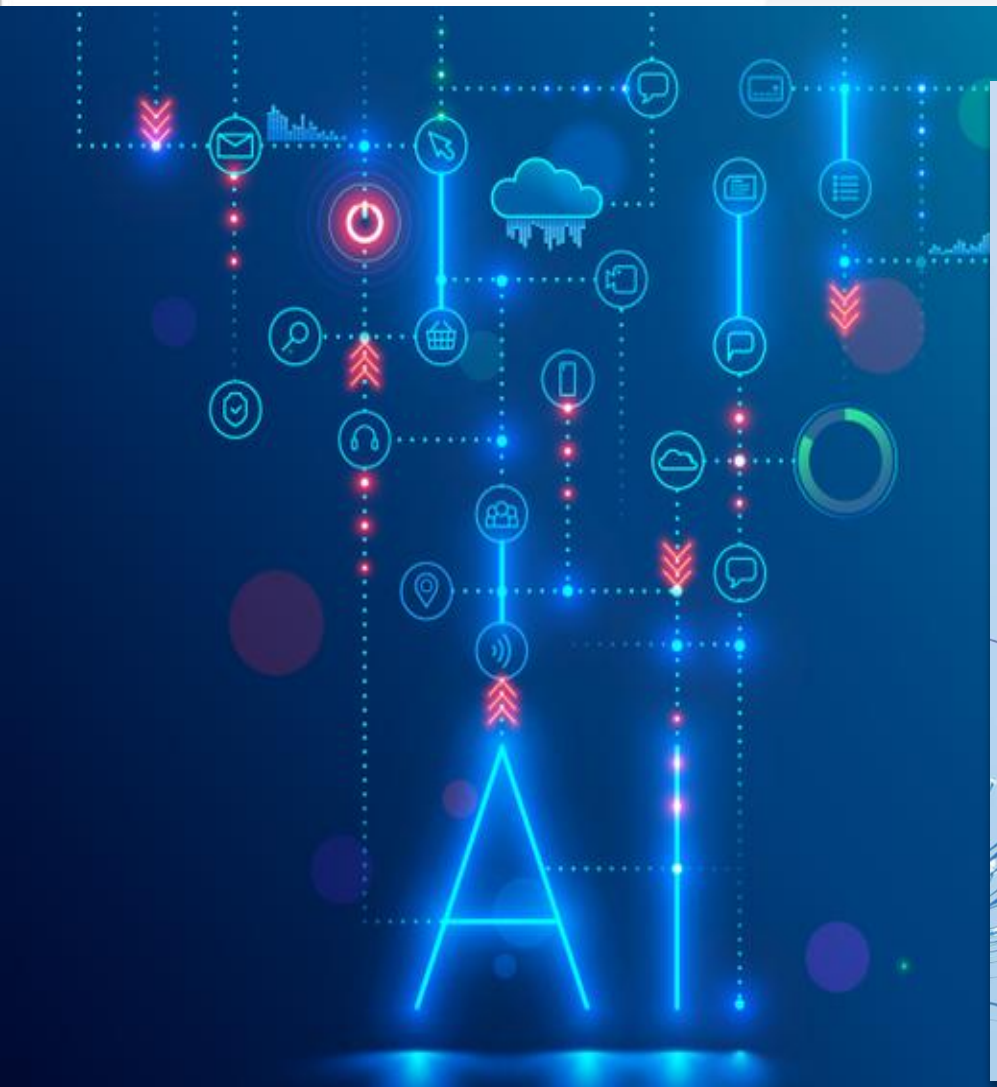

https://www.mckinsey.com/capabilities/quantumblack/our-insights/the-state-of-ai

Obrigado!

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