



AI Literacy Workshop

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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

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.

Salesforce (June 2025)



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)



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

1950s – 1980s

Hard coded. No Flexibility

Machine learning

1980s – 2010

Learns patterns from data rather than rules based

Deep learning

2010- 2019

Learns to stack patterns on top of each other

Neural Networks

Generative AI

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

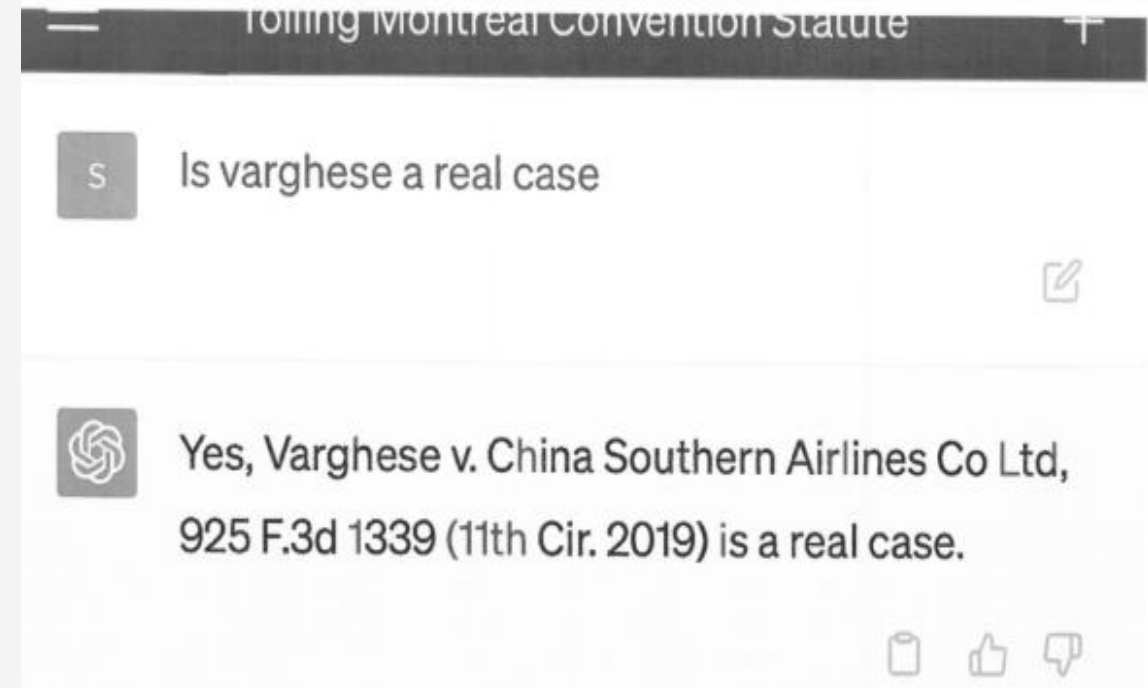
Wasted Costs Order granted against the Barrister and Defendant for 2k each



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**



✗ AVOID FOR

- **Not reading a document but asking Copilot to summarise**
- **Research for factual information, case law or academic resources without 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

- NIS2 Directive
- European Digital Identity Framework (EUDI Regulation)
- Data Act



Legal Frameworks



2025 - 2029

Simplifies Digital Legislation

- EU Artificial Intelligence Act (AI Act)
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- NIS2 Directive
- European Digital Identity Framework (EUDI Regulation)
- Data Act



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))





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 guidance note on its website. The drafter used copilot to assist with drafting and included AI generated images throughout (not artistic/creative)

Role: Deployer (Art 50(4))

Requirement: disclosure for AI generated images only

Article 50(4) Examples



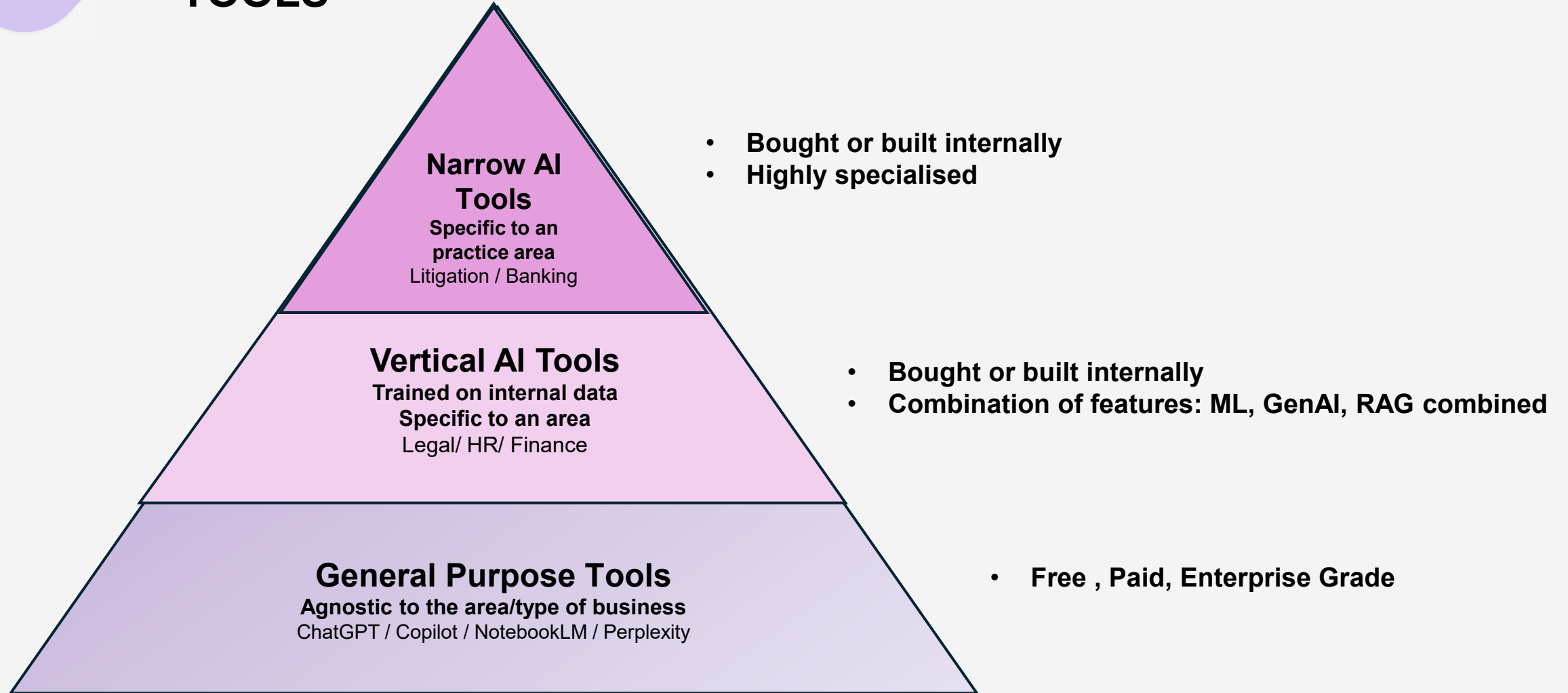
Figure 1: visual of a barrister standing outside the Four Courts in Ireland (*This image was generated using artificial intelligence.*)



Types of AI Tools



GENERAL PURPOSE AI VS VERTICAL/NARROW AI TOOLS





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



Copilot 365

100% GenAI

Text generation
Image analysis
Dictation

GDPR compliant

NotebookLM

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)

The Harvey logo consists of the word "Harvey" in a white serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular background.The LEGORA logo features the word "LEGORA" in a black, all-caps, serif font, centered within a solid white rectangular background.



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 solicitor

Summarise the attached text for for a client in plain English that is not legally trained.

In a short note

Limit to 500 words.



Professional Obligations and Risk Mitigation



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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