Transforming Justice: The Rise of AI in Brazilian Courts

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Abstract This paper examines Artificial Intelligence (AI) implementation and evolution in the Brazilian judicial system from 2021 to 2023, focusing on institutional framework, governance, and applications. Analyzing data from the National Justice Council's (CNJ) AI project dashboards, we identified patterns in project development, survival rates, and categorical shifts in AI applications. Our findings reveal a 238% increase in AI projects, yet with a high mortality rate; over 65% were deprecated by 2023.

The research indicates an evolution from basic data classification applications towards more sophisticated uses like procedural intelligence and user-focused services. While initial projects targeted efficiency, newer ones demonstrate transformative potential, including novel mediation and fraud detection. The study also assesses the regulatory framework (CNJ Resolution n. 615/2025) and its adaptation to emerging technologies like generative AI. Despite progress, challenges persist in the coordinated development and strategic implementation of AI systems. The paper concludes with recommendations for enhancing cross-court collaboration, establishing impact-focused metrics, and monitoring the new regulatory framework to ensure AI improves efficiency, transparency, and access to Justice, while considering risks like algorithmic bias, data quality, and accountability. These findings also provide valuable insights for other judicial systems undertaking similar transformations, highlighting the need for strong governance and strategic coordination for a successful AI integration.

Keywords. Artificial Intelligence, Brazilian Justice System, Digital Transformation, Judicial Innovation, Legal Technology.
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1. Introduction

Enhanced efficiency, transparency, and access to Justice drive the Brazilian Justice System's digital transformation. With a backlog of 83 million court cases, 99% in digital format (Brazil, CNJ, 2023), AI adoption was natural for task automation, data analysis, and informed decision-making, improving justice delivery speed and quality. The National Justice Council – CNJ plays a pivotal role in this transformation, especially in mapping and coordinating the implementation of AI and establishing guidelines to ensure trustworthy AI adoption by Brazilian courts.

Performing existing tasks faster through the use of AI certainly improves court efficiency and is desirable. Nonetheless, it is important to note that improving working practices using technology is only a partial enhancement. As highlighted by Susskind, technology can play a more relevant role: "It can displace and revolutionize conventional working habits—doing new things, rather than old things in new ways" (SUSSKIND, 2019). The primary challenge lies in enhancing civil litigation efficacy while ensuring equitable trial conditions for all stakeholders engaged in the process.

Therefore, it is crucial to understand how AI is being used in Brazilian Courts and whether it is being implemented to overcome inequalities, improve efficiency, transparency, and coherence, and consequently improve the quality of judicial service as a whole.

Despite potential benefits, AI use in the Judiciary presents risks and challenges. There are concerns about algorithmic bias, data quality, accountability, and the preservation of human judgment in judicial decision-making. Establishing robust governance frameworks and ethical standards is necessary to mitigate these risks and ensure

responsible AI deployment. The CNJ enacted Resolution n. 615 on March 11, 2025, superseding the previous one from 2020 with updated directives to address the evolving technological landscape, especially generative AI.

Since 2021, to advance AI Governance in Brazilian Courts, the CNJ, beyond regulation, has collected and publicly shared court AI project data via open dashboards. We analyze this data to assess CNJ's coordination of collaborative AI for judicial efficacy and explore AI's problem-solving applications and its impact on transparency and access to Justice.

This paper aims to comprehensively analyze the evolution of AI's implementation within the Brazilian Justice System, including its applications, benefits, and potential challenges.

2. Implementation and Adoption of AI in the Brazilian Judicial System

2.1 Institutional Context Shaping AI Systems

The institutional framework of the Brazilian judicial system profoundly impacts AI Systems formulation and execution. The legal system is based on civil law tradition, with an emphasis on codified statutes and laws, but it also integrates common law elements through binding precedents from higher courts. The precedent system started to be developed in 2008 to manage the immense volume of lawsuits that reflect the mass relationships in modern society. The CNJ Great Litigants dashboard shows that in 2024, 25% of the judicial cases involved big companies or the Government (repeat players). It means that a great percentage of Brazilian court backlogs are fundamentally low-value, high-volume cases with similar facts and legal issues; they are considered mass or repetitive litigation. In brief, according to the new rules, when superior courts identify this type of case proliferation, the court selects a leading case and suspends the proceedings in similar cases. Once the leading case is decided, it becomes a precedent that must be applied to the suspended and future similar cases.

This establishes a systematic milieu conducive to AI applications, as algorithms can be effectively trained utilizing established legal structures and precedents and analyzing similar cases.

This blended system raises concerns about the use of AI as decision-making support systems, because it can affect the judges' discretion and the fairness of the judicial process. There is a debate on whether these systems should replicate previous judicial decisions while allowing judges to maintain their freedom or if they should promote greater uniformity in decisions, respecting higher judicial precedents. This indicates that integrating AI could either constrain or enhance judicial discretion, depending on its design and implementation (CASIMIRO, 2024).

The hierarchical structure of the Brazilian Judiciary, with multiple levels of appeal, also influences AI adoption. AI tools can be deployed at different levels to address specific needs and challenges. The diversity in court types, sizes, and composition further influences AI adoption, as different courts may have varying needs and challenges that AI can address (BRASIL, CNJ, 2022) and different budgets to invest in technology.

The Brazilian judicial system comprises two main types of courts: legal and special courts, and both have two layers of appeal plus the Supreme Federal Court:

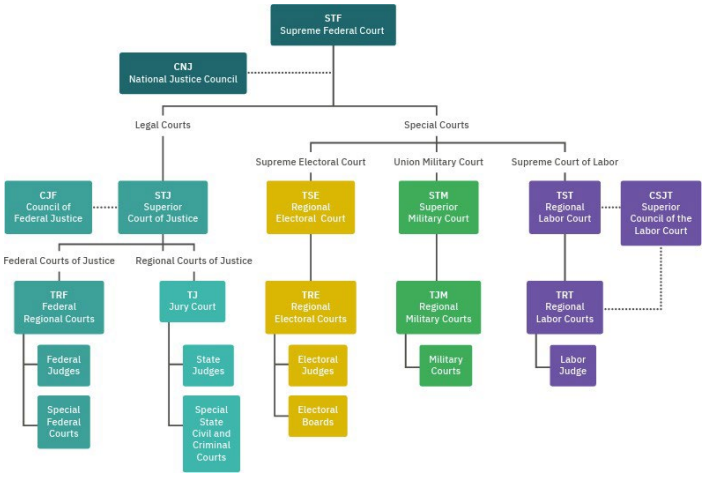

Fig. 1- Brazil, CNJ (2022).

Another important factor to consider is the enormous amount of digital legal data that has been produced for a long time. Electronic processes have been in Brazil since 2002 (Special Federal Courts), when courts introduced

digital case management systems. This trend was boosted in 2006 when the Law on digitizing judicial proceedings was enacted. Years later, in 2013, when more than 50 systems were in use by courts, the National Council of Justice established the Electronic Judicial Proceedings (PJe) as the official procedural tool. In 2015, the PJe Governance Network was created in an effort to unify the systems and facilitate communication among them. (Brazil. CNJ, 2022). Unfortunately, until now, the unification has not been accomplished, and other solutions are being studied and implemented to foster the systems communication, like the use of Application Programming Interface – API.

All this diversity led to an organic implementation of AI, and many courts were separately trying to solve the same problem by deploying different AI projects. In 2020, when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the courts and everything went virtual, the CNJ, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), launched the Justice 4.0 Program – Innovation and Effectiveness in Achieving Justice for All, to coordinate better, foster collaboration and rationalize the human and material resources for the AI use in courts. The program is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, especially the number 16, which includes the promotion of access to Justice for all.

It is worth mentioning three major initiatives of the program that aim to provide the infrastructure for the collaborative development of AI by courts, adopt the idea of Justice as a service, and promote data quality: the Judiciary's Digital Platform (PDPJ), the Synapses Platform, and the Codex Platform.

The Judiciary's Digital Platform (PDPJ) was launched in 2021, and its main objective is modernizing the Electronic Judicial Proceedings (PJe)transforming it into a multiservice system. It operates as a marketplace for justice services, enabling the courts to consume the functionalities created by other courts through APIs and permitting adaptations for their specific needs. The PDPJ is based on a central cloud infrastructure and fosters communication between the judicial services systems that are already in use within a unified and integrated platform, which includes other CNJ databases (Brazil, CNJ, 2022).

The Synapses Platform is an AI development and deployment platform, often referred to as an "AI Model Factory," that streamlines the delivery of AI models. It allows for creating AI microservices, which can be independently developed and integrated with various systems, especially the PJe. The platform provides an interface for supervised training of classification and text extraction models, which allows legal experts to curate and create new models tailored to specific legal needs. It also supports versioning of AI models, enabling model evolution tracking and maintaining multiple active versions. Hence, the platform facilitates the management and auditing of models in production, generating reports that detail their predictions and decision-making processes. This feature supports AI models' ethical and legal validation in the judicial environment. (Brasil, CNJ, 2019).

The Codex Platform consolidates procedural databases, providing textual content from documents and structured data. It serves as a repository of procedural information, accessible to a wide range of applications, such as producing business intelligence dashboards and reports, implementing intelligent and unified searches, and providing data for creating AI models.

On top of those platforms, the Datajud platform was created, a data lake that provides legal data from all Brazilian courts in real-time. It is the official source for the Brazilian justice statistics system. Based on the Datajud, the CNJ publishes regular court management and performance reports and maintains several dashboards. The Datajud was created in an open-source format that is accessible to the public in general, permitting researchers and anyone to audit the Courts' numbers. It contributes to developing judicial management tools based on evidence and enhancing transparency.

2.2 AI Governance in the Brazilian Judicial System

The governance of AI in Brazilian courts is a complex issue that interlaces technological innovation with ethical and regulatory challenges. While integrating AI into the Judiciary aims to enhance efficiency and precision in legal processes, it raises significant concerns regarding transparency, bias, and accountability.

In addition to the initiatives based on the Justice 4.0 Program described above, the CNJ also enacted in 2020 Resolution n. 322 to foster responsible artificial intelligence development and deployment in the Brazilian courts. Its primary objectives revolved around establishing principles and guidelines for the ethical and responsible integration of computational solutions aimed at enhancing process management and the overall effectiveness of judicial services. The structure of the Resolution was inspired by the principles proposed by the European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice – CEPEJ's ethical Charter (CEPEJ, 2018). Those principles are: i) the principle of respect for fundamental rights; ii) the principle of non-discrimination; iii) the principle of quality and security; iv) the principle of transparency, impartiality, and fairness; v) the principle of "under user control"; vi) the principle of accountability. Criticism of the Resolution n. 332/2020, relies on the difficulty of its enforcement and its inadequacy with the new technologies that have arrived.

With the objective of updating the regulatory framework for AI in the Judiciary, the CNJ enacted Resolution n. 615 on March 11, 2025, explicitly revoking Resolution n. 332/2020. The primary impetus behind this revision lies in the exponential growth and increasing sophistication of AI technologies, particularly generative AI, that are already being used in courts. This new Resolution introduces several key novelties and amendments designed to address these advancements' unique challenges and opportunities. The highlights are below.

The new Resolution brings the same principles as the old one, emphasizing human oversight's importance at all stages of AI development and use, particularly in decision-making processes. AI should serve as an auxiliary tool, and the judges retain full responsibility for their decisions. It also emphasizes data protection and security, requiring compliance with the Brazilian General Data Protection Law and adopting privacy by design and default principles. Data for training AI models must be representative, anonymized whenever possible, and subject to curation and monitoring.

Inspired by the European Artificial Intelligence Act (Europe, European Commission, 2024), it adopts a risk-based approach to categorize AI applications, with definitions of low-risk and high-risk categories placed in an annex to facilitate updating. The risk evaluation will consider factors such as the potential impact on fundamental rights, the complexity of the AI model, its financial sustainability, its intended and potential uses, and the amount of sensitive data it utilizes. It also forbids the Judiciary from developing or using AI solutions that pose excessive risks to information security, fundamental rights, or the independence of judges, especially those that 1) lack human oversight, 2) establish profiles for predicting crime or for supporting decisions in labor cases, 3) ranks individuals based on behavior or social status, and 4) uses biometrics to recognize emotions.

According to the annex of the Resolution, the following purposes and contexts for developing AI solutions are considered high risk: 1) identifying profiles and behavioral patterns of individuals or groups; 2) assessing the evidence suitability and value in court cases, mainly if it affects the final decision; 3) investigating, evaluating, classifying, and interpreting facts as crimes; 4) formulating conclusive judgments on the application of legal rules or precedents to specific sets of facts, 5) facial or biometric identification and authentication for monitoring the behavior of individuals, unless it is to confirm someone's identity or for justified public safety with strong safeguards and monitoring.

On the other hand, AI used for the following purposes is considered low risk: 1) performing routine procedural tasks or supporting judicial administration, like organizing documents and data; 2) finding patterns in past court decisions to help ensure consistency, but without replacing a judge's own review; 3) Providing judges with decision-making support through management reports and analyses using jurimetrics, as long as the AI does not make moral judgments; 4) producing supporting text to facilitate the drafting of judicial acts as long as the judge supervises and produces the final version of the document; 5) improving a previously performed human activity without changing the result; 6) doing statistical analysis for court policy, with human checks to avoid bias; 7) transcribing audio and video recordings, with a human reviewing the final transcript; 8) anonymizing documents.

Specific attention is given to Large Language Models (LLMs) and other GenAI systems, outlining their permitted use as auxiliary tools for management or decision support, preferably through corporate solutions offered by the court. Direct contracting by judges and staff is permitted under specific conditions, including mandatory training and restrictions on using sensitive data for unauthorized training or high-risk purposes.

To foster governance, the Resolution establishes a National Committee for Judicial Artificial Intelligence with a plural composition to oversee and implement the guidelines. It promotes transparency through clear indicators and public reports on AI usage. It especially requires algorithmic impact assessments for high-risk solutions, which must be made public in summary form.

Also, the Resolution establishes mandatory continuous curation and monitoring mechanisms, with provisions for corrective measures or discontinuation of AI solutions in case of discriminatory bias or non-compliance.

The Sinapses platform remains the repository for registering AI solutions, respecting intellectual property, and eliminating the need to deposit large databases. AI models must, when technically possible, have explainable mechanisms, allowing judicial operators to understand and audit their decisions and operations.

The Resolution encourages collaboration between judicial bodies in the development and sharing of AI solutions while maintaining the courts' autonomy.

Regulating new technologies whose applications are not fully understood presents a significant challenge; however, this new Resolution marks an important step towards governing the use of AI in the courts, effectively balancing innovation with the essential principles of ethics, transparency, security, and the protection of fundamental rights.

In the following sessions we describe the methodology and proceed to the analysis of the courts' AI data considering both the institutional context and the new AI regulation.

3. Methodology

3.1. Dataset

To analyze the survival of projects in the Brazilian Judiciary, we downloaded consolidated data from the dashboards

Dashboards and data available at: https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistemas/plataforma-sinapses/paineis-e-publicacoes/ of the artificial intelligence research conducted by the National Justice Council - CNJ. These dashboards compile questionnaires sent to courts about the use, development, and implementation of AI projects in the Judiciary.

After downloading the data corresponding to the compiled results for each year in .csv files, we manually inspected them to identify data quality issues. Some cleaning steps were performed, such as removing records of projects unrelated to AI, records that simply denied the existence of AI in that category and duplicate records. To enable comparison, we also standardized the project names, which had slight variations between years.

After cleaning the data, we merged everything into a single table and added a field identifying the year of origin.

The fields in the consolidated table are:

ID → Unique identifier

Year → Reference year of the project

Court → Name of the court where the project was implemented or developed

Project → Name of the Project

Description → Description of the Project

3.2. Data Processing

Since our goal is to understand project mortality, we need to determine which projects existed and which ceased to exist. To achieve this, we created three fields:

- has_2021, has_2022, has_2023 → indicating whether the project existed in each year.

Next, we created an algorithm to ensure each project had a single entry, avoiding duplicate rows for the same project in different years. The algorithm works as follows:

- If a project has not yet been processed for a given court, check whether it appears in each analyzed year.

- Assign True or False for each year accordingly.

This structure enables easy visualization of each project's timeline and facilitates the mortality study. We can see the mortality results in the graphs displayed in the use cases section.

3.3. Classification

Once the data was prepared, we took a sample from 2023 and manually classified it based on the framework created by Suriani in a preview study regarding AI project categories in the Brazilian Judiciary and explained in the following session (SURIANI, 2022).

We used this labeled dataset as a seed to create a classifier using an LLM with GPT-4o-mini. In the prompt, we:

- Described each category

- Provided two examples for each

- Instructed the model to classify each case sequentially

The model was instructed to return its response in JSON format with two fields:

- Class → The assigned category

- Reasoning → Explanation for debugging and improving classification results

After classification, we generated the same mortality chart for the following year, enabling comparison.

4. AI Use Cases in Brazilian Courts

The Brazilian Judiciary handles a substantial volume of cases (83 million), primarily processed electronically (99%), with a considerable percentage classified as mass or repetitive litigation (25%). A distinctive characteristic of mass litigation is the factual and/or legal similarity of the underlying issues, which allows for identifying patterns for classification and grouping. The major success of artificial intelligence in Law has been achieved through data-based models that identify and correlate patterns to infer outcomes. These computational models have enough input to develop enormously in the Brazilian legal market. More recently, the development of large language models has innovated AI applications in Brazilian courts. The CNJ has been collecting data on the court's AI Projects since 2021 and publishing them on dashboards. Using the data available on the dashboards, we proceeded to analyze the evolution of AI projects, especially considering what kind of problem the use of AI in courts wants to solve.

To better understand the projects and compare them over time, we used a framework that is anchored on five categories, according to each project's objectives: (i) classification and grouping of procedural data; (ii) procedural intelligence; (iii) case law organization and decision drafting; (iv) service/communication with parties, lawyers or court staff; (v) others. (SURIANI, 2022)

The majority of the legal data produced by court systems is not structured data. Therefore, not surprisingly, a significant number of AI projects are focused on data categorization and clustering functionalities. This category includes, for example, projects aiming to identify and classify legal issues, find documents and case file similarities, perform triage, and operate legal indexing.

Once the data is organized, it is possible to evolve into more complex AI models that aim to improve the efficiency of the case course procedures. Those projects, for example, suggest the appropriate procedural steps, facilitate procedural decision-making, help manage the case flow, automate procedural tasks, and accelerate the case progress. Those are what we call procedural intelligence AI projects. They are especially important in the enforcement phase of the legal procedure, as it is one of the greatest bottlenecks in the Brazilian caseload.

These two categories of projects normally increase courts' efficiency, leveraging technology to accomplish faster and sometimes more accurately what courts' assistants would take longer to achieve. Surveys show that the main barriers to access to the Brazilian courts are the perception that legal proceedings are slow, expensive, and complex (RAMOS, 2021). Thus, those kinds of projects help overcome the time and cost barriers to access to Justice.

Moving to the third category, the case law organization and decision drafting AI models help judges to understand the norms and precedents that may apply to the cases, supporting decision-making. Some AI models suggest or generate decision drafts once the correct rule or precedent is identified. More recently, with generative AI, some projects also aim to assist legal writing. Those projects help the courts achieve consistency and transparency on top of increasing efficiency. However, this kind of project might need a better understanding of the responsible use of AI and its ethical considerations, especially the interference with the judge's discretion and procedural fairness.

Finally, some projects seek to assist internal and external users of the legal system. They often use chatbots or other interfaces to answer procedural queries, provide and receive cases or legal information, and facilitate and simplify communication through the use of plain language and other legal design tools. These projects focus on user needs and mainly contribute to helping lay people through procedural complexities. It's an innovative way to interact with and serve citizens.

Some of the projects have more specific objectives that are not related to the above categorization, they are categorized as *others*. For example, projects that apply facial recognition for security reasons in the courts, and that predict the likelihood of revictimization in domestic violence cases to support public policies.

4.1 AI projects survival

As seen before, AI projects have arisen organically, and the CNJ is putting a lot of effort into changing this scenario to foster the collaborative development and deployment of AI and to rationalize the human and material resources for AI use in courts.

The data shows evidence that a potentially high level of experimentation may still be happening during this initial period of AI expansion. The vast majority of the projects launched during the analyzed period are already deprecated. Between 2021 and 2022, 145 projects were created, and on average, 50% of the projects survived at least 1 year, and 35% survived the entire period.

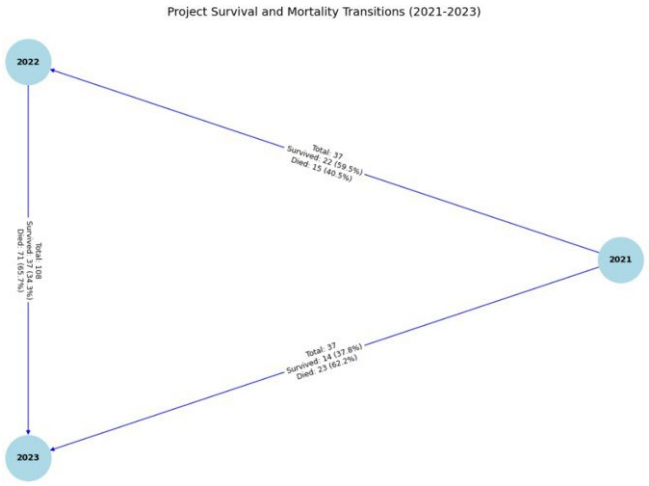

Fig. 2 – Survival and Mortality Transitions

The number of AI projects had a steep increase in the period, with a staggering rate of 238% since 2021. Also relevant, the number of projects that were shut down substantially increased. At the end of 2023, over 65% of projects created were deprecated. In other words, despite the substantial increase in the number of AI projects that could indicate clear progress on AI deployment in courts, two-thirds of those active in 2022 were short-lived. This may indicate high experimentation and a lack of a coordinated guideline roadmap for innovation.

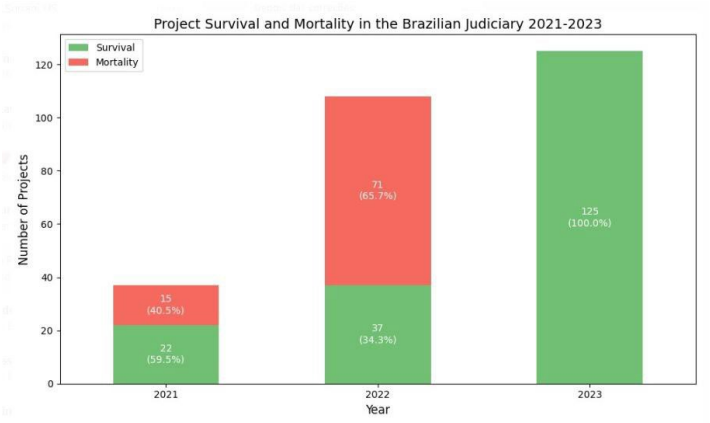

Fig. 3 – Survival and Mortality of AI Projects

4.2 Evolution by category

When looking at the data by category (Fig. 4), it is possible to see that the majority of AI projects were developed within the category Classification and grouping of procedural data. That might indicate that the foundation for an AI-based solution starts with the organization and classification of data, so it makes sense to see more projects aiming that at this initial phase of AI expansion. As we can see in Fig. 5, over time, the prevalence of this type of project is declining while other types are becoming more significant. This might show that, once the data classification problem is being solved, this is becoming less important, bringing more opportunities for developing more analytical types of projects. Another possibility is that AI models are becoming more sophisticated and require less data organization.

Procedural Intelligence projects come in second place in terms of representativeness. This shows a potential interest in going beyond data organization (a more short-term solution) towards an analytical focus. This has a much more direct impact on the efficiency of courts, delivering faster judicial service to citizens.

On the other hand, more strategic initiatives to, for example, improve the understanding of Brazilian jurisprudence, which can help enhance the legal system's cohesion and transparency, are still lagging, with only 29 out of the 210 projects falling in this category.

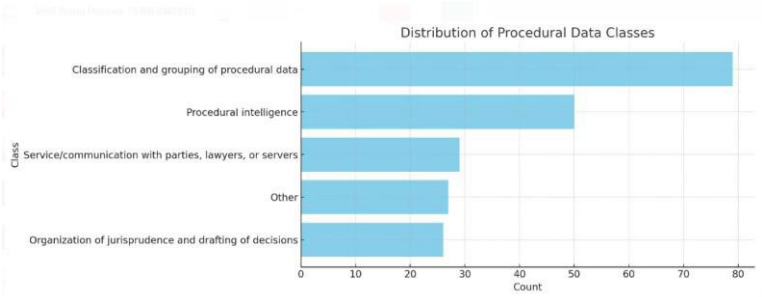

Fig. 4 – number of AI projects by category

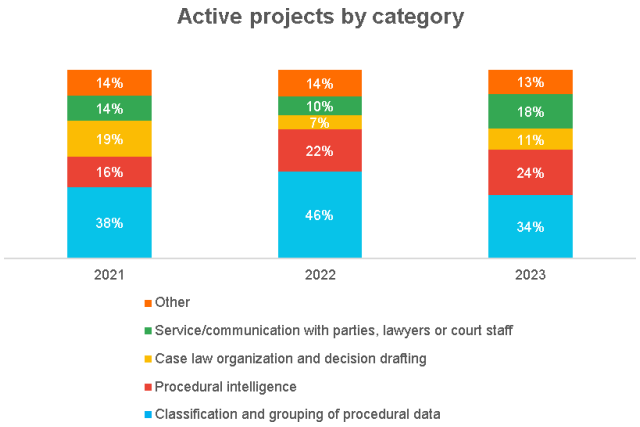

Fig. 5 – AI projects by category overtime

Looking specifically into the four main categories (Fig. 6), it is also clear that all projects are increasing, in absolute terms, when comparing 2023 with 2021. However, one of the categories (Classification) declined in 2023, reinforcing the hypothesis raised above that the need for data classification is becoming less relevant – either because it has been solved or because the AI models do not need organized data to perform, especially the LLM-based AI models.

It is also important to highlight that, despite a relative decline in the period (from 19% to 11%—Fig 5), projects aiming to organize caselaw and decision drafting saw a significant increase in absolute numbers, going from 7 to 14 in 2023 (Fig 6).

Also, regarding absolute numbers, the two categories with the most significant increase of initiatives over time, increasing 5 times in the period, were service/communication with parties and procedure intelligence. The one that increased the least, 2 times in the period, was the case law organization and decision drafting. According to Resolution CNJ 615/25, this type of initiative can be considered of higher risk, requiring a more conservative approach to its development, which may be one of the reasons for the lower rates of increase compared to other lower-risk categories.

It is important to consider that the consistent use of predictive systems, even when presented as recommendations, may make it progressively harder for judges to justify deviating from them. This is due to technological bias, the inclination to believe that algorithmic outputs are inherently more accurate and impartial than human reasoning. This situation also presents ethical challenges. If judges regularly rely on predictive system recommendations to justify their rulings, it subtly alters accountability and responsibility, shifting it from the judge to the systems and their developers. Moreover, if private entities create predictive systems, the privatization of judicial decision-making, as noted by Surden, becomes a potential problem (SURDEN, 2019).

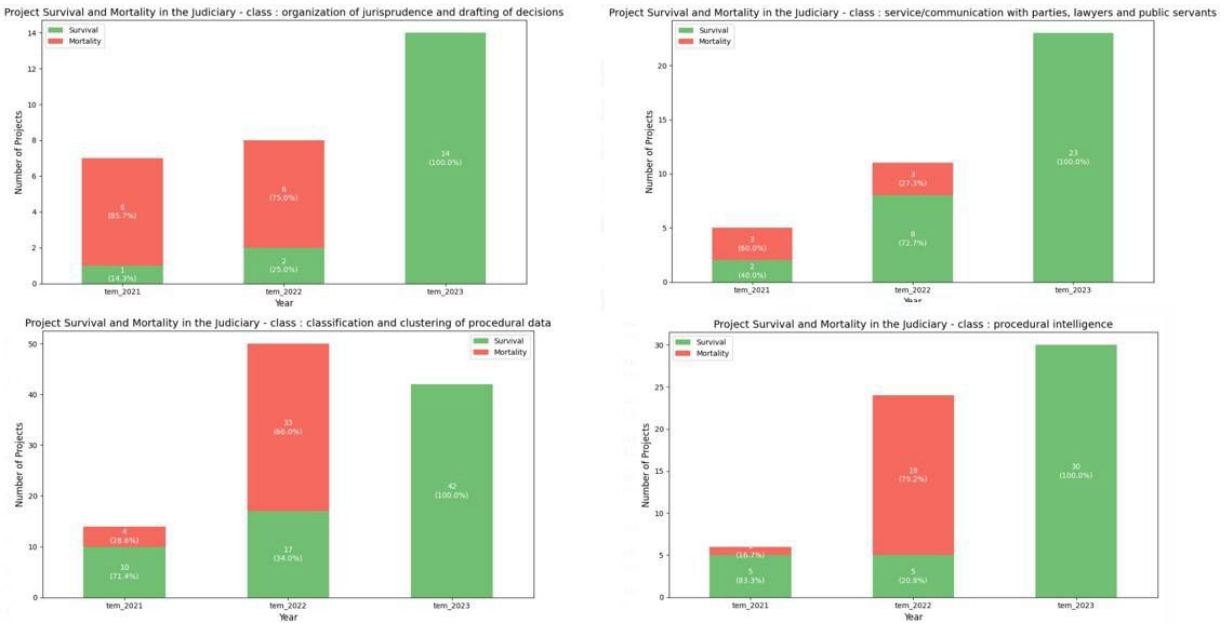

Fig. 6 – AI projects by category and mortality overtime

In 2023, new types of projects that bring an innovative way to manage conflicts have risen. More specifically, five new projects focused on identifying cases with higher chances of being resolved through mediation. Those cases are then directed to mediators for a consensual solution instead of following the regular judicial procedure. Also, there are five projects focused on identifying fraud and/or abuse of litigants who try to take advantage of the system in borderline situations and end up bloating the Judiciary. According to Resolution 615/25, those projects will probably be considered high-risk.

The report "Mapping AI risks within the Brazilian Judiciary" (Relatório de Pesquisa: mapeando riscos da IA no Poder Judiciário brasileiro) (CABALLERO et al., 2024) analyzed the projects active in the 2023 dashboard and suggests that 65% of them will probably be considered of low risk, around 18% will be considered of high risk, and 1% will be considered of excessive risk. Around 16% are inconclusive.

Finally, highlighting the increasing use of GenAI, five projects reported its application in 2023. A recent CNJ survey indicates widespread adoption of GenAI by judges and their assistants, with 50% of respondents having used it and approximately 30% of that group employing it in jurisdictional tasks (Brasil, CNJ, 2024).

Resolution 615 established that when GenAI is used to help draft a judicial act, the judge may mention this in the body of the decision. However, it must be automatically recorded in the court's internal system for tracking data, checking how it is being used, and for possible future review. It will be a huge challenge, though, to track the diffuse use of GenAI when the court's systems do not provide it and if it is being used in a responsible way.

When the National Committee for Judicial Artificial Intelligence starts implementing Resolution 615/25, we will have more clarity and data for further investigation on this issue.

5. Conclusion

The implementation of AI in Brazilian courts is rapidly progressing; however, this quick expansion has also been less organized than expected, potentially hindering the development of a more structured and strategic approach to AI implementation. The high experimentation rate and lack of a coordinated guideline or roadmap for innovation have led to a significant number of short-lived AI projects.

Also, several challenges persist. Despite the CNJ's efforts to promote collaboration through initiatives like the Justice 4.0 Program, the Synapses Platform, and the PDPJ, AI projects' organic and somewhat fragmented development indicates a need for stronger coordination and strategic alignment. The current regulatory framework, established by Resolution n. 615/2025, while providing critical ethical guidelines, brings updates to address emerging technologies, particularly generative AI, and to establish more effective enforcement mechanisms.

Establishing clear and relevant success metrics for AI projects in the Brazilian justice system is a crucial aspect that needs careful consideration. The evolving landscape can be misleading and give a false sense of progress if the

primary metric is only the number of AI-related projects. While the increase in AI projects indicates growing interest and investment, it does not necessarily translate into meaningful impact or improvement in the justice system.

As the Brazilian AI landscape progresses, three key areas require attention: first, establishing more robust cross-court collaboration and resource-sharing mechanisms to reduce redundant efforts and promote more sustainable AI implementations. Second, developing clear success metrics that go beyond project counts to measure the actual impact on judicial efficiency and access to Justice. Third, the implementation of the new regulatory framework must be monitored because it will be challenging to address emerging technologies better while maintaining the balance between innovation and ethical considerations. Ongoing monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of AI governance frameworks will be essential to ensure that AI serves as a tool for enhancing justice delivery and promoting equitable outcomes for all stakeholders.

The Brazilian Judiciary's experience with AI implementation offers valuable lessons for other judicial systems undertaking similar digital transformations. It demonstrates that successful AI integration requires not only technological capability but also strong governance frameworks, strategic coordination, and a clear focus on sustainable, impactful solutions rather than short-term experimentation.

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