

6) In the context of compliance with the principles of professional ethics and professional responsibility, issues such as the need to use the so-called Explainable AI, carrying out audits of algorithms and the lawyer's responsibility for autonomous AI decisions. Perhaps the right solution to these problems would be to introduce a system of conformity assessment (digital certification) for lawyers.

*Doug Surtees, Craig Zawada:*

Lawyers have a professional and ethical duty to be technologically competent in areas they practice in. This creates an obligation on law schools and regulators to provide appropriate education and training. Such education and training can best be achieved by law schools and regulators working together to develop benchmarks and teach appropriate technological competence. We recommend that the UN facilitate law schools and regulators working together to explicitly state technological competence standards for lawyers, to share those standards, and to develop a rubric of international standards of lawyer technological competence.

*Wilfried Bernhardt:*

Artificial intelligence can provide improved and faster judicial legal protection by helping judges analyze incoming documents for specific facts and legal aspects to assign cases to the appropriate judges, attach documents to the correct files, filter out the factual issues and legal problems relevant to the decision within a dispute, help judges prepare their decisions. In a globalized world, artificial intelligence can help provide cross-border judicial protection and overcome language barriers through automatic translation tools. Artificial intelligence can help detect global cybercrimes - such as child pornography - and thus protect people. Artificial intelligence can help citizens seeking justice to be quickly informed about legal options (such as via chatbots) and also to explore the prospects for legal protection. Artificial intelligence can also empower people who do not have sufficient financial means to hire a lawyer to research the legal situation themselves.

However, artificial intelligence also poses risks, algorithms can infringe fundamental human rights and legal principles as human dignity, the principle of privacy and data confidentiality, the principle of non-discrimination, the principle of the natural and independent judge, the right to the legal judge, the right to an effective remedy, the fair trial, t the