

AI and International Criminal Justice

LLM in International Studies

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AI & International Criminal Justice

- Criminal proceedings for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide typically concern massive atrocities, with a scale and patterns of violence that involve a large number of actors (victims, perpetrators, and witnesses), spanning large geographical areas and extended periods of time.
- These complex proceedings require the analysis of extensive information and evidentiary material, such as documents, photographs, videos, phone records, and intercepted communications, often in digital format.
- Recent conflicts, including those in Gaza and Ukraine, illustrate the vast amount of documentation and reporting generated in real time. This includes heterogeneous and unstructured data, such as user-generated videos and social media content to document atrocities.
- AI-based technologies have been harnessed from parties to the conflict for military purposes, which could

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- The use of AI-decision support systems for targeting, cloud to store military intelligence, and surveillance data for targeting purposes, as well as the use of the same data to train ChatGPT-like tools for carrying out arrests.
- Large amounts of digital data are a substantial burden on investigators, prosecutors, and judges, who must process and analyze an ever-growing volume of material.
- “Digital derived evidence” (Leiden Guidelines) usefully capture both evidence “originating from a digital source” and “evidence derived from a digital source”.

National use of AI (OECD report) (I)

- Advanced AI algorithms can analyse incoming cases, categorise them based on complexity or urgency, and assign them to appropriate departments or judges.
- This can significantly reduce administrative bottlenecks, help ensure more efficient use of resources and enhance effectiveness in the delivery of justice.
- The French Court of Cassation developed an AI system that categorises and routes incoming appeals and petitions to the appropriate chambers based on training from past cases, making case management more efficient and ensuring cases the appropriate level of

National use of AI (OECD report) (II)

- In Brazil, the VICTOR AI system automates the examination of appeals to the Supreme Court by identifying cases with “general repercussions”, a requirement for processing appeals ([Supreme Court of Brazil, 2024](#)). While a court clerk takes 44 minutes to evaluate whether an appeal meets conditions to move forward, VICTOR AI spends a couple of seconds.
- Brazil's Superior Council of Labour Justice launched Chat-JT, a generative AI tool that assists judges, court staff and interns by automating tasks (e.g. legal research, document analysis, the drafting of standardised summaries). Launched in February 2025, the platform also allows users to create personalised assistants tailored to specific needs within the judicial workflow.
- Chat-JT provides advanced search capabilities across internal databases, aiming to streamline daily operations and improve decision-making processes within the Labour Justice

National use of AI (OECD report) (III)

- Automated transcription can help improve access to court proceedings.
- In Slovenia automated transcription is improving access to court proceedings. This technology rapidly converts spoken words into written text, ensuring greater transparency and allowing more people to review and understand legal proceedings.
- In Spain, transcription services, referred to as "textualisation", have been operating since 2019, integrated into the HORUS judicial electronic file viewer.
- This combination of systems not only provides transcripts but also enables rapid navigation of hearing recordings. It does so by 1) associating each segment of the textualisation to the corresponding time frame of the recording, and 2) identifying the different voices featured in the recording, allowing users to track which parties intervene at any given

National use of AI (OECD report) (IV)

- Colombia's PretorIA system assists the Constitutional Court in managing the high volume of tutela cases, or legal actions filed to protect human rights. With over 600 000 custodianships ("tutelas") received annually, PretorIA helps pre-select cases for review by detecting predefined legal criteria. Ensuring human oversight and explainability has been a key priority, and PretorIA was redesigned in 2020 to use interpretable topic modelling rather than opaque neural networks. Judges remain the ultimate decision-makers, maintaining human authority over case selection.
- In Greece, AI implementation facilitates judicial processes via automated document processing aligned with national legal frameworks and the European AI strategy. NLP technologies analyse legal documents, enabling efficient case law searches and court record management. Other current initiatives integrate AI for speech-to-text conversion, document translation, and witness statement interpretation. Additional applications include forensic services support and judicial administration optimization, all maintained under human oversight to ensure human rights protection while improving efficiency.

Generative AI & criminal cooperation (I)

- The emergence of AI, particularly generative AI, has significantly impacted international cooperation in criminal matters.
- Dual nature of AI's impact and proposes actionable recommendations to harness its potential while mitigating associated risks.
- Opportunities: Generative AI offers robust capabilities that can be leveraged to support international law enforcement efforts. It enhances productivity through automated data analysis, content generation, and summarization.
- AI's ability to process vast amounts of information facilitates the identification of patterns and trends that were previously undetectable.
- AI-driven forensic tools, such as facial recognition and DNA analysis, can expedite the identification of suspects, leading to more efficient criminal justice processes.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP) tools can streamline international cooperation by enabling the translation and anonymization of evidence, fostering enhanced judicial

Generative AI & criminal cooperation (II)

- Challenges: AI technologies are increasingly exploited for criminal activities like deepfake creation, scams, fraud, and organized crime.
- The agility with which criminals adapt to and utilize these technologies often outpaces responses from law enforcement and regulatory bodies.
- Recommendations: To address these challenges, comprehensive training programs on the effective and ethical use of AI technologies are essential for law enforcement agencies, policymakers, investigators and all stakeholders.
- Fostering collaboration among international bodies and civil society organizations is crucial. The establishment of platforms for data sharing and trust-building, similar to the data collaboratives would enhance mutual cooperation and information

AI investigation tools in Syria (I)

- Data Sorting and De-duplication

Human investigators face severe psychological trauma and thousands of hours of manual labor reviewing footage. AI algorithms are deployed to automatically group videos of the same historical event and strip out identical duplicates. This allows investigations by bodies like the [United Nations International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism \(IIIM\)](#) to compress years of manual review into fractions of the time.

- Object Recognition and Weapon Tracking

Human rights organizations train computer vision models using "synthetic data" to recognize specific categories of weapons. AI tools scan massive troves of social media data to auto-detect illegal munitions, cluster bomb casings, and delivery systems (like Syrian government barrel bombs). This builds an airtight correlation between specific military units and illegal attacks on civilian populations.

AI investigation tools in Syria (II)

- Open-Source Relational Databases

Human rights organizations use specialized AI software to make field evidence actionable for court trials:

- Bayanat Database: Developed by the [Syria Justice and Accountability Centre \(SJAC\)](#), this relational software uses AI to help activists catalog, filter, and archive nearly 2 million pieces of digital documentation for criminal trials.
- Mnemonic / Syrian Archive: Investigative groups like [Mnemonic](#) use autonomous scraping tools to download and preserve human rights violations from platforms like YouTube and Facebook before they are erased.
- Geospatial Mapping of Mass Graves

Journalistic and legal investigations leverage AI to manage satellite imagery over time. For instance, geospatial investigations conducted by outlets like Reuters have utilized AI to trace how the Syrian regime

AI investigation tools in Ukraine

- AI as a Tool to Gather and Process Atrocities Evidence

The sheer volume of digital material from the conflict zone is staggering, with systems holding millions of digital records.

- Sifting Massive Datasets: The Ukrainian Prosecutor General's Office integrates AI elements into platforms like the [Core International Crimes Evidence Database \(CICED\)](#) to automate the intake and organization of citizen-submitted evidence, open-source intelligence (OSINT), and abandoned military files.
- Analyzing Satellite Imagery: Object-detection AI models systematically review thousands of high-resolution satellite frames to map mass grave sites, pinpoint destroyed civilian infrastructure, and track troop movements.
- Facial Recognition & Suspect Identification: Investigators utilize facial recognition tools (such as Clearview AI) and pattern-matching algorithms to cross-reference social media imagery with documents left behind by retreating forces, successfully identifying dozens of potential military perpetrators.
- Bypassing Social Media Deletions: Platforms like [Meta](#) and YouTube often use automated AI filters to delete graphic videos of attacks on civilians. To prevent this vital digital proof from disappearing, groups like Mnemonic employ specialized web-scraping AI tools to automatically archive footage before platform algorithms remove it