



International Insolvency Institute 26th Annual Conference: NextGen AI Developments in Legal Practice

Introduction



Text can go here

- Bullet points as needed

Add introduction for each panelist with photo

Discussion - Key Questions



Current Landscapes & Toolkits:

- General developments across jurisdictions and standard AI tools in use

Practical Applications:

- Illustrations of AI implementation in insolvency and restructuring cases

Evolving Legal Roles:

- The emergence of new professional functions in and ~~AI~~ ^{AI} driven practice

Boundaries & Restrictions:

- Navigating the legal and practical limitations of AI deployment

Current Landscapes & Toolkits

General developments across jurisdictions and standard AI tools in use



Japan

Ubiquity of Global Platforms

- ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude, and Copilot as "Essential Infrastructure."

The Rise of "Optimized Interfaces

- "RAGbased specialized tools for Japanese laws and practices."

Universal Adoption

- Seamless integration for both Private Practice and Inhouse Counsel.

Current Landscapes & Toolkits

General developments across jurisdictions and standard AI tools in use



China

Top-down national strategy & SPC Guidelines

- AI assists, humans decide (DeepSeek, Dubao, Yuanbao and others)

Strict generative AI regulatory regime

- Promote AI vs national security and public interests

Three key stakeholders

- court-led intelligent judicial infrastructure; market-driven legal tech platforms and law firm in-house tools; university-affiliated research labs

Current Landscapes & Toolkits

General developments across jurisdictions and standard AI tools in use



Mexico

Jurisprudence - Tesis II.2o.C. J/1 K & J/2 K

Established in January 2026, these ruling formally authorizes Artificial Intelligence as a pivotal auxiliary tool within judicial proceedings in Mexico. This mandate provides a formal legal basis for judges to incorporate AI, provided it remains a support mechanism and adheres to strict constitutional standards of due process.

Current Landscapes & Toolkits

General developments across jurisdictions and standard AI tools in use



Four Pillars of Justification .

Precision

Substantially mitigating human error in high complexity technical and mathematical calculations.

Traceability

Ensuring absolute transparency by disclosing step-by-step methodologies for algorithmic results.

Efficiency

Ensuring absolute transparency by disclosing step-by-step methodologies for algorithmic results.

Standardization

Generating consistency in legal precedents and the fixing of judicial bond/guarantee amounts.

Practical Applications

Illustrations of AI implementation in insolvency and restructuring cases

Japan

The "Wild Beast" Metaphor

- Powerful and transformative, yet requiring professional mastery.

Current Mainstays

- Research, Summarization, Transcription, and Drafting.

The "mints" Project (May 2026)

- Mandatory Efiling as a catalyst for Digitalization.

Insolvency Focus

- Not very much utilized in insolvency field.

AI-Driven Judgment Prediction

- Expectations vs. Limitations of Public Judgment Data.

Practical Applications

Illustrations of AI implementation in insolvency and restructuring cases

China

Insolvency Proceedings

- case management, asset verification, claim examination, procedure optimization and risk early warning

Digitalization of courts

- Internet Courts

Professional responsibilities

- AI outputs subject to full review and final decision by legal professionals

Practical Applications

Illustrations of AI implementation in insolvency and restructuring cases

Currently, the use of AI in Mexico is strictly circumscribed. It is concentrated in volume administrative tasks and complex numerical reasoning factors that historically cause procedural delays. Specifically, it has been deployed for calculating judicial guarantees and the liquidation of interest, where algorithmic precision reduces the margin of human error and improves response times.

In the specific context of insolvency proceedings (*concursos mercantiles*), AI may serve as a support mechanism during the credit recognition stage. Given the volume of creditors and documentation, Natural Language Processing systems function as filters for the systematization of information. Likewise, they may be used to run simulations of payment scenarios based on fixed financial variables.

Nevertheless, these applications operate strictly under the "Human-in-the-loop" principle. While AI organizes and projects data, the validation of a credit's legitimacy and the negotiation strategy remain the sole responsibility of the conciliator or the receiver.

Evolving Legal Roles

The emergence of new professional functions in an AI-driven practice

Japan

Beyond "Fragmented Knowledge"

- Moving away from the mere delivery of legal data.

Dual Core Functions

- Contextual Decisionmaking: Synthesizing insights into strategy.
- Trustbuilding: The heart of the professional relationship.

The "Human Sanctuary" in Insolvency

- Navigating emotional volatility and stakeholder consensus.
- Managing the "Delicate Balance of Interests."

Evolving Legal Roles

The emergence of new professional functions in an AI-driven practice

China

Paradigm shift

- evolving from routine drafters and legal researchers to strategic advisors, AI governance supervisors, and multistakeholder coordinators

Customized AI solutions

- Alpha AI, <https://www.delilegal.com/ai>

Professionals' responsibilities

- Lawyers retain full professional liability

Evolving Legal Roles

The emergence of new professional functions in an AI-driven practice



This shift has transformed the role of legal practitioners in Mexico into auditors of AI outputs. Our primary function is not to rely blindly on the result, but to ensure it meets the constitutional standard of "Due Motivation" (*Debida Motivación*) enshrined in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. Consequently, the legal professional must be capable of explaining the algorithmic logic; if a result cannot be rationally justified before the Court, it lacks legal validity.

Boundaries & Restrictions

Navigating the legal and practical limitations of AI deployment



Japan

Article 72 of the Attorney Act

- The strict prohibition of unauthorized practice by non-lawyers.

Competitive Imbalance

- "Conservative Domestic Legal Tech vs. Unregulated Global Platforms."

Defining the Future

- Active debates on guidelines and regulatory reforms for a "Fair Environment"

Boundaries & Restrictions

Navigating the legal and practical limitations of AI deployment

China

Legal Restrictions

- Non-negotiable human oversight
- Data Security Law, Personal Information Protection Law

Practical Restrictions

- Data silos persist across courts, banks, and enterprises
- The “black box” problem undermines trust
- AI hallucinations

Boundaries & Restrictions

Navigating the legal and practical limitations of AI deployment

The Jurisprudence establishes that AI is strictly **an auxiliary tool**. It is legally prohibited from replacing the judge's or lawyer's **reasoning, interpretation, and final decision-making**.

Pillar	Legal Requirement	Professional Boundary
1. Proportionality	AI must only be used for specific, legitimate tasks (e.g., numerical calculations)	It cannot be used to interpret legal norms or fundamental rights.
2. Data Privacy	Strict compliance with the data protection.	Prohibition of uploading case files or sensitive data to open/public AI models.
3. Explicability	The methodology and data used by the AI must be transparent and auditable.	"Black Box" algorithms are grounds for a ruling to be declared void (<i>falta de motivación</i>).
4. Human Control	The "Human-in-the-loop" principle is a mandatory constitutional standard.	Technology must assist, but the human remains legally liable for the output.



Interactive Session – Model Case

Text can go here

- Bullet points as needed

Eyebrow subhead if needed

Smaller Header



Text can go here

- Bullet points as needed

Text can go here

- Bullet points as needed

