#	Criteria	Description	Assessment guide	Guidance for the teams
1	Work methodology	The teams will describe how they have gone about identifying and defining a task/challenge to be solved and how they have gone about developing a solution, testing it and being able to show and describe a benefit. A brief introduction to Design Thinking methodology will be given as a guide and an example of how to work your way from the initial idea to a prototype.	The judges will assess whether the team has worked systematically on the task from the identification, specification and validation of the challenge to be solved. Further through the solution design and the preparation of a prototype to be displayed. It must also be demonstrated that the team has worked methodically with other material presented as part of the pitch.	The team should provide a brief and clearly illustrated overview of how it has worked through the development of the prototype and other material presented during the pitch.
2	Utilisation of technology	The teams must show how they have utilised the possibilities of the technology and the tools made available through the solution. That is, how they use the language models, prompts and external content in combination to solve the task.	The judges will assess the extent to which the teams have managed to utilise the technological possibilities made available in the solution that the teams have been given access to, with particular emphasis on using the potential of the language models through prompting.	During the pitch, the team must provide a brief explanation of how the capabilities of the language models have been utilised, possibly together with other external information used in the solution.
3	Legal process	The teams must assess and show how the solution and the result of the solution relate to the use of legal methods and working methods. If an alternative methodology is used, it must also be explained why it will have a satisfactory result in relation to fundamental legal principles.	The judges must assess the extent to which the prototype will solve the challenges in line with expectations for the use of legal methods and work processes, or the extent to which other methods will provide satisfactory results.	Through the pitch, the team must show how the solution, through the prototype, takes into account the legal method and work process. The teams can also use alternative methodology to produce a satisfactory result. The methodology must then also be explained.
4	Feasibility	The teams must assess and demonstrate the extent to which the solution can be implemented and used in a real situation. Emphasis should be placed on whether it is likely that users will actually use the solution (user threshold). Specific proposals for changes/additions to the solution that will lower the user threshold can compensate for a high user threshold.	The judges must assess the extent to which the prototype/solution will work and actually solve the defined problem in practical use. They must also consider how to get the relevant users to utilise the solution in "production", as well as costs and other thresholds for adopting the solution.	The team must briefly explain how the prototype/solution will work in practice, including how to get relevant users to use the tool, any development costs and how to overcome any other thresholds.
5	Societal benefit	The teams must assess and present the extent to which the solution to the task/challenge will have a societal benefit (in a broad sense). This means that the effect of the solution will have a positive impact on e.g. time savings, accessibility to legal aid, improvement of relations between parties or other socially beneficial effects. The total effect is presented so that, for example, low-impact, high-volume tasks can have an equivalent or higher value than high-impact, low-volume tasks.	The judges must make a broad assessment of the utility value that the prototype/solution will represent. A broad interpretation of the term must be applied, where both direct and indirect societal benefit in a broad sense must be honoured. This means, for example, that both business and socio-economic values are included in the assessment.	Teams should briefly explain the value potential of the solution with a review of elements such as the effect, who the effect benefits (directly and indirectly) and other things that can illustrate the scope of the effect. Estimates of measurable effects can be included.