

Ireland

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Introduction

In this chapter we consider the utilisation of artificial intelligence (AI) as a tool within the Irish legal sector. In Ireland, the legal profession is regulated by several bodies, each with specific roles and responsibilities.

Ireland's legal industry appears to have embraced AI, with a number of firms piloting technologies such as Microsoft Copilot and Harvey AI. Advanced AI-powered legal research tools significantly reduce the time required for case law analysis, while predictive analytics offer insights that aid strategic decision-making. These technologies empower Irish solicitors and barristers to transcend routine tasks and instead focus on delivering nuanced counsel and developing innovative legal strategies.

The Law Society of Ireland (the 'Law Society') is responsible for regulating solicitors in Ireland. It oversees the admission, education and professional conduct of solicitors, as well as ensuring that standards are maintained within the legal profession.

The Bar Council of Ireland (the 'Bar Council') regulates barristers in Ireland. It sets standards for admission to the bar, provides ongoing education and training, and ensures that barristers adhere to professional codes of conduct.

The Legal Services Regulatory Authority (LSRA) was established in 2016 and is an independent authority. It is Ireland's national statutory regulator for both branches of the legal profession – barristers and solicitors.

These bodies work together to uphold the integrity and professionalism of the legal profession in Ireland, ensuring that practitioners adhere to high standards of ethics and competence. They have also been considering the growth of AI across the legal profession and, without dispute, acknowledge that AI will alter the manner in which legal services are delivered in Ireland. In this chapter, we explore the national stance and subsequent challenges faced by the legal services provision in adapting to advancements in AI technology.

While the adoption of AI by the Irish legal industry brings undeniable benefits, it also raises questions around ethics, privacy and professional accountability. This chapter will explore these challenges, alongside AI's potential to revolutionise legal practice in Ireland. It will illustrate how legal professionals can harness this transformative technology responsibly, ultimately reshaping the delivery of justice in the digital age.

1. What is the understanding or definition of AI in your jurisdiction?

Ireland's national strategy on AI, 'AI – Here for Good'³⁶⁵, published in 2021, adopted the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) definition of AI, which was later adopted and adapted by the European Union (EU) in its own definition of AI in the EU AI Act.³⁶⁶

The EU AI Act will have direct effect in Ireland, and the definition of AI which will apply is as outlined in Article 3(1) of the EU AI Act, which defines an AI system as a 'machine-based system designed to operate with varying levels of autonomy and that may exhibit adaptiveness after deployment and 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'.

'AI – Here for Good' acknowledges that 'AI is part of a suite of digital technologies which will play a major role in shaping global competitiveness and productivity over the coming decades, granting early adopters significant societal, economic and strategic advantages'.³⁶⁷

2. In your jurisdiction, besides legal tech tools (ie, law firm or claim management, data platforms, etc), are there already actual AI tools or use cases in practice for legal services?

There are several AI tools on the market, which are currently being utilised or at least piloted by legal service providers across the country.

We are seeing AI solutions being proffered by existing legal tech service providers, such as Practical Law and LexisNexis. William Fry is the first law firm outside of the US to use Clearbrief, an AI system which assists in major litigation. Other litigation-related AI platforms, such as TrialView, are also available on the Irish market. Harvey AI appears to be making inroads in the Irish legal sector, with a number of prominent firms announcing pilots of the technology. Many law firms are also trialling the use of Microsoft Copilot.

At the time of writing, AI systems are primarily being piloted, with certain exceptions, in order to ascertain use cases and address risks. Use cases which have been identified include contract review, document review, contract drafting, research and administrative assistance.

365 Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, *AI – Here for Good: A National Artificial Intelligence Strategy for Ireland* (Government of Ireland, July 2021).

366 Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts [2021] COM(2021)0206.

367 Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, *AI – Here for Good: A National Artificial Intelligence Strategy for Ireland* (Government of Ireland, July 2021) 4.

3. If yes, are these AI tools different regarding:

- independent law firms;**
- international law firms; and**
- in-house counsel;**

and what are these differences?

Many Irish legal practitioners, whether they are based in law firms or in in-house counsel roles, are considering new generative AI (GenAI) features, once they are released from their existing vendors. These include case management systems that run client files, such as iManage, and online legal information resources, like Westlaw or LexisNexis. The extent to which these add-on features are adopted will likely depend on a cost–benefit analysis.

Bigger law firms in Ireland, particularly those with global operations and those catering to corporate clientele, are inclined to adopt and integrate AI at a faster pace. This trend is driven by economic factors, as well as the nature and volume of their work, which often provides a solid commercial rationale for employing AI technologies like document assembly and predictive coding. For example, new applications are typically introduced by corporate law firms every 18 months, and it is likely they will be heavily focussed on AI in the future.

An example of a recently adopted AI tool by William Fry’s litigation team is Clearbrief. William Fry is the first law firm outside the US to use this platform. It assists lawyers by locating and viewing supporting factual evidence, while composing briefs and other legal documents in Microsoft Word, cite checking both the facts and the law, and generating timelines, exhibits and tables of authorities. Within Microsoft Word, this AI-driven technology analyses the user’s document and displays the underlying factual and legal sources cited in a side panel, while also suggesting additional evidence that could bolster an argument within the draft. As courts increasingly mandate hyperlinks to cited law and evidence in filings, and at a time when courts are insisting on diligence in reviewing filings for spurious citations, Clearbrief ensures that both factual and legal citations are accurate and properly substantiated.

William Fry is also currently trialling Microsoft Copilot and Copilot 365 with several of its practitioners. Copilot is integrated into the Microsoft 365 apps used across the firm every day, namely Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook and Teams. Copilot in Microsoft Word can provide legal practitioners with a first draft to edit and iterate on, potentially saving hours of writing, sourcing and editing time. Similarly, Copilot in Microsoft PowerPoint assists with the creation of a presentation with a simple prompt, adding relevant content from an existing document if desired. With Copilot in Microsoft Excel, practitioners can analyse trends and create professional-looking data visualisations in seconds.

Some other Irish law firms have announced partnerships with Harvey AI, a specialist legal generative AI platform. Similar to numerous generative AI platforms, Harvey AI functions as a substantial language model system, enabling

it to accomplish broad language generation and comprehension tasks. What sets Harvey AI apart from other AI platforms is its tailored design for the legal sector. Derived from OpenAI's GPT-AI, Harvey AI shares a foundational connection with ChatGPT. However, it has been uniquely trained with legal-specific data, including case law and legislation, to cater specifically to the needs of the legal industry.

In-house lawyers are often budget conscious and constantly looking to create both monetary and time efficiencies in their teams, which are oftentimes under resourced. It is, therefore, no surprise that many in-house lawyers in Ireland see AI as a huge opportunity. They acknowledge and welcome the fact that it is likely AI will be utilised for low-value, high-volume type work to free them up to focus on more strategic value-add type workstreams.

4. What is the current or planned regulatory approach to AI in general?

The Irish regulatory approach to AI is largely being driven by the EU, and this is a theme seen across EU Member States.

Government policy

The government has formed an AI advisory council, an independent task force dedicated to providing the government with expert guidance, particularly in fostering public trust and advancing trustworthy, person-centred AI. Barry Scannell, a partner at William Fry, has been appointed to this council by the Irish Minister of State for Trade Promotion, Digital and Company Regulation, Dara Calleary. The council comprises 14 members and is responsible for offering expert insights, recommendations and guidance on AI, responding to specific government requests and shaping its own workplan on AI policy issues.

In August 2023, the government published a progress report on the National AI Strategy, noting the achievement of several of its outlined goals.³⁶⁸ Highlights include the appointment of Ireland's AI ambassador and the establishment of the Enterprise Digital Advisory Forum, which focuses on industry adoption of AI. The creation of an AI Innovation Hub offers services like specialised AI training and project feasibility assessments for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). A National Youth Assembly on AI convened in October 2022, and Ireland has joined the Global Partnership on AI, a multi-stakeholder initiative that originated within the OECD. The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) has also issued the AI Standards and Assurance Roadmap.

³⁶⁸ Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, *AI – Here for Good: Progress Report on the National AI Strategy* (Government of Ireland, August 2023).

The EU AI Act

In March 2024, the European Parliament approved the EU AI Act. It will become effective in the near future and will be directly applicable in Ireland without requiring transposition measures. The obligations outlined in the EU AI Act will be introduced gradually over a 36-month period, with the primary obligations in effect by mid-2026. However, importantly, rules on GenAI systems and general-purpose AI systems, predominantly relating to transparency, will take effect by mid-2025.

EU Product Liability Directive³⁶⁹

In September 2022, the European Commission unveiled a supplementary regulatory proposal alongside the EU AI Act, known as the EU AI Liability Act, along with suggested amendments to the Product Liability Directive. Political consensus on the revisions to the Product Liability Directive was reached in December 2023. This update explicitly recognises that AI systems fall within its scope, owing to the inclusion of software within the definition of a product.

EU AI Liability Directive³⁷⁰

The adoption of the EU AI Liability Directive is anticipated in either 2024 or 2025, although progress on it appears relatively slow given the current legislative and societal emphasis on AI. The directive aims to introduce fresh regulations tailored to damages resulting from AI systems, ensuring that individuals harmed by such systems receive comparable protection to those harmed by other technologies in the EU. By establishing a rebuttable 'presumption of causality', the AI Liability Directive will shift the burden of proof in claims for damages caused by AI systems, simplifying the task for victims to demonstrate harm caused by an AI system. Upon adoption, Ireland will have a 24-month window to transpose this directive into its national legislation.

The Irish Digital Services Act 2024

The Digital Services Act (DSA)³⁷¹ is a significant law impacting AI, especially recommender systems that are often powered by AI. The DSA primarily targets intermediary services and online platforms. The Irish Digital Services Act 2024, enacted on 11 February 2024, implemented this legislation in Ireland. Ireland's media regulator

369 Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on liability for defective products [2022] COM/2022/495.

370 Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on adapting non-contractual civil liability rules to artificial intelligence (AI Liability Directive) [2022] COM/2022/496.

371 Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market for Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC [2022] OJ L 277.

(Coimisiún na Meán) has been designated as the Digital Services Coordinator and the lead competent authority for enforcing the DSA in the country. The DSA mandates that very large online platforms (VLOPs) and very large online search engines (VLOSEs) conduct AI-specific risk assessments to identify and mitigate the risks associated with the AI technologies on their platforms.

The Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) (Amendment) Bill 2023

The Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) (Amendment) Bill 2023 authorises members of the national police and security service of Ireland (An Garda Síochána) to wear smart body cameras in specific conditions. This could enable automatic facial recognition, profiling and individual tracking. The bill explicitly grants authority for biometric identification, since there was previously no legislative framework for An Garda Síochána to process biometric data within the Irish Data Protection Act 2018.

5. What are the current or planned regulations on the general use of AI or machine learning systems?

The EU AI Act introduces general-purpose AI models as a novel inclusion, with a dedicated chapter addressing them. As mentioned above, the EU AI Act will have direct effect in Ireland. These models are characterised as AI models, which are trained extensively with large datasets using self-supervision at scale, and which demonstrate substantial generality and competence in performing diverse tasks regardless of their market placement. Moreover, they are adaptable for integration into various downstream systems or applications.

Numerous companies have expressed concerns about the potential applicability of the EU AI Act to models under development or employed for research purposes. However, it is important to note that the EU AI Act excludes models utilised for research, development and prototyping activities prior to their market release. General-purpose AI systems, built upon a general-purpose AI model, possess the capacity to fulfil various purposes, whether through direct usage or integration into other AI systems. Notably, a significant amendment ensures that the EU AI Act does not encompass AI systems and models, along with their outputs, specifically designed and deployed solely for scientific research and development purposes.

Organisations that use open-source AI systems should take note that the EU AI Act only applies to open-source AI systems if they are prohibited or high-risk AI systems.

The EU AI Act tackles the categorisation and responsibilities of suppliers of general-purpose AI models, especially those posing systemic risks. A general-purpose AI model is deemed to carry systemic risk if it possesses substantial impact capabilities or is designated as such by the European Commission, especially if its training

entails a considerable computational workload. A general-purpose AI model is regarded as having high-impact capabilities if the aggregate computational power employed for its training, measured in floating-point operations, surpasses 10^{25} .

The European Commission must be notified by providers if their model meets these criteria, including arguments that their model, despite meeting the criteria, does not present systemic risks. A model can be designated as having systemic risk by the European Commission based on specific criteria. The provider can also request a reassessment of designation by the European Commission.

Obligations to which general-purpose AI models are subject include the maintenance of technical documentation and the provision of information to AI system providers who use these models. Subject to specific cases, these obligations do not apply to AI models available under a free and open licence.

6. Is free data access an issue in relation to AI?

There is myriad legislation either in force or planned, which aims to ameliorate the issue of free data access in Ireland going forward.

Text and data mining (TDM)

TDM is an automated process involving the selection and analysis of vast data sets for purposes such as extraction, pattern recognition and semantic analysis, and plays a crucial role in sourcing, compiling and utilising the massive data sets used to train AI models. Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2019/790 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on copyright and related rights in the Digital Single Market (the 'CDSM Directive') addresses commercial TDM and is implemented in Irish law through Regulation 4 of S I No 567/2021 European Union (Copyright and Related Rights in the Digital Single Market) Regulations 2021 (the 'Irish CDSMD Regulations').

The CDSM Directive stipulates that reproducing copyright protected works for TDM, even for commercial purposes, does not require the rightsholder's authorisation, provided that rights to those works have not been expressly reserved 'in an appropriate manner' against this usage. This 'appropriate manner' includes metadata and website or service terms and conditions for online works. If these are not available online, the terms must be communicated to anyone with lawful access to the work.

However, a notable discrepancy exists between the Irish CDSMD Regulations and the CDSM Directive regarding TDM. The CDSM Directive allows 'rightsholders' to expressly reserve their work against TDM, whereas Regulation 4 of the Irish CDSMD Regulations restricts this right to 'authors'. This discrepancy could lead to future legal ambiguity, as 'rightsholders' is a broader term, encompassing cases where a

company owns copyrighted work created by a contractor, making the company the rightsholder and the contractor the author. The Irish CDSMD Regulations allow only the author to reserve their rights against TDM, excluding subsequent rightsholders downstream.

Open Data Directive³⁷²

The EU Open Data Directive, which stipulates minimum requirements for EU Member States regarding making public sector information available for re-use, was implemented into Irish law via the European Union (Open Data and Re-use of Public Sector Information) Regulations 2021. The aim of these regulations is to enhance accessibility to machine learning, AI and the internet of things (IoT), by tackling emerging obstacles to publicly funded data and fostering digital innovation, particularly in the realm of AI. The data sharing regime pursuant to these regulations imposes an obligation to make high-value data sets available for re-use, free of charge in machine-readable formats and via application programming interfaces (APIs) and, where relevant, as a bulk download. These high-value data sets offer substantial societal, environmental and economic advantages, as they are appropriate for developing applications and value-added services.

Data Act³⁷³

In addition, the EU Data Act, which has the objective of improving access to the use of data, particularly data generated by connected products or IoT devices, becomes directly applicable in Ireland on 12 September 2025. The requirements pursuant to the Data Act will be applicable where data is derived from IoT devices and is used to train AI systems.

Health Data Space Regulation³⁷⁴

Finally, the European Health Data Space Regulation takes effect in Ireland from 2026. The objective of this regulation is to support individuals in taking control of their own health data. It will support the use of health data for better healthcare delivery, research, innovation and policymaking and will enable the EU to make use of the potential offered by the safe and secure exchange, use and reuse of health data. It aims to foster the development of new AI-based healthcare products and services that significantly improve patient safety and wellbeing, while preserving privacy and security.

372 Directive (EU) 2019/1024 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on open data and the re-use of public sector information (recast) [2019] OJ L 172.

373 Regulation (EU) 2023/2854 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 on harmonised rules on fair access to and use of data and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 (Data Act) [2023] OJ L.

374 Proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European health data space [2022] COM/2022/197.

7. Are there already actual court decisions on the provision of legal services using AI or decisions concerning other sectors that might be applicable to the use of AI in the provision of legal services?

While no cases related to the provision of legal services using AI have yet been adjudicated in the Irish courts, it is worth noting that Ireland operates within the framework of common law. As such, legal professionals are keenly monitoring the developments and verdicts in prominent AI-related cases across the legal profession within other common law jurisdiction.

Internationally, where lawyers have found themselves in difficulty after irresponsibly using AI, the fines arising from such cases have focused on concepts of bad faith and accuracy in legal submissions.³⁷⁵ This is significant from an Irish perspective, as the Irish 'Solicitor's Guide to Professional Conduct 2022' (the 'Guide to Professional Conduct') places similar requirements on Irish solicitors to exercise their 'professional skill and judgment' when acting on instructions from clients.³⁷⁶ The Guide to Professional Conduct further states that solicitors need to be careful that what is said in their name is truthful and this obligation further requires solicitors to be honest and forthright in all professional and business relationships.³⁷⁷

While we have not seen any cases to date which are specifically in the context of the provision of legal services using AI, we are beginning to see other AI-related claims emerge. Generally, in line with the increased use and development of AI, the past number of years has led to new claims within the Irish courts, particularly with regard to AI's role in defamation proceedings. For example, the first AI case in the state, initiated in early 2024, involves a defamation claim by an Irish broadcaster following the alleged malfunction of an AI tool that was being used as an automated news content aggregator.³⁷⁸ A further defamation case where the use of AI is inextricably linked, and which is currently going through the Irish courts, is one initiated by a privacy expert against LinkedIn in Ireland. In that case, it is alleged that LinkedIn's AI security system defamed him by 'shadow banning' him, meaning his profile and posts cannot be seen by other users.³⁷⁹ This case is set for a hearing before the Irish High Court in June 2024.

375 See Kathryn Armstrong, 'ChatGPT: US lawyer admits using AI for case research' *BBC* (27 May 2023) <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-65735769> accessed on 14 May 2024; Dan Milmo, 'Two US lawyers fined for submitting fake court citations from ChatGPT' *The Guardian* (23 June 2023) <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2023/jun/23/two-us-lawyers-fined-submitting-fake-court-citations-chatgpt> accessed on 14 May 2024; *Park v Kim*, No. 22-2057 (United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, 2024).

376 Law Society of Ireland, *Solicitor's Guide to Professional Conduct* (Fourth edition, 2022) 13.

377 Law Society of Ireland, *Solicitor's Guide to Professional Conduct* (Fourth edition, 2022) 15.

378 See Deirdre Ahern, 'Dave Fanning's AI defamation case is at a new frontier of litigation' (*Trinity College Dublin*, 26 January 2024) https://www.tcd.ie/news_events/articles/2024/dave-fannings-ai-defamation-case-is-at-a-new-frontier-of-litigation/ accessed 3 May 2024; *Fanning v BNN & Ors* (2023) 227 IA.

379 See Mark Tighe, 'Privacy expert sues LinkedIn in first AI defamation case' *Irish Independent* (11 December 2022) <https://www.independent.ie/irish-news/courts/privacy-expert-sues-linkedin-in-first-ai-defamation-case/42210892.html> accessed 3 May 2024; *Hanff v LinkedIn Ireland Unlimited Company* (2022) 5977 P.

In light of this emergence of AI-related claims in Ireland, together with activities across the water, it is likely disputes concerning the legal profession's use of AI in Ireland is inevitable.

8. What is the current status – planned, discussed or implemented – of the sectorial legislation in your jurisdiction on the use of AI in the legal profession or services that are traditionally provided by lawyers?

There is no sector specific legislation currently planned, to our knowledge, or implemented in Ireland on the use of AI in the legal profession. However, this will be required pursuant to the EU AI Act, particularly in relation to specific regulated products.

However, the Law Society of Ireland is live to the emerging use of AI technology across the legal profession and, in light of this, has created a dedicated page on its website, where it has published links to a range of AI resources for practitioners.³⁸⁰

Such publications include an AI starter guide.³⁸¹ This guide spans a wide range of entry level AI-specific issues like the definition of AI, the potential risks of AI (be it accuracy, intellectual property infringement, data privacy), challenges AI presents for legal education, and the role of AI in transforming legal practice. The Law Society has also created an easy access, compilation entitled 'AI and the Legal Profession', which contains a wide range of AI resources, including relevant books, eBooks and other AI-related journal articles.³⁸²

Further, the Law Society has two committees which consider the issues related to AI, namely the Intellectual Property and Data Protection Law Committee and the Technology Committee. The former is committed to, among other things, analysing the interplay between intellectual property and data protection and the EU AI Act. The latter's function is to monitor developments in technology, which are relevant to the legal profession, and promote the use of technology, including AI, as a business resource within the profession.

Finally, for those practicing in the public sector, the Government of Ireland has issued interim guidelines for the use of AI in the public service.³⁸³ In these guidelines, the government has made a commitment that the use of AI tools in the civil and public service must comply with seven key principles, namely: human agency and oversight; technical robustness and safety; privacy and data

380 Law Society of Ireland, 'AI and the Law' (Law Society of Ireland) <https://www.lawsociety.ie/news/news/Stories/ai-and-the-law> accessed 3 May 2024.

381 Law Society Library, 'Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Legal Practice' (Law Society of Ireland, February 2024) https://lawsociety.libguides.com/ld.php?content_id=35197930 accessed 3 May 2024.

382 Law Society of Ireland, 'AI and the Legal Profession' (Law Society of Ireland) <https://lawsociety.libguides.com/AI> accessed 3 May 2024.

383 Department of Public Expenditure NDP Delivery and Reform, *Interim Guidelines for Use of AI in the Public Service* (Government of Ireland, February 2024).

governance; transparency; diversity, non-discrimination and fairness; societal and environmental wellbeing; and accountability.

Overall, the above indicates that the integration of AI across the legal profession in Ireland is well under way and although its use is not regulated by legislation per se, the Law Society and Bar Council of Ireland are clearly live to the issues it presents. As the application of AI increases, so too does the risk of liabilities for lawyers and, therefore, in this context education is vital. In light of the risks the use of AI tools pose in the legal context, we expect the Law Society and/or Bar Council to publish guidance similar to our English and Welsh counterparts, to help practitioners in making educated decisions on the use of AI.

9. What is the role of the national bar organisations or other official professional institutions?

To date, the Law Society and Bar Council have played the role of educators in the implementation of AI across the legal profession in Ireland.

For example, the Law Society has hosted a number of training events on AI, with sessions covering the risks associated with failing to prepare for AI compliance and the impact of AI on access to justice with a focus on ethics, and the use of emerging technologies in legal practice. Conscious of the growing interest in this area and in anticipation of the EU's AI Act coming into force, the Law Society plans to host more AI events and continuing professional development (CPD) training in the future.

The Bar Council has also hosted CPD sessions, covering topics like the EU AI Act, ChatGPT, and the risks and opportunities of GenAI. Its monthly publication, called *The Bar Review*, the readership of which is predominantly barristers practicing in Ireland, frequently contains articles on AI issues. For example, the latest issue contained a piece on how AI can be used in the legal context more specifically.³⁸⁴

The LSRA plays a significant role in overseeing the legal profession and protecting consumers in the legal services market. The LSRA ensures that solicitors and barristers adhere to strict professional standards, safeguarding the public against inadequate services, excessive fees and misconduct.

The LSRA also monitors and authorises legal professionals and firms to ensure that the legal market maintains transparency and accountability. By adjudicating disputes over legal costs, the authority helps maintain clarity in regard to legal fee structures.

In terms of AI, the LSRA might shape how legal professionals integrate such technologies. As the profession increasingly adopts AI for tasks like legal research, document drafting and due diligence, the LSRA could establish guidelines aimed at ensuring ethical and effective use. This might involve ensuring that AI does

³⁸⁴ Colm Quinn, 'More than a Flash in the Pan' (2024) 29(2) Bar Review 54.

not compromise confidentiality, cause bias in legal decisions, or create other professional risks.

The LSRA could also promote AI literacy among legal practitioners, helping them understand the implications and potential limitations of AI in legal work. By regulating AI's use, the LSRA can uphold professional standards, while allowing the legal profession to leverage AI's benefits responsibly.