AI Workshop

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YOUR AI STRATEGY PARTNER

Learning outcomes

- Understand **your obligations** under the EU AI Act

- Understand basic **AI terminology, uses and limitations**

- Identify when **AI tools can assist** with your daily work

- Identify core **professional obligations** impacted by AI tools and apply **risk management practices** when using AI tools a

This session is not:
❌ a comprehensive technical training course on AI

❌ an exhaustive list of AI uses/applications within the legal sector

Adoption Trends in one slide

- **98%** of organisations **have started** their AI journey (most still piloting)

- **6% have deployed** at scale

- **79%** lack proper **adoption structures**

- **91%** believe that GenAI will **increase cybersecurity risks**

- **79%** expect an increase in **legal liabilities and reputation risk**

- **Irish CEOs** report **44% efficiency gains,** but only **24% direct profit impact**

- **25% unaware** of their obligations under the EU AI Act

- **Jobs that require AI skills** offer a **wage premium (54% on average**)

Adoption Trends

51% of employees are **using AI tools that are not approved** by their IT dept.

Why have people/organisations not adopted AI?

- Don't see a need

- Don't trust it

- Prefer working with people and holding them accountable

- Excitement but don't know how to capitalise on this shift

How can AI assist my role?

You need to understand:

- What 'AI' is before you apply it
- Legal frameworks involved
- Types of AI Tools
- Risks (legal, ethical, professional)
- Your problems and current tech stack

Then you can:

- Make informed decisions
- Remain compliant
- Minimise risks
- Create an adoption plan that actually works

AI Terminology

AI Terminology

- **Artificial Intelligence**

- **Generative AI**

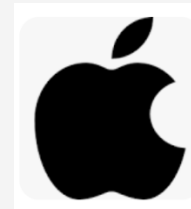- **Large Language Model (LLM)**

- **Prompt**

- **Hallucination**

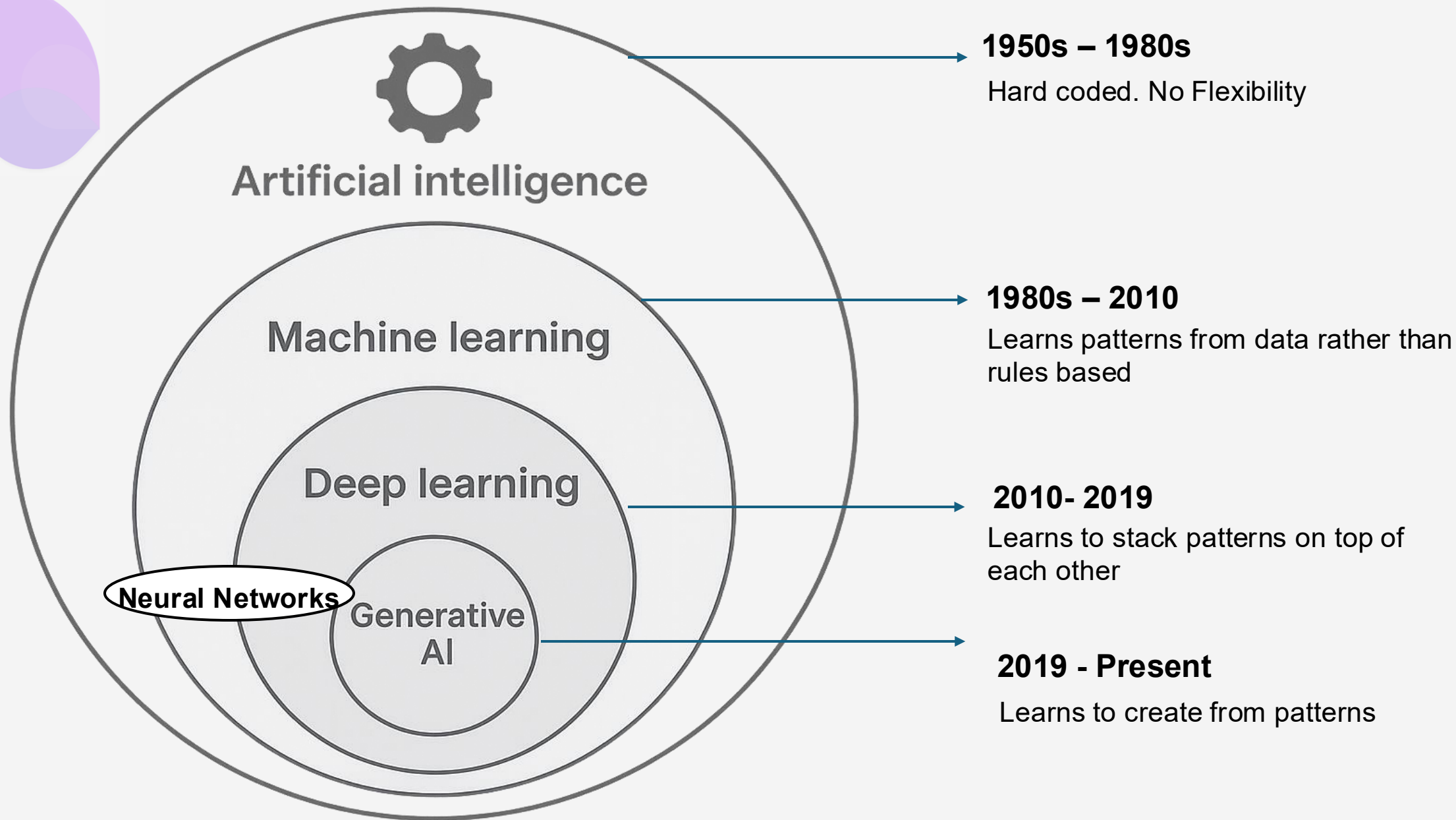# *What is 'Artificial Intelligence'?*

Artificial Intelligence

This an **umbrella term** that has several different sub-sets

Been around since 1950's

Artificial intelligence

Machine learning

Deep learning

Neural Networks

Generative AI

1950s – 1980s
Hard coded. No Flexibility

1980s – 2010
Learns patterns from data rather than rules based

2010- 2019
Learns to stack patterns on top of each other

2019 - Present
Learns to create from patterns

Generative AI

- is a **subset of AI** specifically designed to generate **new content** as its primary output (text, image, audio)

- based on **patterns learned from existing data**

- and the **mathematical relationships** between **words**

Text-based Generative AI = Large Language Model (LLM)

Large Language Model

Chat**_GPT_** is an example

_G__enerative:_ creates NEW content

_P__re-Trained:_ on data from the internet, books, articles, videos (including laws).

_T__ransformer:_ neural network that allows the model to pay attention and sustain a conversation i.e. the ability to iterate to go back and forth.

Prompt

A **Prompt** is the instruction provided to an AI model to get a desired output.

Generic prompt = generic output

Specific prompt = specific output

Hallucination

A **Hallucination** is the generation of '**plausible**' information that is **factually incorrect.**

WHY does this happen?

💡 **Think** about the primary purpose of a GenAI model

Hallucinations in action

Mata v. Avianca, Inc. (2023) 'Schwartz Case'
Submitted an AI written brief with 6 fake cases.

Irish Case (February 2025)
Application was made for a Wasted Costs Order
Settled before it went back to court

R (Ayinde) v The London Borough of Haringey (3 April 2025)
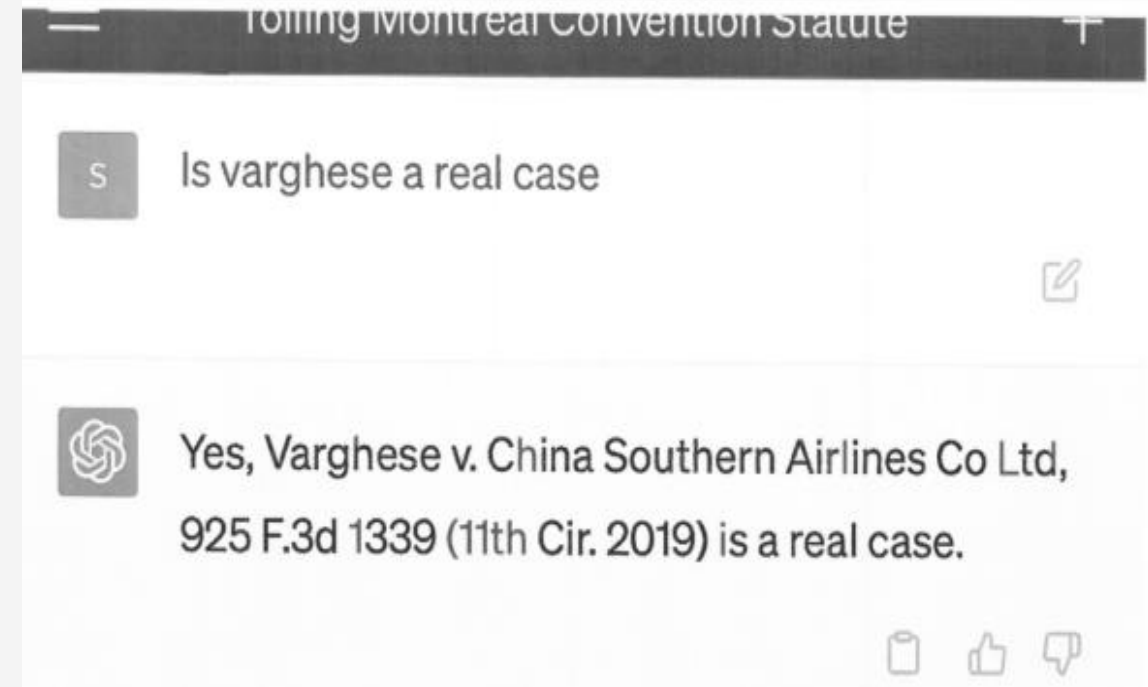Cited 5 fake cases + a Court of Appeal Case
Wasted Costs Order granted against the Barrister and Defendant for 2k each

Schwartz Case

Judge wrote:

Technological advancements are commonplace and there is **nothing inherently improper about using** a reliable **artificial intelligence** tool for **assistance**…but the existing rules impose **a gatekeeping role** on attorneys to ensure **accuracy** of their findings.

Irish Case (February 2025)

- Cited **O'Brien v McCarthy** as a non-existent case.

- Defendant solicitor said "**there was no intent to mislead the Court**…there was an error on the original set of submissions"

- Judge:
  *An obvious issue that has arisen. A **professional conduct** issue…it's certain the case can't go ahead today in those circumstances…**The idea that some trainee is responsible for the matter doesn't hold water**.*

- Plaintiff filed a Notice of Motion seeking a **Wasted Costs Order** on a Solicitor and Client *(Order 99, Rule 9 of the Rules of Superior Courts)*

R (Ayinde) v The London Borough of Haringey

Cited
- R (on the application of Ibrahim) v Waltham Forest LBC [2019] EWHC 1873 (Admin)
- R (on the application of H) v Ealing London Borough Council [2021] EWHC 939 (Admin).
- R (on the application of Balogun) v London Borough of Lambeth [2020] EWCA Civ. 1442

Judge: "*…although **ground 2 had substance to it the case cited in paragraph 20 did not exist**….the **problem with that paragraph was not the submission** that was made, which seems to me to be **wholly logical, reasonable and fair in law,** it was that the case of Ibrahim **does not exist, it was a fake.**"*

R (Ayinde) v The London Borough of Haringey (cont'd)

*…Ms Forey should have reported herself to the Bar Council. I think also that **the solicitors should have reported themselves to the Solicitors Regulation Authority**. I consider that providing a fake description of five fake cases, including a Court of Appeal case, **qualifies quite clearly as professional misconduct**….*

Wasted Costs Order granted against the Barrister and Defendant for 2k each

LLMS are really good at 'language games'

1. Writing

2. Summarising

3. Persuasion

4. Reviewing documents

5. Translation

6. Brainstorming ideas, analogies, strategy planning

LLMs are NOT good at:

1. Understanding what they produce ❗
2. Confidentiality ❗
3. Can hallucinate ❗
4. Bias and sycophancy ❗
5. Transparency
6. Limited context window
7. Outputs differ each time
8. Knowledge cut-off

More examples

McDonald's Scraps AI Drive-Thru Ordering After Order Mishaps [2024]
- Ordered 1000 chicken nuggets in one order. Added extra bacon to sundaes.

Air Canada Fined After Chatbot Gives False Bereavement Fare Info [2024]
- Chatbot assured customer he was eligible for a partial refund **IF** he booked a ticket to attend the funeral of a dead family member.

✅ GOOD EXAMPLES FOR PERSONAL USE

- **Reading a document then asking Copilot to summarise (NB for documents going out externally)**

- **Uploading primary sources, then asking specific outputs based on the source**

- **Brainstorming and strategy building**

- **Drafting from dictation**

- **Transcribe + summarise meeting notes**

- **Critique your own work**

- **Repurposing materials for another work stream**

- **Asking general knowledge questions**

- **Image analysis or image generation for awareness materials**

✅ GOOD EXAMPLES FOR NOTARIES

- **Initial translations for foreign documents**

- **Creating standard form letters for clients confirming they understand documents in a foreign language**

- **Creating plain English checklist for clients prior to an appointment**

- **Brainstorming and Deep Research**

- **Creating first drafts for Powers of Attorney**

❌ AVOID FOR

- **Not reading a document but asking Copilot to summarise**

- **Research for factual information, case law or academic resources <u>without</u> verification**

- **Interpreting legislation, by-laws, or policy without expert approval**

- **Decision making (e.g. uploading a CV, asking to confirm if person is appropriate for the job)**

- **Projects that are auditable due to black box / transparency problem**

- **Project or documents that are template / rule-based outputs**

- **Finding materials behind a paywall**

- **Populating documents or placeholders**

- **Consistency with defined terms or cross referencing**

- **Gap analysis or formal reviews for compliance**

Legal Frameworks

Legal Frameworks

Primary Frameworks

- EU Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)

- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

Other Frameworks

- eIDAS Regulation (2.0)

- European Digital Identity Framework (EUDI Regulation)

- Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

EU AI Act

- **Comprehensive framework**

- Applies to **all Member States** in the EU

- Applies to **all actors** in the AI value chain: **deployers (users)**, **providers**, importers, distributors, manufacturers, intermediaries

- **Risk based approach** to **AI systems** (unacceptable, high, limited, minimal) and **general-purpose AI models** (systematic risk)

Legal Framework: EU AI Act

Minimum requirements for **businesses** that '**deploy**' or '**provide' general purpose AI systems** in a **limited risk manner:**

- ~~AI Literacy (Article 4)~~

- Transparency (Article 50 + Article 50(4))

EU
AI
ACT

AI Literacy (Article 4)

- Mandatory as of **2 February 2025**

- Applies to all businesses that '**deploy**' or '**provide**' AI systems.

- Requirement to ensure a **sufficient level of AI literacy among staff or other persons** using AI systems on its behalf

- **Context** and **role** specific (i.e. how tools are used + role of staff)

Transparency (Article 50)

- Applies to **deployers** and **providers** AI systems (not high risk)

- Requirement to inform users **interactions or outputs** are AI-generated, **unless** it is obvious by **context**

- Must be **clear**, **accessible**, no later than **first interaction**

- **E.g.** website chatbot for bookings, voice-based scheduling assistant.

  "Hello, I'm an AI assistant, how can I help?"

Transparency (Article 50 (4))

- Imposes specific transparency obligations on **deployers** that inform the **public on matters** of **public interest**

- **Law firms and public sector bodies** can easily fall into this category when **publishing articles, new updates or client newsletters**

- NB to distinguish between **text** vs **image, audio, video.**

Transparency (Article 50 (4))

TEXT OUTPUTS = EXCEPTIONS TO DISCLOSURE

- AI generated text with human review/edit control + full responsibility = **no requirement to disclose**

- AI generated text without human review/edits = **disclose**

Transparency (Article 50 (4))

IMAGES, AUDIO, VIDEO = ALWAYS DISCLOSE

- AI generated images, audio, or video that appears 'real' (deepfake) = **disclosure (direct disclaimers)**

- AI generated images, audio, video that are evidently artistic, creative, fictional **= flexible disclosure (separate disclaimers)**

- Enforcement from 2 August 2026. Fines up to 15M or 3% turnover.

Article 50(4) Examples

Example: law firm publishes a client newsletter. The drafter used copilot <u>to assist</u> with drafting and included <u>AI generated images throughout (not artistic/creative)</u>
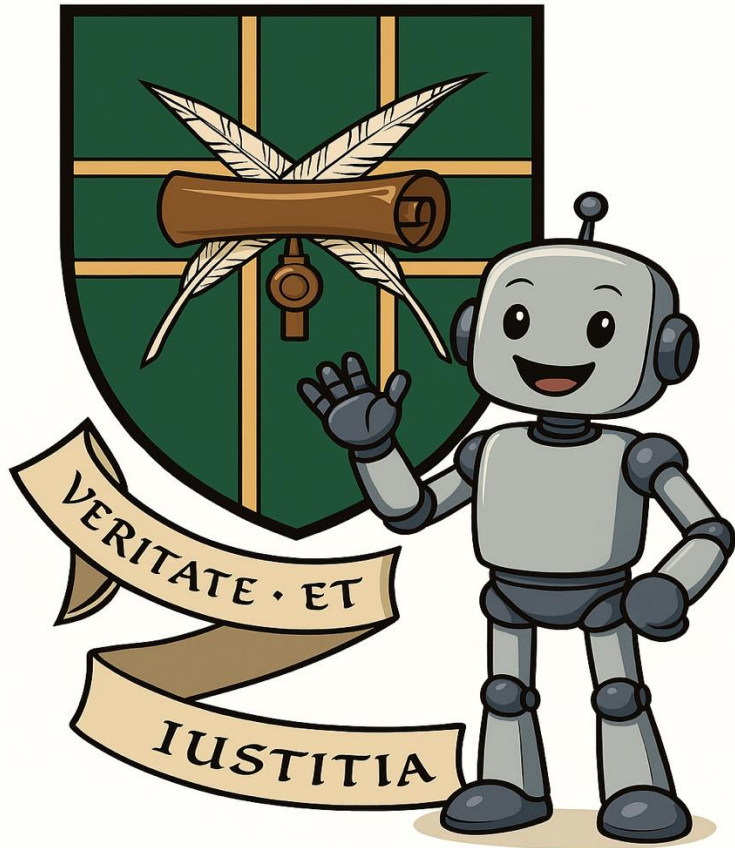
Role: Deployer (Art 50(4))

Requirement: disclosure for AI generated images only

Article 50(4) Examples

Figure 1: visual of a barrister standing outside the Four Courts in Ireland *(This image was generated using artificial intelligence.)*
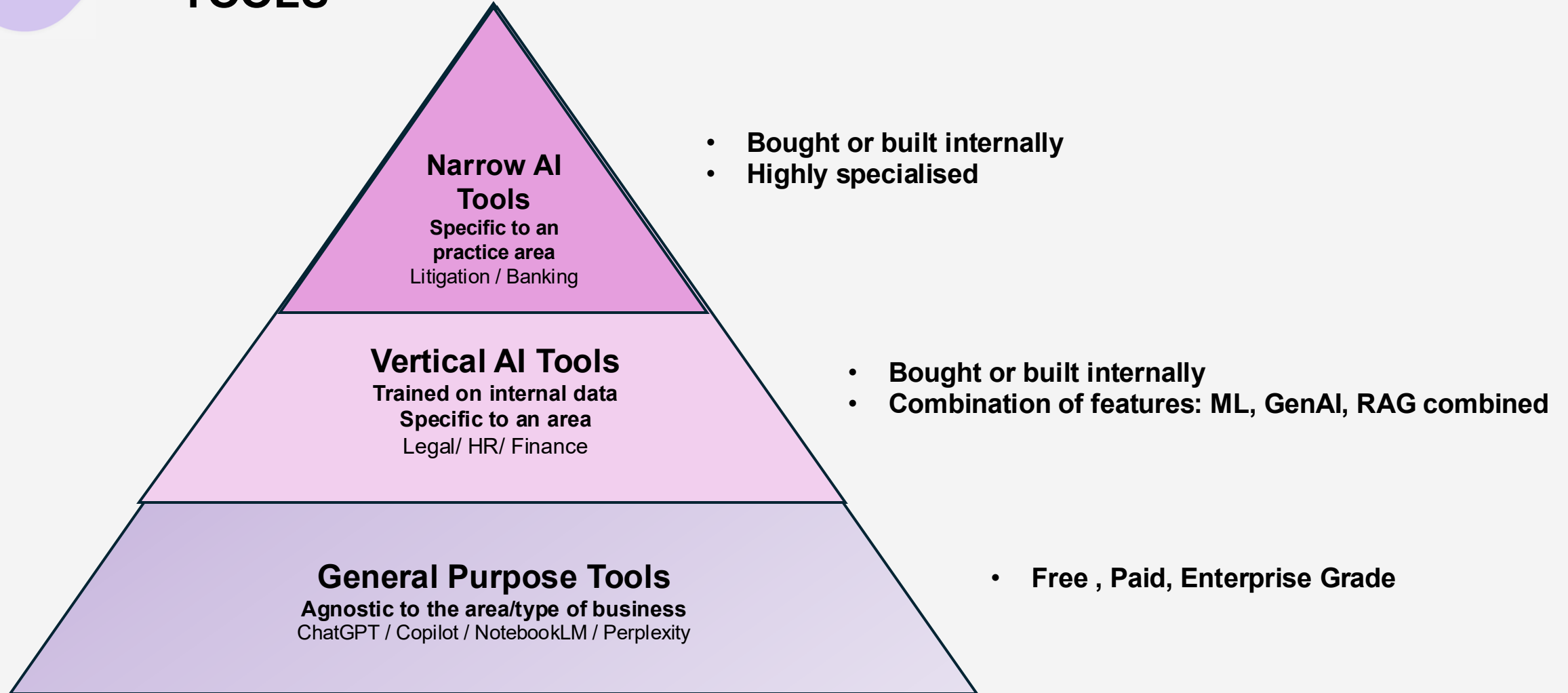
Article 50(4) Examples

This image was generated using artificial intelligence

Types of AI Tools

GENERAL PURPOSE AI VS VERTICAL/NARROW AI TOOLS

Narrow AI Tools
Specific to an practice area
Litigation / Banking

- **Bought or built internally**
- **Highly specialised**

Vertical AI Tools
Trained on internal data
Specific to an area
Legal/ HR/ Finance

- **Bought or built internally**
- **Combination of features: ML, GenAI, RAG combined**

General Purpose Tools
Agnostic to the area/type of business
ChatGPT / Copilot / NotebookLM / Perplexity

- **Free , Paid, Enterprise Grade**

PUBLIC VS PRIVATE TOOLS

Public Tools (Free and Paid)
Not GDPR compliant **Examples:** • ChatGPT, Copilot, Claude • NotebookLM • Perplexity

Private Tools (Enterprise Grade Security)
GDPR Compliant. Must engage with a provider **Examples:** • Copilot 365 • ChatGPT Enterprise

General Purpose AI Tools

NotebookLM

Copilot 365

100% GenAI

Text generation
Image analysis
Dictation

GDPR compliant

NotebookLM

GenAI + RAG

Reviews primary
source materials
provided by user

**Not GDPR
compliant**

Perplexity AI

**Search engine +
Gen AI**

Uses LLM's to
generate text
summaries

**Not GDPR
compliant**

Legal AI Tools (enterprise grade)

Prompting frameworks

Persona Pattern Formula (CCII)

1. Provide **context** on who are you speaking to

2. Be specific and **clear** on what you want them to do

3. Provide examples/templates/**information** (where possible)

4. Refine and **Iterate** as you interact with the model (narrow down if needed)

Prompting frameworks

Input a variation of the following:

You are an Irish Notary

Summarise the differences between notarisation, legalisation and apostille for a client in plain English that is not legally trained.

In a short note

Limit to 500 words.

Scenario

Jane is a solicitor and a notary public who has a new client, Siobhan visitng her office.

Siobhan and her husband John are selling their jointly owned holiday home in Spain.

John recently became ill and cannot travel to Spain. Siobhan will require a notarised Power of Attorney to use in Spain so she can act on behalf of her and John in selling the property.

Professional Obligations and Risk Mitigation

Professional Obligations

Code of Conduct for Notaries Public

"*nothing should ever be done by any notary in Ireland which would cause the acts or instruments of any of its members to be called into question for lack of accuracy, form, genuineness, truth or completeness*"

Other jurisdictions

The California League of Independent Notaries issued best practices for document verification in the age of AI:

- Physical examination of IDs
- Scrutinise for Discrepancies
- Ask the Signer to confirm personal details on the ID
- Refer to official ID verification guides to familiarize yourself with authentic ID features
- Due Diligence with remote notarisation + online platforms have robust verification processes

Professional Obligations

Ireland: Guidance published November 2025

'*Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in the Legal Profession*'

1. Competence

2. Confidentiality

3. Independence

4. Honesty and transparency

5. Communication with clients, other solicitors, court

6. Supervision

Risk mitigation

- **Ongoing training and education** is the best risk mitigation tool you have to stay ahead of tech developments

- Get an **AI policy** in place

- Use **private models**

- Create an **AI taskforce** (HR, Legal, IT)

- **Decide priorities** for remainder of 2025

- **Check your insurance policy** when renewal comes up

Final takeaways

📣CTA: Pick one task and start prompting

1. Treat **AI outputs** as a **starting point, not a final draft**.

2. **Map out your problems**

3. **Prioritise confidentiality** – never use public models for sensitive info

4. **Ensure human oversight** – review, refine, verify and supervise

5. **Maintain professional judgment** – AI doesn't replace your professional duties and responsibilities

6. **Be willing to disrupt yourself and keep going!!**

Thank you!

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