



MARCH MASTERY
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Legal Specific AI Tools: An overview and discussion on artificial intelligence

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NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT

TECH FORUM: TUESDAY 25 MARCH 2025





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Your presenters



**Annie
Haggart**



About Annie

Partner, Head of Cybersecurity, Australia
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Annie is a multi-award-winning cybersecurity and technology lawyer who has spent 12 years as legal counsel for Accenture, including 6 years as a global legal lead for its managed security business. Annie has spent over 20 years advising government and private sector clients alike in navigating technology law, security risks, procurements, and regulations.

**Amanda
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About Amanda

Special Counsel, Australia
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Amanda is a senior cybersecurity and technology lawyer and a trusted advisor to private sector and government clients. At Norton Rose Fulbright, Amanda's practice combines her legal, commercial, and governance experience to advise clients how to understand, prepare for, defend against, and recover from cyber attacks.

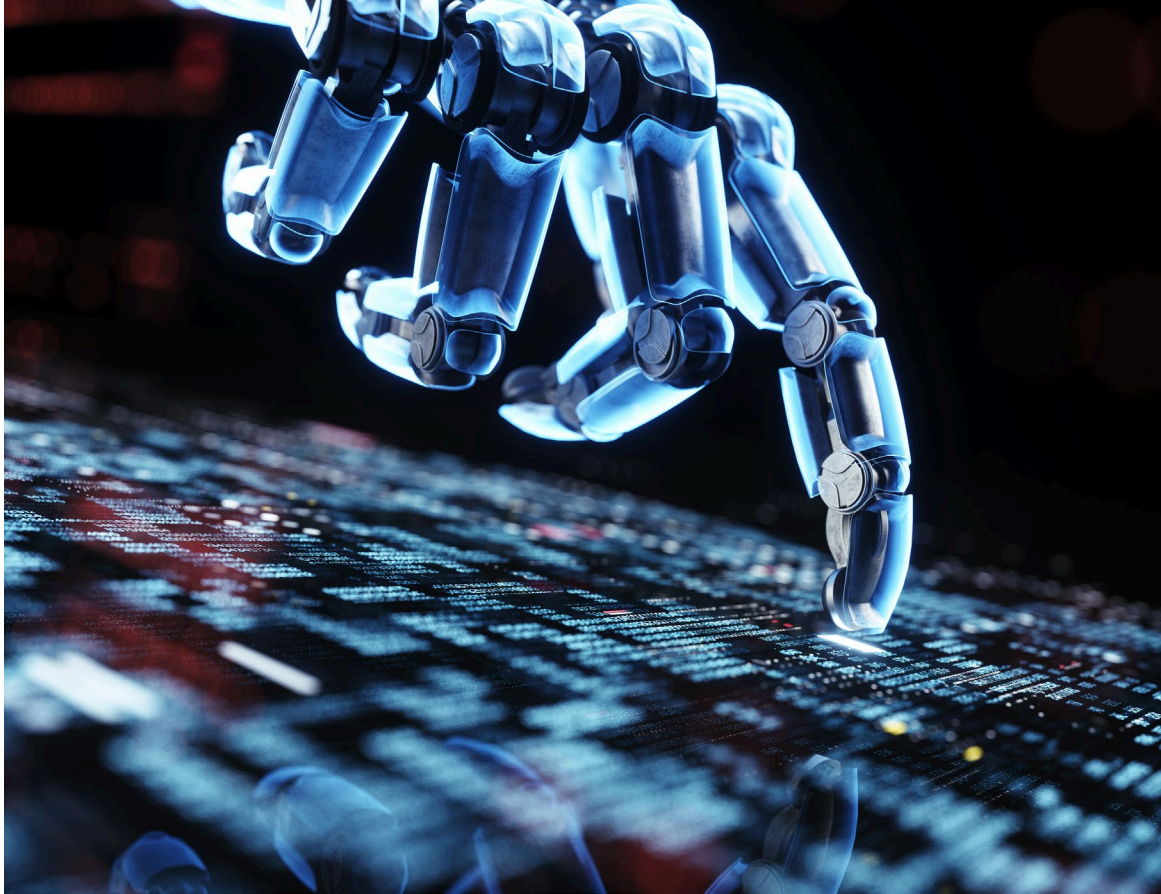


Overview

- Agenda for today:
 - A Primer on AI
 - Legal-Specific AI Tools vs General-Purpose AI Tools
 - Examples of Legal-Specific AI tools
 - Risk vs Reward of using AI tools
 - NSW Supreme Court Practice Note SC Gen 23 – Use of Generative AI
 - Key Takeaways

A Primer on AI

What is artificial intelligence (AI)?



- An AI system is “a machine-based system that is capable of influencing the Environment by making recommendations, predictions or decisions for a given set of Objectives. It does so by utilising machine and/or human-based inputs/data to: i) perceive real and/or virtual environments; ii) abstract such perceptions into models manually or automatically; and iii) use Model Interpretations to formulate options for outcomes.”*
- Types of AI systems can include:
 - **Generative AI systems**, such as ChatGPT, text to image / text to video generation tools, and AI-powered code developers.
 - **AI assistants and chatbots** such as Apple Siri, Google Assistant, and Amazon Alexa.
 - **Autonomous systems** such as Tesla Autopilot, predictive maintenance systems, industrial robotics, and automation etc.

Kinds of AI

Artificial Narrow AI

- Also known as 'Weak AI'.
- Most existing AI systems fall into this category.
- Can be trained to perform a single or narrow task, often faster and better than a human can.
- Examples include:
 - OpenAI ChatGPT
 - Microsoft Copilot
 - Amazon Alexa
 - Apple Siri
 - IBM Watson
 - Agentic AI

General AI

- Also known as Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) or 'Strong AI'.
- AGI can use previous learnings and skills to accomplish new tasks in a different context without humans to train the underlying model.
- Theoretical but expected to eventuate in the next decade.

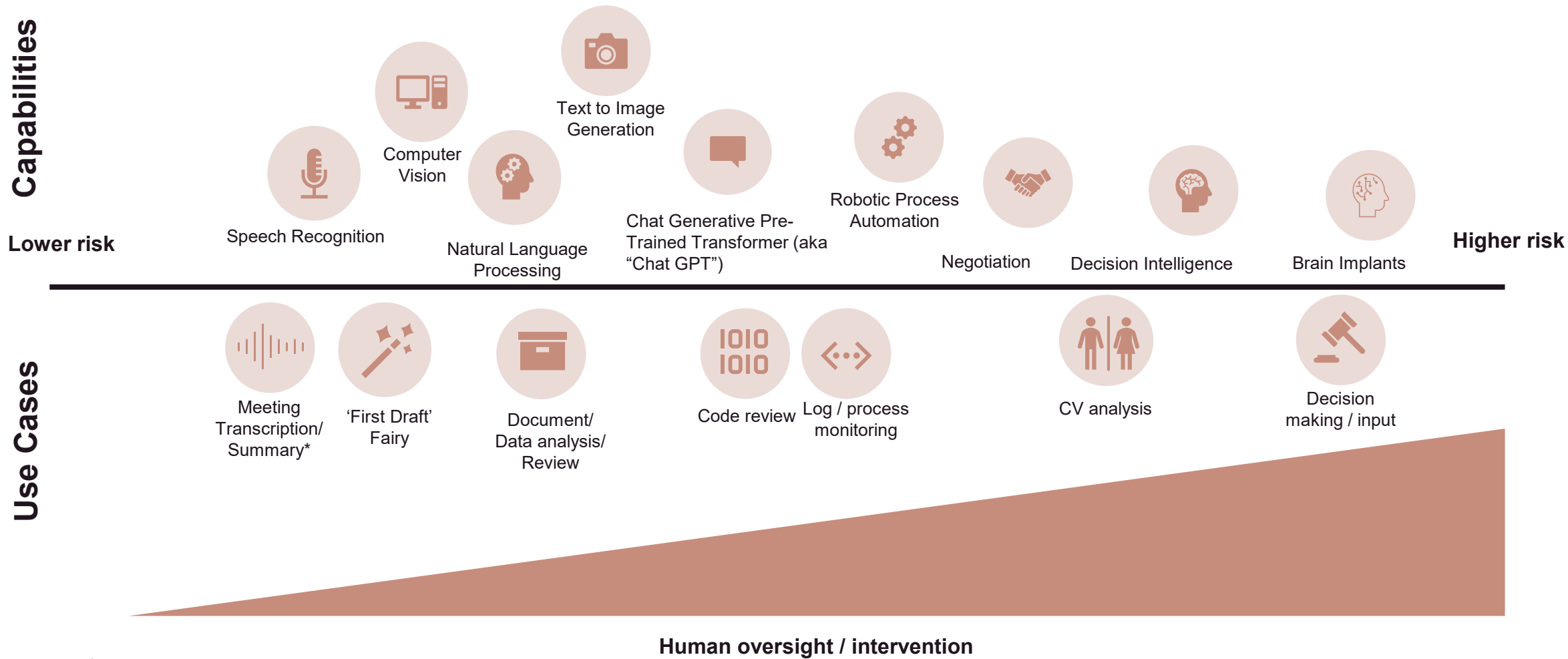


Super AI

- Very much in the realm of science fiction.
- Can think, reason, learn, make judgements, possess cognitive abilities that surpass humans.
- Is self-aware.



AI Use cases – a risk continuum



AI Tools

What is AI being used for?

FIGURE 15:



Top 5 use cases for those using or planning to use GenAI

	Law firm	Corp legal	Tax firm	Corp tax	Corp risk	Gov't/courts
1	Legal research	Contract drafting	Accounting/bookkeeping	Accounting/bookkeeping	Risk assessment & reporting	Legal research
2	Document review	Document review	Tax research	Tax research	Document review	Document review
3	Brief or memo drafting	Legal research	Tax return preparation	Compliance	Document summarization	Document summarization
4	Document summarization	Document summarization	Tax advisory	Tax return preparation	Knowledge management	Brief or memo drafting
5	Correspondence drafting	Extracting contract data	Document review	Document review	Finance	Contract drafting

Source: Thomson Reuters 2024

General AI tools versus Legal-Specific AI tools

- Generic AI tools (ChatGPT)

 ChatGPT 

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Please write a contract for a property sale.

Sure! Below is a basic template for a property sale contract. Note that this is just a general guide, and it's important to have a lawyer or legal professional review or modify it according to your specific needs, local laws, and regulations.

PROPERTY SALE AGREEMENT

This Property Sale Agreement ("Agreement") is entered into on this __ day of __, 20, by and between:

Seller: Name: _____

Address: _____


City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____


Email: _____

- Legal-Specific AI tools (Harvey AI)

Assistant /


Draft a Client Alert  WORKFLOW

H Upload the opinion, regulation, statute, or other information source that will be the topic of the client alert.



Drag and drop document

Supported file types: CSV, Email, Excel, PDF, PowerPoint, RTF, Text, Word, Zip



[Choose file](#) [Alliance for Fair Board Recruitment v. SEC.pdf](#)

Examples of Legal-Specific AI Tools: Corporate

Legal Research

- Thomson Reuters Westlaw Edge
- Lexis+ AI
- Casetext
- Harvey

Contract and Drafting Analysis

- Kira
- LawGeex
- Luminance
- Spellbook
- Harvey

Legal Document Automation

- DoNotPay
- Docusign
- Hotdocs

Contract Review

- Lext
- Aerofiler
- Automatiser

eDiscovery

- Nuix
- Relativity
- Reveal

Litigation Analytics and Case Prediction

- Lex Machina
- Blue J
- Harvey

- AI tools are software applications, systems or platforms which utilise AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, computer vision or deep learning to perform tasks that typically require human intelligence.
- AI tools can automate processes, analyse large datasets, generate insights and make decisions with minimised need for human intervention

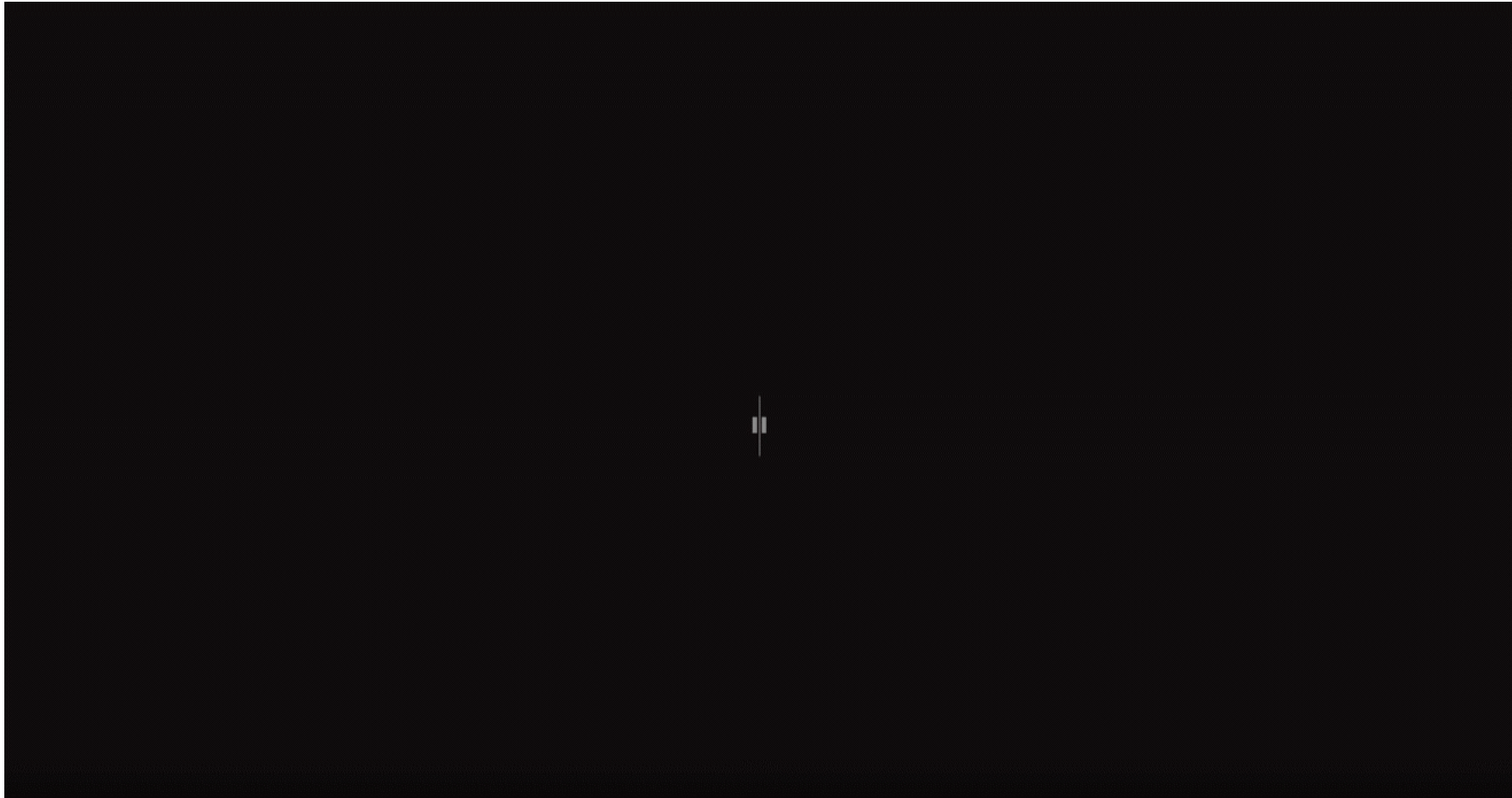
Examples of Legal-Specific AI Tools: Corporate

Spellbook



Examples of Legal-Specific AI Tools: Corporate

Harvey



Examples of Legal-Specific AI Tools: Conveyancing

- Lawlab
- AI Legal Assistant
- Josef



Examples of Legal-Specific AI Tools: Family Law

- ISaidUSaid



AI Risk Management

AI Risks

- Like any technology, AI comes with its risks:
 - These risks include:
 - Privacy Risks
 - Security Risks
 - Regulatory and Compliance Risks
 - Bias and Discrimination Risks
 - Operational Risks
 - Reliability (Hallucination) Risks
 - Reputational Risks
 - Third-party Risks
 - **A risk management mindset becomes critical when using AI**
- None of these risks are new
 - The presence of AI has increased the likelihood and impact of these risks
 - The key is to mitigate these risks

How accurate is AI?

- Stanford study of Legal industry AI tools in late 2024 found hallucination rates undercut claims:
[Legal RAG Hallucinations.pdf](#)
 - Lexis+AI hallucinated **17% of the time**, answered **correctly 65%** of queries
 - Westlaw AI-Assisted Research **hallucinated 33%** of the time, **answered correctly 42%** of queries
 - Thomson Reuters's Ask Practice Law AI gave **incomplete answers** (refusals or ungrounded responses) on **> 60% of queries**



Australia Specific Legal Issues

- There is no specific legislation regulating AI in Australia - YET.
- The Australian government has released a proposal for the introduction of ten mandatory guardrails that AI developers and deployers must comply with for AI in high-risk settings and general-purpose AI models. These principles are voluntary and aim to guide businesses and governments in responsibly designing, developing, and implementing AI systems.

The 8 AI Ethics Principles are:

1. **Human, societal, and environmental wellbeing:** AI systems should benefit individuals, society, and the environment.
2. **Human-centered values:** AI systems should respect human rights, diversity, and the autonomy of individuals.
3. **Fairness:** AI systems should be inclusive and accessible, and should not involve or result in unfair discrimination against individuals, communities, or groups.
4. **Privacy protection and security:** AI systems should respect and uphold privacy rights and data protection, and ensure the security of data.
5. **Reliability and safety:** AI systems should reliably operate in accordance with their intended purpose.
6. **Transparency and explainability:** There should be transparency and responsible disclosure so people can understand when they are being significantly impacted by AI, and can find out when an AI system is engaging with them.
7. **Contestability:** When an AI system significantly impacts a person, community, group, or environment, there should be a timely process to allow people to challenge the use or outcomes of the AI system.
8. **Accountability:** People responsible for the different phases of the AI system lifecycle should be identifiable and accountable for the outcomes of the AI systems, and human oversight of AI systems should be enabled.

Legally protected data

- Data is generally regulated by type
- Main types of regulated data:
 - Personal data
 - Health/Medical data
 - Financial data
 - Consumer data
- AI is creating new classes of protected data, in some instances new subcategories and in others completely new classes
 - Example of a New Category of Data – Personal Healthcare Information
 - Example of a New Sub-Category of Data – Biometric Data



Case Study – Transcription AI bots

- AI tools are often invited to meetings by a client or contractor to ‘take notes’.
- **Concerns:**
 - Security
 - Creation of records
 - Privacy
 - Consent of participants
 - Accuracy
 - Volume
- **Advice**
 - Have a policy in place
 - Use only approved and controlled AI transcription bots
 - Data must be hosted/processed in Australia
 - Ensure consent is provided (similar to recording)
 - Process for reviewing transcripts and confirming accuracy (like meeting notes)



Privacy-related guidance

- The Office of the Australian Information Commissioner (OAIC) has also published the following guidance on using AI systems:
 - Guidance on privacy and the use of commercially available AI products, last updated 17 January 2025 - <https://www.oaic.gov.au/privacy/privacy-guidance-for-organisations-and-government-agencies/guidance-on-privacy-and-the-use-of-commercially-available-ai-products>.
 - Guidance on privacy and developing and training generative AI models, last updated 23 October 2024 - <https://www.oaic.gov.au/privacy/privacy-guidance-for-organisations-and-government-agencies/guidance-on-privacy-and-developing-and-training-generative-ai-models>.
- The Voluntary AI Safety Standard and the OAIC guidance on AI use draws on guidance published by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development for certain key concepts including the definition of an ‘AI system’ which is:

A machine-based system that, for explicit or implicit objectives, infers, from the input it receives, how to generate outputs such as predictions, content, recommendations, or decisions that can influence physical or virtual environments. Different AI systems vary in their levels of autonomy and adaptiveness after deployment.
- When considering how the AI frameworks and policies apply, agencies need to keep in mind that AI systems are not limited to generative AI tools such as ChatGPT but can include machine learning and deep learning tools.

NSW Supreme Court Practice Note

SC Gen 23 – Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools

Supreme Court of NSW

Practice Note SC Gen 23

- Issued on 28th January 2025
- Defines Gen AI as '*a form of artificial intelligence that is capable of creating new context, including text, images or sounds, based on patterns and data acquired from a body of training material*'.
- The Practice note issues a **general prohibition** on the use of Gen AI in legal settings, including entering information into any program.
- The Practice note lists **exceptions** to the general prohibition.



SUPREME COURT PRACTICE NOTE SC GEN 23

Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen AI)

Commencement

1. This Practice Note was issued on 28 January 2025, commences on 3 February 2025 and will apply to all proceedings from that date.

Introduction

2. Generative AI (**Gen AI**) is a form of artificial intelligence that is capable of creating new content, including text, images or sounds, based on patterns and data acquired from a body of training material. That training material may include information obtained from "scraping" publicly and privately available text sources to produce large language models.
3. Gen AI may take the form of generic large language model programs such as Chat-GPT, Claude, Grok, Llama, Google Bard, Co-Pilot, AI Media or Read AI or more bespoke programs specifically directed to lawyers such as Lexis Advance AI, ChatGPT for Law, Westlaw Precision, AI Lawyer, Luminance and CoCounsel Core. These examples are not intended to be exhaustive. Such programs may use "chatbots" and prompt requests and refined requests from the users of such programs.
4. This Practice Note applies to both closed-source and open-source large language model Gen AI.

Supreme Court of NSW Practice Note SC Gen 23

- AI output can include:
 - × Hallucinations
 - × Problems arising from the quality of underlying dataset
 - × Inaccurate output from underlying dataset
 - × Unintended capture of personal and sensitive information, and searches, prompts or interactions which are added to the model
 - × Inadequate safeguards to preserve confidentiality, privacy and LPP, and prevent copyright infringement

“ Use of Gen AI does **not** absolve the author of professional or ethical obligations to the Court ”

Practice Note requirements:

Gen AI may be used to generate content in:	Gen AI must not be used to generate content in:
Written submissions	Affidavits
Written summaries	Witness statements
Written arguments	Character references
Provided that:	Material that reflects the deponent's evidence and/or opinion
All citations are accurately referenced	Material that reflects the witness' evidence and/or opinion
The evidence referred to exists	Material tendered in evidence or used in cross examination
All sources are relevant to the proceedings	Expert reports

Key Takeaways

Key Takeaways

AI is prevalent in the law service sector and expanding.

AI tools for lawyers for general corporate use through to specific types of law – keep on the look out for tools that will add value to your business.

There are opportunities and risk associated with using AI tools – use your legal skills to evaluate your firm's risk appetite and the potential risks and benefits of bringing an AI tool in-house.

Consider what risk mitigation steps you may need to take to protect your clients and the firm (AI use policy, training, etc).

Peak body guidance will continue to be disseminated – stay on top of the latest guidance.

Questions





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