

Policy Brief on IMPACT OF AI ON INDIA'S LEGAL ECOSYSTEM

Part II: Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice and the Judiciary — Impacts, Risks, and Regulatory Responses

*Showcased at the IndiaAI Pre-Summit event- Panel Discussion on
“The Impact of AI on the India’s legal ecosystem”*

ABOUT THE POLICY BRIEF

This policy brief analyzes the expanding role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice and the judiciary, with particular attention to India's legal ecosystem. As AI tools are increasingly used for legal research, contract analysis, case management, court administration, and decision-support systems, they are reshaping how legal services are delivered and how justice is administered. While these technologies promise greater efficiency, cost savings, and improved access to justice, they also raise serious concerns relating to bias, transparency, accountability, professional ethics, data protection, and institutional readiness.

The brief assesses current patterns of AI utilization across law firms and courts and identifies the principal legal and ethical challenges emerging from these deployments. It situates India's experience within the broader global regulatory landscape by examining international ethical frameworks, professional-conduct standards, data-protection regimes, and judicial technology governance models that are beginning to shape responsible AI use in legal systems worldwide.

At the national level, it reviews India's existing digital-justice initiatives, AI policy strategies, and regulatory gaps, particularly the absence of sector-specific guidance for lawyers and judicial institutions. To ensure that policy recommendations reflect practical realities, the brief incorporates findings from a stakeholder survey involving legal practitioners, judges, court administrators, in-house counsel, academics, and legal-technology experts. The survey captures levels of AI adoption, perceived benefits, institutional constraints, and regulatory expectations within the profession.

Drawing on comparative analysis and empirical inputs, the policy brief proposes a forward-looking roadmap for India that emphasizes ethical safeguards, transparency requirements, professional accountability, data-governance standards, judicial oversight mechanisms, and capacity-building for legal professionals. Its objective is to support policymakers, courts, bar councils, and law practitioners in shaping a responsible and rights-respecting approach to AI in legal practice and the justice system in India.



CONTRIBUTORS

CONTRIBUTORS AND THEIR ROLES

<p>Authors & Conceptualisation Individuals responsible for the overall concept, framework, and direction of the policy brief.</p>	<p>Dr. Yatin Kathuria, Adv. Vanshika Jain</p>
<p>Research & Literature Review Contributors who conducted in-depth study, compiled existing policies, and sourced relevant reports, papers, and guidelines.</p>	<p>Adv. Vanshika Jain, Ms. Hamda, Ms. Gargi Rawat</p>
<p>Survey & Data Collection Team Individuals involved in primary data collection, surveys, interviews, or fieldwork.</p>	<p>Ms. Mini Srivastava, Adv. Harshit Garg, Adv. Sangam Singh Kochar</p>
<p>Editing & Review Individuals responsible for reviewing, refining, and ensuring clarity, coherence, and accuracy of the document.</p>	<p>Dr. Manpreet Kaur, Md. Adil Akhlaq, Dr. Yashfeen Ali</p>



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer peripheral to India's legal ecosystem; it is increasingly becoming embedded across both legal education (see Part I) and the functioning of the legal profession and judiciary. From legal research and contract analysis to case management, translation, and judicial decision-support, AI tools are reshaping how legal services are delivered, how courts operate, and how justice is accessed. Recognising this growing influence, *the present policy brief was developed as part of JustAI Edutech LLP's contribution to the IndiaAI Pre-Summit event on "The Impact of AI on India's Legal Ecosystem," organised in collaboration with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Law University (NLU), Sonipat, and GALTER, and held on 6 February 2026. The brief was formally unveiled during the event, serving as a research-backed foundation for the panel discussions and stakeholder engagement around the evolving role of AI in the legal domain.*

The policy brief examines the growing role of AI in India's legal profession and judiciary through doctrinal analysis, comparative policy review, and empirical stakeholder input. It situates India within a global regulatory landscape where jurisdictions are increasingly adopting ethical guidelines and human-oversight models for AI in legal systems, while India's framework remains fragmented and largely non-binding. Although Indian courts have begun using AI tools such as SUPACE, SUVAS, AI Saransh, and other e-Courts Phase III initiatives, there is still no comprehensive sector-specific regulatory architecture governing AI use by lawyers and judicial institutions. The findings show that AI adoption in the legal field is already widespread, particularly among younger professionals. AI is primarily used for legal research, drafting, and document review, with growing experimentation in analytics and client communication. Yet adoption is accompanied by significant caution. Concerns around data privacy, hallucinated outputs, algorithmic bias, and lack of explainability remain central to professional trust. Importantly, resistance is driven less by fear of job loss and more by structural, ethical, and regulatory uncertainties. The brief underscores that AI must remain assistive rather than determinative in legal decision-making. International regulations from counterparts of India such as US, UK, EU, and China, demonstrate that responsible integration requires human-in-the-loop safeguards, auditability, training, and clear ethical standards.



KEY INSIGHTS OF THE SURVEY

- 75.2% of surveyed stakeholders have already used AI-based legal tools, indicating mainstream adoption.
- Only 34% report high familiarity with AI, showing a gap between usage and understanding.
- Legal research is the most common AI use-case (74.5%), followed by contract drafting and due diligence.
- Adoption is significantly lower in predictive analytics and compliance-related tasks where stakes are higher.
- 71% of respondents have encountered incorrect or hallucinated AI-generated legal outputs.
- 41% express concern about lack of transparency and explainability in AI systems.
- 61% identify data privacy and confidentiality as their biggest concern when using AI.
- Major barriers to adoption include data security (56.6%), lack of awareness (53.7%), and legal/ethical uncertainty (50.8%).
- Only 17.8% view job displacement as a primary concern, indicating structural and ethical worries outweigh employment fears.
- 57.3% oppose allowing AI to assist in judicial decision-making, reflecting caution about fairness and due process.
- Only 14.3% support AI-assisted judicial decision-making, with many remaining undecided.
- Most respondents believe AI will reshape legal roles rather than fully replace human professionals.

METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

This policy brief follows a mixed-methods approach that combines legal analysis, policy review, and stakeholder consultation. A desk-based study was conducted of international AI governance frameworks, professional guidelines, judicial technology policies, and data-protection laws, along with Indian statutes, government reports, policy papers, and court digital-justice initiatives related to AI use in the legal sector. In addition, a structured survey was carried out among key stakeholders, such as practicing lawyers, court officials, in-house counsel, legal academics, law students and legal-technology experts—to understand how AI is being used in practice, the benefits and concerns perceived by professionals, and views on regulatory preparedness. Survey results were supported by qualitative responses, and the combined findings were used to shape the analysis and recommendations in the policy brief.

SURVEY SAMPLE SIZE & STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATION

The study is based on a survey that received 279 responses, constituting a substantive and meaningful sample for a focused, policy-oriented inquiry into the impact of artificial intelligence on the Indian legal profession. Data were collected through accessible digital platforms and voluntary participation across multiple professional categories, enabling the research team to capture a broad cross-section of perspectives within the legal ecosystem. The researchers employed purposive and snowball sampling techniques to specifically reach members of the legal fraternity who are either already engaging with digital tools or are likely to do so in the near future.

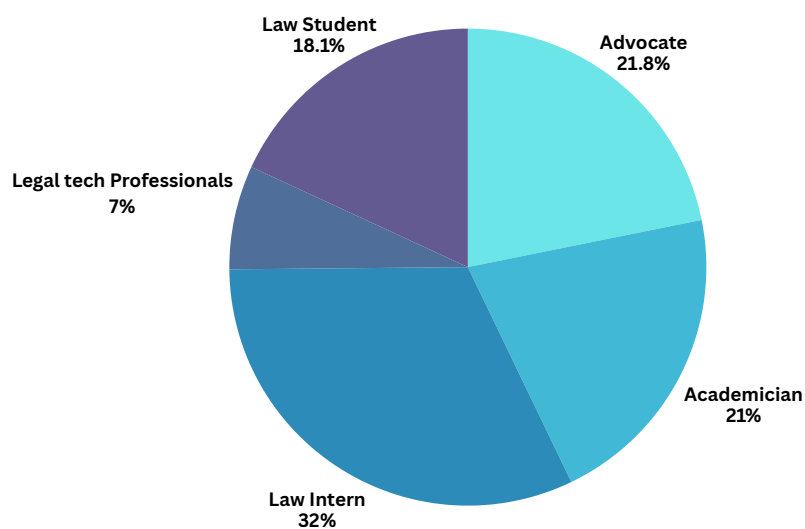


Fig 1. Survey Stakeholder Representation

Demographically, the cohort is predominantly young and professionally diverse, reflecting the growing influence of “digital natives” in the legal field. In terms of professional roles, the sample included law interns (31.5 per cent), academicians (20.8 per cent), law students (17.9 per cent), and advocates (approximately 21.7 per cent and legal-tech professionals when combined across categories). Together, this mix of respondents provides a nuanced picture of how different segments of India’s legal community perceive the opportunities and challenges associated with AI-driven tools.

Table Of Contents

01 Introduction

02 Utilization of AI in Legal Profession in India

03 Legal & Ethical Issues of using AI in Legal Profession

04 Global Approaches to Regulating AI in Legal Profession

05 India's Policy Response to AI in Legal Practice and Judiciary

06 Conclusions & Recommendations

1. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly reshaping legal practice and judicial systems globally, transforming tasks such as legal research, document review, case management, and administrative processing, while raising fundamental questions about fairness, accountability, transparency, and professional ethics. Across jurisdictions, courts and law firms are experimenting with AI tools to reduce workload and improve access to justice, even as international organisations and professional bodies emphasise the need for ethical safeguards, human oversight, and regulatory clarity. The central challenge worldwide is to harness AI's efficiency gains without compromising due-process guarantees, judicial independence, and the integrity of legal decision-making.

Recent industry studies demonstrate the scale and pace of this transformation. According to a report by Thomson Reuters (2025), over 80% of respondents believe AI will have a high or transformational impact on their work within the next five years. That's an increase of 3 percentage points over the 2024 . Further , 72% of legal professionals surveyed in the report view AI as a force for good in their profession. [1] This expansion is being driven by demand for greater efficiency, improved client services, and cost reduction across legal operations. Similarly, a Gartner study estimates that Over the next two to five years, large language models (LLMs) will boost legal department productivity by at least 10% to 20%, more than prior transformative technologies. [2]

In India, AI's expanding footprint within the legal ecosystem is becoming visible both in professional practice and institutional innovation. The 2024 Manupatra Academy report titled "AI Adoption and Its Impact in the Legal Industry: An Indian Perspective" offers one of the first nationwide surveys on AI use in the country's legal sector. The report finds that nearly 60 % of respondents had used AI tools in the preceding year—particularly for legal research, summarisation, and drafting—yet a significant trust gap persists, with only a small fraction fully relying on AI outputs without human review and almost half insisting on verification before use. [3]

Judicial institutions in India have simultaneously begun piloting AI-enabled systems aimed at improving court efficiency and accessibility. Platforms such as SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency) assist judges with research and case analysis, while SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software) enables multilingual translation of judgments. AI-based transcription and research tools are also being tested across courts to reduce administrative burdens.[4]

-
1. Thomson Reuters, Future of Professionals Report 2025: Strategic AI Adoption: Unlocking Innovation and Maximizing Returns (2025), available at <https://www.thomsonreuters.com/content/dam/ewp-m/documents/thomsonreuters/en/pdf/reports/future-of-professionals-report-2025.pdf>.
 2. Gartner, AI in the Legal Industry, Gartner (last visited Feb. 1, 2026), [Grand View Research,"Artificial Intelligence \(AI\) Market Size, Share & Trends Analysis Report by Technology \(Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing\), By End-use \(Healthcare, Automotive, Finance\), And Segment Forecasts, 2024 - 2030," Grand View Research, https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/artificial-intelligence-ai-market, Last visited on 20 FEB 2025](https://www.gartner.com/research/magazine/2026-01-02/artificial-intelligence-ai-market-size-share-trends-analysis-report-by-technology-machine-learning-natural-language-processing-by-end-use-healthcare-automotive-finance-and-segment-forecasts-2024-2030)
 3. Manupatra Academy, AI Adoption and Its Impact in the Legal Industry: An Indian Perspective (2024), available at <https://www.manupatracademy.com/assets/pdf/AI-Adoption-and-Its-Impact-in-the-Legal-Industry-An-Indian-Perspective.pdf>.
 4. India: Increasing Use of AI Across the Justice System, Tech & Justice (Oxford Institute of Technology and Justice), <https://www.techandjustice.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/india> (last visited Feb. 1, 2026)

“At the same time, Indian courts and professional bodies have begun to signal caution: guidelines such as - In late 2025, the Supreme Court’s Centre for Research and Planning issued a White Paper on AI and the judiciary that reaffirmed the principle that AI systems must remain strictly assistive, recommended robust ethical safeguards and oversight structures, and called for human-centred deployment across judicial functions. [5] The Kerala High Court also issued guidelines to restrict AI tools to assistive roles under human supervision, and several high courts have warned against reliance on generative systems for substantive legal reasoning or judgment drafting. [6]

Similarly, several other jurisdictions have already developed guidelines and policies to promote the responsible use of AI in legal practice and judicial processes, setting useful precedents for governance. At the international level, UNESCO’s Guidelines for the Use of AI in the Judiciary (2025) outline 15 universal principles focused on human rights, non-discrimination, transparency, accuracy, accountability, and human-centred decision-making, including requirements for explainability, robust testing, and ongoing oversight to prevent bias and protect litigant rights.[7]

In Colombia, the Superior Council of the Judiciary issued Agreement PCSJA24-12243 (Dec 2024), which provides directives for ethical AI use in judicial administration, emphasising comprehensive training, documented use cases, and clear operational guidelines to ensure AI remains a tool for human oversight.[8] Professional bodies have also issued sector-specific guidance: for example, the Law Society of England and Wales published guidance on generative AI use in legal practice in 2025, focusing on risk management, client communication, and governance.[9] While courts in Australia (e.g., Supreme Court of Victoria) have adopted Guidelines for Responsible Use of AI in Litigation that stress practitioner obligations to understand AI limitations, ensure accuracy, and maintain ethical conduct. [10]

These examples reflect a growing international shift toward frameworks that uphold ethical standards, human oversight, and accountability when integrating AI into legal and judicial functions. Despite these developments, India still lacks a comprehensive binding regulatory framework specifically governing AI’s role in legal practice and judicial decision-making. This policy brief therefore explores both the promise and perils of AI integration—including its impacts, ethical risks, and emerging regulatory responses globally and in India—and offers recommendations for responsible governance that ensure technological progress strengthens, rather than undermines, justice delivery and professional integrity.

5. Supreme Court of India, White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and the Judiciary (Nov. 2025) (Centre for Research and Planning, Supreme Court of India), available at Harmand (2023), “AI Systems’ Impact on the Recognition of Foreign Judgements: The Case of Estonia”, Chapter- 9, Pg: 87-106, *Juridica International Compendium 32/2023*

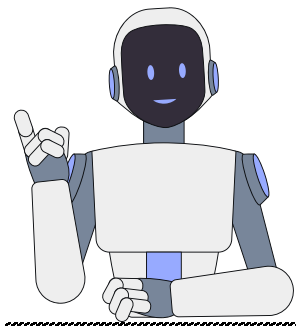
6. Policy Regarding Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in District Judiciary (Kerala High Court, July 19, 2025) (official memorandum detailing responsible use of AI tools and safeguards in judicial functions), available at IBM, “What is NLP (Natural Language Processing)?”, available at: <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/natural-language-processing> (last visited on Nov. 20, 2025).

7. UNESCO, Guidelines for the Use of AI Systems in Courts and Tribunals, UNESCO (Nov. 14, 2025), <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/guidelines-use-ai-systems-courts-and-tribunals>

8. Acuerdo PCSJA24-12243, Guidelines for the Respectful, Responsible, Safe, and Ethical Use of Artificial Intelligence in the Judicial Branch (Superior Council of the Judiciary, Colombia, Dec. 16, 2024), available at <https://rm.coe.int/colombia-guidelines-for-the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-in-the-judi/1680b53484>

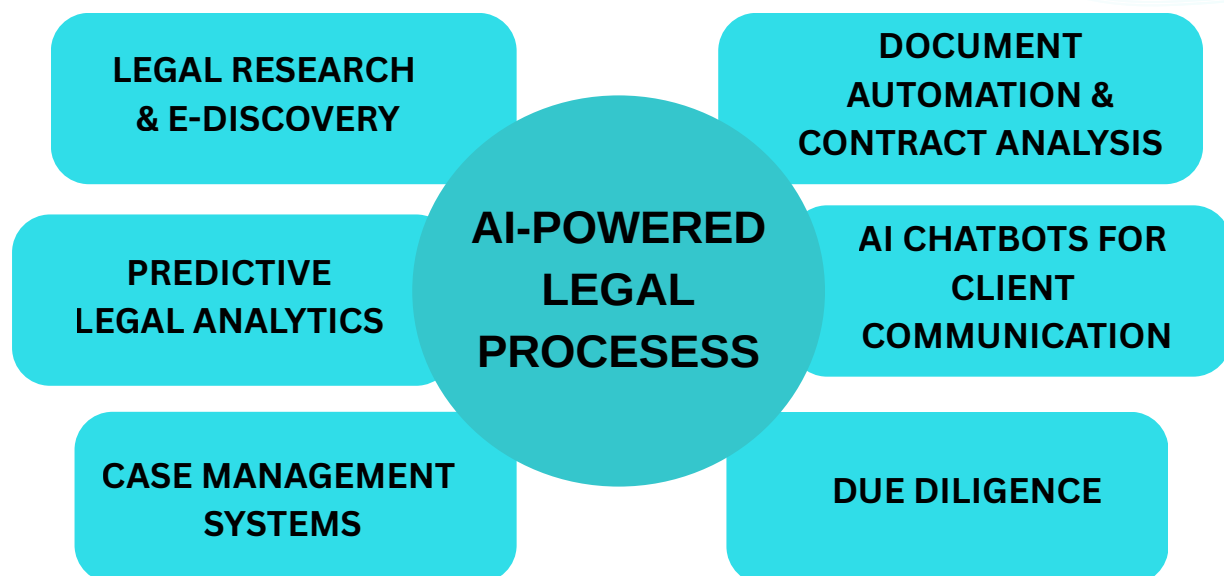
9. The Law Society, Generative AI: The Essentials (2025), The Law Society (U.K.), <https://www.lawsociety.org.uk/topics/ai-and-lawtech/generative-ai-the-essentials>

10. Supreme Court of Victoria, Guidelines for Litigants: Responsible Use of Artificial Intelligence in Litigation (6 May 2024), <https://www.supremecourt.vic.gov.au/forms-fees-and-services/forms-templates-and-guidelines/guideline-responsible-use-of-ai-in-litigation>



2. UTILISATION OF AI IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION

Artificial intelligence is increasingly being used across the legal profession to improve efficiency, accuracy, and access to services. Law firms and in-house legal teams rely on AI-powered tools for legal research, case-law retrieval, contract review, due-diligence checks, and document drafting, allowing lawyers to analyze large volumes of material in far less time than traditional methods. Automated summarization and predictive analytics assist practitioners in understanding litigation trends and assessing risks, while chat-based systems support client intake and routine compliance queries. Courts and legal service providers are also experimenting with AI for transcription, translation, and case-management functions to reduce administrative burdens. The number of professionals in legal field using AI has jumped from 11% in July 2023 to 41% by September 2024. [11] 72% of legal professionals believes that AI has the power to change legal industry [12]. A survey conducted by Lexis Nexis also point that, 71% of respondents highlight the primary incentive for AI use as faster service delivery[13], which can free a lawyer almost four hours per week, hence bringing in roughly \$100,000 more in billable hours per year. This new free time can be directed into strategic planning, building client connections, and other important projects that enhance company and personal performance. “It is noteworthy that over a hundred law firms are using AI for drafting newsletters, social media posts and even logo generation”[14]. For client facing functions such as contract drafting, due- diligence, legal research, generative AI tools, chatbots such as ChatGPTand Gemini, and E- discovery platforms specific to legal profession is are being used. [15]



11. LexisNexis, Fast Law: Why Speed is the Priority for Lawyers Using AI (last visited Jan 12, 2026), <https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/insights/fast-law-why-speed-is-the-priority-for-lawyers-using-ai/index.html>.
12. Thomson Reuters, Future of Professionals Report 2024 (July 2024) (PDF) (on file with Thomson Reuters), <https://www.thomsonreuters.com/content/dam/ewp-m/documents/thomsonreuters/en/pdf/reports/future-of-professionals-report-2024.pdf>
13. LexisNexis, Fast Law: Why Speed is the Priority for Lawyers Using AI (last visited Jan 12, 2026), <https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/insights/fast-law-why-speed-is-the-priority-for-lawyers-using-ai/index.html>.
14. International Bar Association & The Center for AI and Digital Policy, The Future Is Now: Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession (Sept. 2024), <https://www.ibanet.org/document?id=The-future-is%20now-AI-and-the-legal-profession-report>
15. Mitul Makadia, Technology, Legal Profession: ChatGPT's Use Cases and Challenges, NASSCOM Community (last visited Feb. 1, 2026), <https://community.nasscom.in/communities/ai-inside/technology-legal-profession-chatgpts-use-cases-and-challenges>

AI-POWERED LEGAL PROCESSES

LEGAL RESEARCH & E-DISCOVERY

AI-driven research and e-discovery tools like ROSS Intelligence, SCC Online AI, Lexis+ AI, RelativityOne, and Everlaw reduce research time by nearly 50% while improving precision. [16] These platforms rapidly scan case law, statutes, and massive document sets using NLP and predictive analytics to identify the most relevant information. In e-discovery, courts have validated the use of AI, most notably in *Rio Tinto Plc v. Vale S.A.* (2015) [17], where predictive coding was formally accepted as reliable. Such tools also help identify hidden patterns and critical evidence during litigation.

AI-powered document automation tools now review and analyse contracts 60–80% faster than human reviewers, significantly reducing time. [18] Platforms like Kira Systems and Luminance are widely used by global law firms to extract clauses, flag risks, and standardise language. These systems help identify missing terms, inconsistencies, and potential liabilities with far greater accuracy.

DOCUMENT REVIEW & ANALYSIS

PREDICTIVE LEGAL ANALYTICS

AI-powered predictive analytics tools analyse historical case data, judicial behaviour, and litigation patterns to forecast legal outcomes with reported accuracy levels of up to 75% in certain domains.[19] Platforms such as Lex Machina, Premonition AI, Blue J Legal, and Solomonica help lawyers assess judge tendencies, case timelines, settlement likelihoods, and win–loss probabilities. These tools analyse millions of court records to uncover trends that humans may overlook, enabling data-driven litigation strategy. For example, Premonition’s analytics have been used to evaluate lawyer performance and predict outcomes in insurance and commercial disputes.

16. *LexisNexis, Fast Law: Why Speed is the Priority for Lawyers Using AI* (last visited Jan 12, 2026), <https://www.lexisnexis.co.uk/insights/fast-law-why-speed-is-the-priority-for-lawyers-using-ai/index.html>.

17. *Rio Tinto PLC v. Vale, S.A. et al.*, No. 1:14-cv-03042, slip op. at 17 (S.D.N.Y. 2015)

18. Automated Contract Review: Faster, More Precise, ..., *Top.legal* (Jan. 27, 2026), <https://www.top.legal/en/knowledge/automatic-contract-review>.

19. Predictive Case AI: Can Technology Really Forecast Case Outcomes?, *NexLaw Blog* (Jan. 18, 2026), <https://www.nexlaw.ai/blog/predictive-case-ai-can-technology-really-forecast-case-outcomes/>.

AI-POWERED LEGAL PROCESSES

DUE DILIGENCE

AI transforms M&A due-diligence by rapidly scanning massive volumes of contracts, reducing review time by up to 70% and improving accuracy.[20] Tools like LUMINANCE played a major role in the Vodafone–Idea merger, enabling teams to flag anomalies, extract clauses, and process multilingual documents at scale. These tools detect risks far faster than manual review and ensure consistent contract analysis. As deal sizes grow, AI-driven due-diligence is becoming indispensable for transactional lawyers.

AI-enabled case management systems automate core workflows such as scheduling, deadline tracking, document retrieval, and client communication. Platforms like CLIO MANAGE and PRACTICEPANTHER help law firms streamline filings, organise matter-related data, and set intelligent reminders. These tools reduce administrative burdens and free up lawyers' time for substantive legal work. Overall, AI-driven systems significantly enhance productivity and coordination across legal teams.

CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS









AI CHATBOTS FOR CLIENT COMMUNICATION

AI chatbots are increasingly used by law firms to handle client intake, respond to routine queries, and provide round-the-clock assistance, with around 35% of firms globally adopting them.[21] These systems collect client information, triage legal issues, and route matters to the appropriate lawyer, improving response speed and accessibility. Tools like DoNotPay and LawDroid have been widely adopted for automating initial consultations and answering common legal questions. Chatbots also help reduce administrative workload by managing appointment scheduling and document requests.

20. How AI and Document Intelligence Are Changing the Legal Tech Game, Thomson Reuters Legal Insights (Apr. 16, 2023), <https://www.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/how-ai-and-document-intelligence-are-changing-the-legal-tech-game>.

21. Mitul Makadia, *Technology, Legal Profession: ChatGPT's Use Cases and Challenges*, NASSCOM Community (last visited Feb. 1, 2026), <https://community.nasscom.in/communities/ai-inside/technology-legal-profession-chatgpts-use-cases-and-challenges>

AI-POWERED LEGAL TECH TOOLS AND STARTUPS IN INDIA

 SimpliContract	An AI-powered contract lifecycle management (CLM) platform developed in India that uses machine learning to automate contract creation, review, risk-flagging, and negotiation workflows for businesses.
 CaseMine	AI-based legal research platform focused on Indian case law. It uses citation mapping and contextual analysis to connect precedents, helping lawyers, judges, and students navigate the Indian judiciary more efficiently.
 NearLaw	Another Indian legal research tool that simplifies case search and analysis with AI-assisted search, summaries, and citation tracking.
 MitraAI	Another AI-Driven Legal Research platform being by over 300 clients, including major law firms, to speed up legal research tasks with context-aware search and analytics
 NyayNidhi	An AI-Litigation operating Intelligence platform designed to automate litigation workflow tasks such as drafting, Research, Context mapping, and document preparation, tailored for Indian Courts and Procedural formats.
 Ad Idem	An in-house counsel assistant summarising case files, identifying disputation points, and assisting with drafting key legal documents for enterprise litigation support.
 Jhana AI	India's first AI-powered paralegal assistant that helps lawyers and legal teams rapidly conduct research, analyse documents, and draft legal content by searching through a proprietary database of over 15 million Indian legal records including judgments and statutes with precise footnoted citations.
 Draft Bot	An AI-powered legal assistant and workspace designed to automate core legal tasks like drafting documents, conducting legal research, and preparing memoranda with source-backed accuracy rather than generic outputs.

UTILISATION OF AI TOOLS IN LEGAL PROFESSION IN INDIA- SURVEY ANALYSIS

AWARENESS AND EXPOSURE TO AI TOOLS IN LEGAL PROFESSION

In terms of direct exposure, AI adoption appears widespread (Figure 2). A substantial 75.2 % of respondents reported having previously used AI-based legal tools, indicating that AI is already embedded in everyday legal workflows rather than being viewed as a future or speculative development. Only 18.8 % reported no prior use, while a small proportion remained uncertain. This high usage rate suggests that AI tools, particularly easily accessible generative and research-based systems, have become part of routine legal engagement, especially among students, interns, and academic communities.

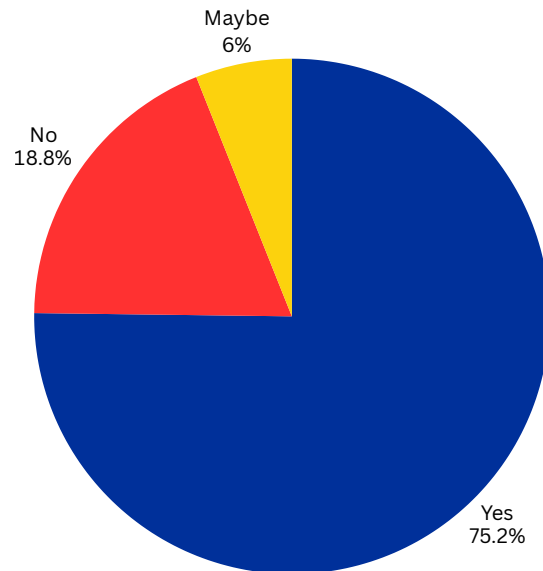


Fig.2 Exposure to AI tools

However, widespread use does not necessarily translate into deep familiarity (figure3). When respondents assessed their familiarity with AI applications in law, the responses clustered strongly around the mid-range. The largest group (40 %) rated their familiarity at a moderate level, while only 34 % reported high familiarity. Conversely, nearly one-third of respondents indicated low familiarity, pointing to a significant gap between exposure and understanding. This suggests that AI tools are often used instrumentally, without a corresponding engagement with their technical limitations, decision-making processes, or legal implications.

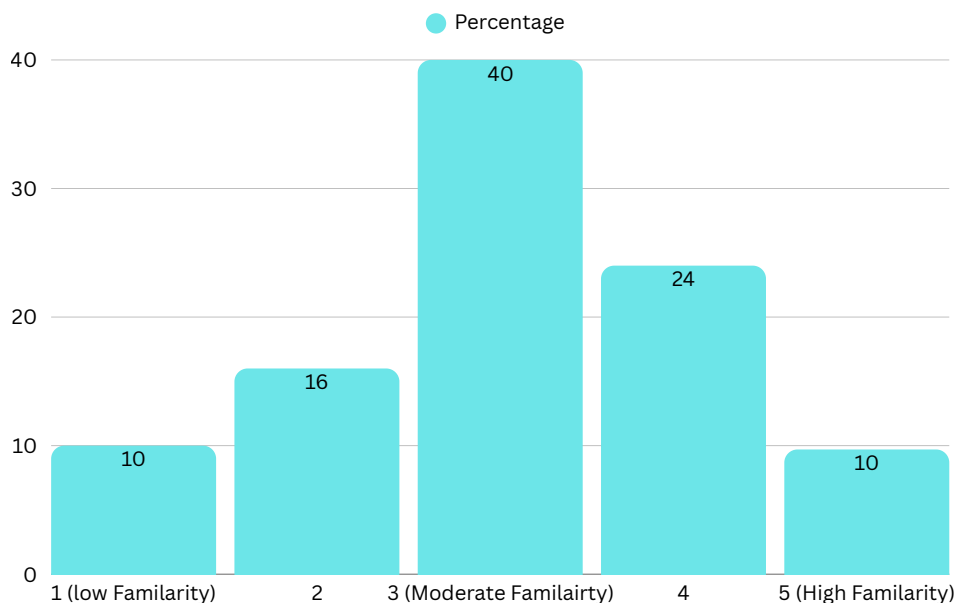
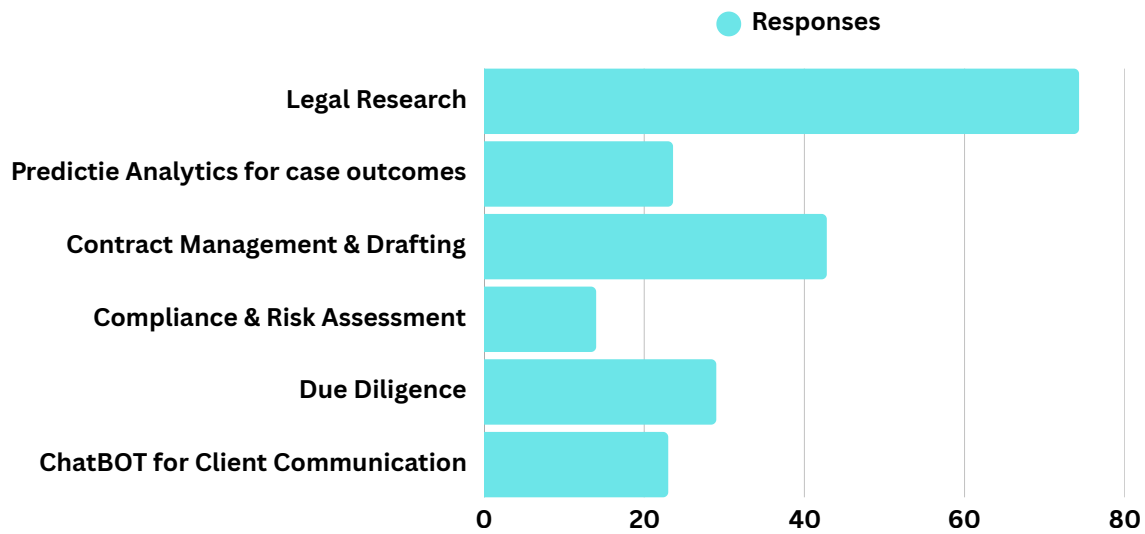


Fig.3 Application of AI tools

UTILISATION OF AI IN LEGAL PROFESSION



*Fig.4 Impact of AI on multiple legal processes
(Respondents were allowed to select multiple legal processes)*

- The strongest consensus around **legal research** at **74.5 %** indicates that AI is now viewed as a core augmentation tool rather than an experimental technology. Its ability to quickly scan case law, statutes, and secondary sources aligns with stakeholders' need for speed and comprehensiveness. The high percentage suggests growing trust in AI for information retrieval, though ultimate interpretive judgment still rests with human lawyers.
- AI's role in **Contract Management and Drafting** at **(43.6%)** reflects its strength in pattern recognition, clause extraction, and template-based drafting. The moderate-high uptake indicates that while firms value efficiency gains, they remain cautious about relying on AI for nuanced contractual language where legal consequences are significant.
- AI's Adoption in **due diligence** at **28.6%** highlights AI's usefulness in large-scale document review and risk flagging. However, the lower percentage compared to research and drafting suggests that lawyers still prioritize human oversight where factual verification and contextual interpretation are critical.
- The use of **AI chatbots** at **21.9 %** signals early-stage digitisation of client interaction, mainly for intake, FAQs, and procedural guidance. The relatively modest figure implies lingering concerns about confidentiality, accuracy, and the client-lawyer relationship, which traditionally relies on trust and personalised advice.
- Utilisation of Predictive tools touch directly on legal judgment and strategy, areas where over-reliance on algorithms could affect professional autonomy and fairness. The utilisation of AI for **predictive analytics** at **almost 21%** suggests that the legal community is wary of AI when it begins to influence substantive decision-making.
- The lowest adoption rate of **Compliance and Risk Assessment** at **(17.6%)** indicates that lawyers remain sceptical about delegating regulatory interpretation and risk evaluation to AI. These tasks require contextual, jurisdiction-specific reasoning and accountability domains where errors carry serious legal consequences. AI is therefore still perceived as supportive rather than decisive in compliance work.

UTILISATION OF AI IN JUDICIARY (GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE)



Predictive Analytics and risk Assessment tool- COMPAS & PSA
AI-Driven Dispute Resolution- MODIA



Digital Judicial Process- SMART COURTS
Speech Recognition System- ASR
AI Judicial Assistive System- SYSTEM 206
ROBOT/ AI JUDGES



Document Review and Analysis- AI SARANSH
Legal Research & Analysis- SUPACE, DIGI SCR
Language Translation tool- AI SUPACE
GEN AI for Information collection- AI ANVESHKA, SARANSH AI



CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM- SIGA
LEGAL RESEARCH TOOL- INFOCURIA
CHATBOT SUPPORT SYSTEM- IBM OLGA
MULTILINGUAL AI ASSISTANT- JURAI

UTILISATION OF AI IN USA JUDICIARY

The United States has been leveraging AI-driven technologies to enhance judicial efficiency, case management, and legal research. The integration spans multiple facets of the legal system, from predictive analytics and legal research to AI-assisted online dispute resolution.

AI-driven software analyzes historical data to predict outcomes and inform judicial decisions. Two of the major AI-tools used for such predictive analysis in USA are COMPAS (Correctional offender management profiling for alternative sanctions), and PSA (Public Safety Assessment). COMPAS is developed by a US Company called Northpointe's Inc. "It is an automated decision-support software package that integrates risk and needs assessment with several other domains, including sentencing decisions, treatment and case management, and recidivism outcomes." [22] It is being used by Federal courts of New York, Wisconsin, California, Florida's Broward County, and other jurisdictions of USA. PSA on the other hand is developed by the Laura and John Arnold Foundation and is used as a risk assessment tool. PSA is based upon 9 factors that can help in determining pretrial assessment of law-abiding behavior and assessment in court. [23]

US judicial system has embraced AI-driven online dispute resolution (ODR) systems, particularly in civil and small claims disputes such as consumer matters to facilitate mediation, negotiations, and arbitration through digital platforms. MODIA has been integrated by American Arbitration Association in its New York No fault Insurance cases. It is providing Online dispute resolution to over 10,000 cases annually. [24]

UTILISATION OF AI IN CHINA JUDICIARY

China is currently the most advanced nations globally. It has integrated AI in judiciary to driven improve efficiency, transparency, consistency, and reduce human error. Under its initiative of "Smart Courts", China is using AI extensively in legal adjudication, enforcement, document processing, and public access to justice. [25]

AI-Powered court system is a part of "Smart Courts" project (SCR) launched by China in 2017. Under this project, Supreme people's court envisions a completely digital judicial process wherein officers of court use technology, and self-learning algorithms to automate tasks, and leave minimal opportunity for human interference [26]. It also includes AI-powered judges and a digital virtual hearing for easy and speedy disposal of cases. AI judicial assistive systems were introduced to enhance judicial efficiency, consistency, and accessibility.

22. Tim Brennan & William Dieterich, Correctional Offender Management Profiles for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) (2017), <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119184256.ch3>

23. Office of Court Administrator Pretrial Services, Facts About Public Safety Assessment (Sup. Ct. of Mont. 2023), <https://courts.mt.gov/external/pretrial/docs/psafactsheet2023.pdf>

24. San Josh, American Arbitration Association Selects Modria to Power New York No Fault Caseload, PR Newswire (2014), <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/american-arbitration-association-selects-modria-to-power-new-york-no-fault-caseload-248543191.html> (last visited Jan. 18, 2026).

25. Akiko Yoshinaga, China's Judiciary Accelerates Use of AI; Aims to Speed Up Cases, Add Perceived Fairness, The Japan News (2024), <https://japannews.yomiuri.co.jp/science-nature/technology/20240806-202833/> (last visited Jan. 19, 2026)

26. S. Papagiannas, Automating Intervention in Chinese Justice: Smart Courts and Supervision Reform, 10 ASIAN J. L. & SOC'Y 463 (2023).

These systems are not designed to replace human judges, but rather to assist them in various stages of legal proceedings; from evidence review to judgment drafting. An AI-driven judicial assistant called “206 System,” was unveiled in 2019. [26]. This AI-driven tool is named after the Article 206 of the China’s Criminal Procedure Law, which underscores the necessity of basing prosecutions on solid evidence. This tool helps public prosecutors in criminal trials by conducting intelligent evidence evaluation, verifying the consistency and legality of chain of investigation, and even recommending charges based on legal provisions.

In 2018, China introduced an automatic notification system for similar cases that addresses a longstanding concern of lack of standardization of judgements for lawsuits with similar facts . While China does not follow a case law system and precedents are not legally binding, the Supreme people’s court emphasized the importance of uniform application of the law and the need for referencing similar cases to guide judgments. This notification system supports both manual and AI-driven auto-searches to identify similar cases. [27]. China's judicial system adopted Automated Speech Recognition (ASR) in 2014. The Zhejiang Province Higher People's Court spearheaded this initiative by implementing ASR to generate real-time trial transcripts. This technology was quickly adopted by other courts to save the time of judicial clerks.[28]. This ASR system emulates more than double transcription speeds for law clerks, increasing from 120–150 to 250–350 words per minute, thereby decreasing the overall trial times by approximately 30 percent.

AI judges are part of China’s broader “smart court” initiative. These AI judges are often represented by on-screen avatars and, are designed to handle routine procedural tasks of court. In June 2019, the Beijing Internet Court launched an online litigation service center featuring an AI judge which as the Beijing court claims is “the first of its kind in the world”.This AI judge is based on intelligent speech and image synthesizing technologies and is designed to assists human judges by completing repetitive tasks such as litigation reception, thereby allowing human judges to focus more on substantive trial work.

UTILISATION OF AI IN INDIA JUDICIARY

Via the E-courts project, Indian judiciary has been transformed and digitalized to include computer and IT based technology to improve efficiency in the management and working of court. Through the phase 3 of the E-courts project, AI is now being integrated into various aspects of working of court such as Case management, Legal research, Document review and Analysis, Translation, Assisted filing, Predictive analysis and user assistance in form of chatbots. Supreme Court of India have integrated AI in Document review and analysis in form of AI Saransh which is designed to automate the summarization of lengthy Supreme Court judgments.

26. Liang Chenyu, Shanghai Court Adopts New AI Assistant, Sixth Tone (2020), <https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1003496> (last visited January 20th 2026)

27. Weimin Zuo, How to Realize Similar Cases with Similar Judgments Through Artificial Intelligence, 5 CHINA L. REV. 26 (2018).

28. Zhuhao Wang, China’s E-Justice Revolution, 105 THE CTS. HELD, no. 1 (Bolch Jud. Inst., Duke L. Sch. 2021).

29. Beijing Internet Court Launches AI Judge, Sup. People’s Ct. of the People’s Republic of China (2019), https://english.court.gov.cn/2019-06/28/c_766675.htm (last visited January 20th 2026).

30. Press Info. Bureau, Digital Transformation of Justice: Integrating AI in India’s Judiciary and Law Enforcement (2025), <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetailm.aspx?PRID=2106239®=3&lang=1> (last visited Jan. 20, 2026)

Its primary function is to produce concise, well-structured summaries that make complex legal decisions more accessible to a wider audience. [31] India also introduced its own AI tool called Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court's Efficiency (SUPACE) in 2021 which is specifically designed to assist judges by providing them with relevant legal facts, precedents, and statutes tailored to the case at hand. Digi SCR on the other hand aims to digitize historical judgments and make them easily searchable and accessible to the public and legal professionals.[32] For language translation, India has introduced an AI-based tool called SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software). SUVAS is developed to assist in translating judicial documents, orders, and judgments into various regional languages recognized under Article 348 of the Indian Constitution.[33]

GenAI Services have been facilitated using open-source Large Language Models (LLM) & Retriever Augmented Generator (RAG) pipelines. There are 2 projects of Generative AI for information gathering, namely AI Anveshika and Saksham AI. AI Anveshika facilitates Query responses using deep learning for getting real-time information using Natural Language Processing for creating an embedding of documents and RAG pipeline, and Generative AI to generate an appropriate reply to the queries. It has been facilitated for Supreme Court Rulings since 1950, as well as for Single Document Query Search & Summarisation facility for petitions, etc. Saksham AI, on the other hand, is a form of Agentic AI which is working in combination with other AI pipelines for information gathering from both text, tables, etc. handling both structured data and unstructured documents. [34]

UTILISATION OF AI IN EU JUDICIARY

Within the EU judiciary, particularly at the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), AI is being integrated as a decision-support and administrative efficiency tool rather than a decision-maker, with clear safeguards to preserve judicial independence and human control. The Court's AI Strategy outlines several concrete deployments. [35] The SIGA case-management system embeds AI to assist with subject-matter classification, keyword suggestions, automatic detection of legal references, metadata extraction, and the automated processing of originating documents and decisions. These functions reduce clerical workload and help standardise case handling. [36] A major recent innovation is the updated InfoCuria case-law database and search tool, which incorporates features such as automatic query and result suggestions as users type, approximate ("fuzzy") search, Boolean operators, filters, result refinement and text highlighting, making it quicker and easier to locate relevant EU judgments, opinions, procedural documents and case summaries comparable to modern web search experiences [37]

31. Nupur Thapliyal, Supreme Court To Implement AI Tool To Generate Summary of Pleadings: Delhi High Court ACJ Manmohan, LiveLaw (2024), <https://www.livelaw.in/high-court/delhi-high-court/delhi-high-court-artificial-intelligence-in-law-pleadings-270115> (last visited January 20, 2026).
32. Samrat/Allen, Use of AI in Supreme Court Case Management, Press Info. Bureau (2025), <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2113224> (last visited January 20, 2026).
33. SS/RKM, Action Plan for Simple, Accessible, Affordable and Speedy Justice, Press Info. Bureau (2023), <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1947490> (last visited Apr. 1, 2025).
34. National Informatics Centre, Centre of Excellence for Artificial Intelligence, <https://www.nic.gov.in/centre-of-excellence-for-artificial-intelligence/> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).
35. European Comm'n for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ), 1st Report on the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the Judiciary Based on the Information Contained in the CEPEJ's Resource Centre on Cyberjustice and AI (Feb. 17, 2025), <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/-/1st-report-on-the-use-of-artificial-intelligence-ai-in-the-judiciary-based-on-the-information-contained-in-the-cepej-s-resource-centre-on-cyberjustice-and-ai>.
36. Court of Justice of the European Union, Artificial Intelligence Strategy of the Court of Justice of the European Union (Nov. 2023), https://curia.europa.eu/site/upload/docs/application/pdf/2023-11/cjeu_ai_strategy.pdf
37. Court of Justice of the European Union, New InfoCuria Case-Law Database and Search Tool, https://curia.europa.eu/site/jcms/p1_1000063986/en/new-infocuria-case-law-database-and-search-tool (last visited Feb. 2, 2026)

These smart search features help users discover related legal materials more efficiently than traditional keyword search alone.

The upgraded InfoCuria also integrates background data such as case classifications, references to cited acts and decisions, and keywords to make EU law easier to explore, and will continue to evolve with multi-criteria advanced search interfaces tailored for legal professionals. Beyond internal Court systems, actors in the wider EU legal ecosystem experiment with large language models such as ChatGPT for legal research and drafting support, specialised categorisation tools like IBM OLGA, [38] and multilingual legal assistant projects such as JURAI[39]. However, all such technologies must comply with principles of fairness, transparency, traceability, privacy protection and continuous human supervision, reflecting a cautious but structured transition toward a more “Smart Court” model that enhances efficiency and access to justice without automating judicial reasoning itself.

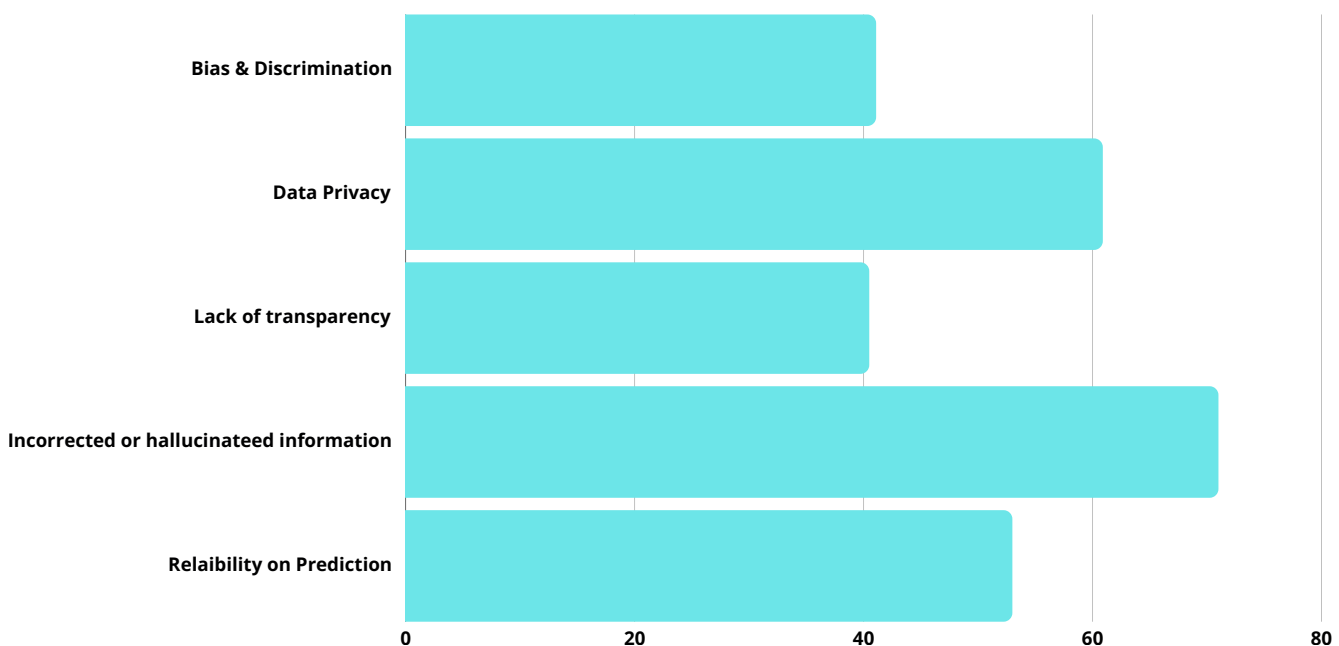
38. Judicial Systems Are Turning to AI to Help Manage Its Vast Quantities of Data and Expedite Case Resolution, IBM (2024), <https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/blog/judicial-systems-are-turning-to-ai-to-help-manage-its-vast-quantities-of-data-and-expedite-case-resolution>

39. European Expertise & Expert Institute, AI-ADJUST and JURAI Projects – Presentation (Oct. 31, 2025), <https://experts-institute.eu/en/projects/ai-adjust-and-jurai-projects/>.

5. LEGAL & ETHICAL ISSUES OF USING AI IN LEGAL PROFESSION

As legal systems across globe become increasingly reliant on AI tools, fundamental questions arise: Are these systems truly neutral? Can they accurately interpret legal context and nuance? What are the sources of the data they are trained on, and do those sources reflect the diverse and pluralistic societies they aim to serve? How transparent and accountable are these tools, and what recourse exists when they make mistakes?

These questions are not merely theoretical. Across jurisdictions, real-world deployment of AI in courts and law firms has already begun to expose serious challenges such as the opacity of algorithms, the amplification of bias in these systems, the erosion of legal accountability, and the potential infringement of human rights such as the right to a fair trial, equality before the law, protection from discrimination and the right to privacy, guaranteed under The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). Therefore, it is essential to take a step back and analyze the ethical and legal implications of integrating AI into legal practice and judicial decision-making.



According to our survey, at the operational level to use AI in the legal workflow (fig.), respondents identified concerns about data privacy and security (56.6%), lack of awareness about AI tools and their applications (53.7%), and uncertainty regarding legal and ethical implications (50.8%) as the most prominent barriers to adoption. These are closely followed by a lack of training and the high cost of AI tools, each cited by 44.6% of respondents. Notably, resistance to change or fear of job loss was reported by only 17.8%, suggesting that structural and regulatory concerns outweigh apprehensions related to employment displacement.

1. ALGORITHMIC BIAS AND DISCRIMINATION



The most insidious issues posed by integration of AI in legal industry is the issue of “Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination”. Algorithmic Bias is part of technological force; one of the three interdependent forces through which AI creates inequality. AI-based systems are trained on data sets, which are the bedrock of these systems.[40] These data sets are the assumptions that are embedded in the design of AI systems, and the socio-legal context in which they operate. It often reflects or reinforces existing socioeconomic, racial and gender biases. [41] This is especially concerning in legal settings, where decisions can directly impact Human rights such as liberty, fairness and equality before the law. [42] From a jurisprudential perspective, If AI systems systematically privilege certain demographic groups while disadvantaging others, they erode both the concept of the theory of Equality and the moral legitimacy of the legal institution. The lack of transparency compounds the difficulty of identifying and rectifying biased outcomes. [43]

A Present-day illustration of algorithmic bias in the legal sector is the utilization of COMPAS tool in USA Judiciary. COMPAS is an AI tool designed to predict the likelihood of a defendant reoffending. It has been used by US judiciary since 2013. After an investigation by a US based organisation called ProPublica in 2016, it was “found that black defendants were far more likely than white defendants to be incorrectly judged, to be at a higher risk of recidivism, while white defendants were more likely than black defendants to be incorrectly flagged as low risk. [44]

40% of respondents identified bias and discrimination as the primary concern in AI adoption within the legal profession, underscoring significant apprehension about fairness in decision making of AI systems.

40. Simon Friss & James Riley, Eliminating Algorithmic Bias Is Just the Beginning of Equitable AI, HARV. BUS. REV. (2023)

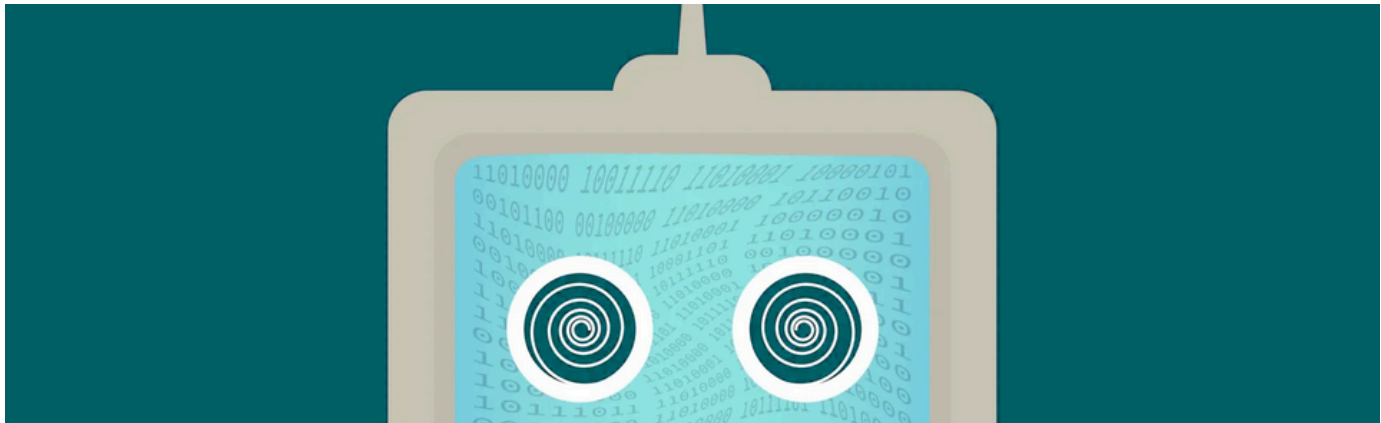
41. Alexandra Jonker & Julie Rogers, What Is Algorithmic Bias?, IBM (2024), <https://www.ibm.com/think/topics/algorithmic-bias> (last visited Apr. 4, 2025).

42. Art 7 & 10 (UDHR), Art. 26 (ICCPR)

43. J. Visave, Transparency in AI for Emergency Management: Building Trust and Accountability, AI ETHICS (2025)

44. Julia Angwin et al., Machine Bias: Risk Assessments in Criminal Sentencing, ProPublica (May 23, 2016), <https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>

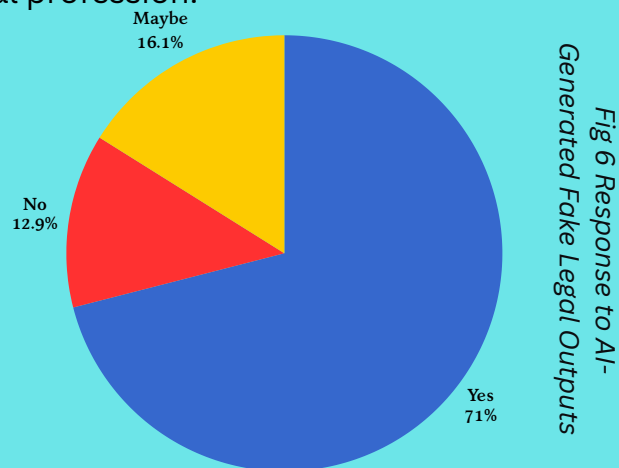
2. THE BLACK BOX PROBLEM: LACK OF TRANSPARENCY & AI HALLUCINATIONS



Another intricate ethical and legal concern arising from the integration of AI into legal practice and the judiciary is the lack of transparency in how these systems function. Most of AI systems are self-learning and their creators have little to no control over the outcomes generated from these systems. This problem is also commonly referred to as the “Black Box Problem”. [45] While the black box nature of AI is a technical characteristic, its consequences are jurisprudential in nature. The utilization of AI systems in legal systems where people expect rationality, procedural fairness, and accountability, the inability to explain how an AI system arrived at a specific conclusion can gravely undermine both public trust and foundational principles of justice. The black box problem and lack of transparency is also the reason behind ‘AI hallucinations’. [46] AI Hallucinations are instances where an AI chatbot generates fictional, erroneous, or unsubstantiated information in response to queries. One of the recent example of using such fake case laws was seen in India where the Bombay High Court cancelled a ₹22 crore tax demand notice issued by the Income Tax Department after finding that the notice relied on three non-existent court rulings, apparently generated by an AI tool. The Court held that such AI-suggested rulings cannot be “blindly relied upon” when exercising quasi-judicial functions; all citations must be independently verified. [47]

With 71% of respondents concerned about AI hallucinations and 41% about transparency, the data indicates that accuracy and explainability are central to professional trust in utilisation of AI in the legal profession.

A substantial 71% of respondents reported having encountered incorrect or hallucinated legal outputs, while only 12.9% indicated they had not, pointing to a clear predominance of first-hand exposure to AI inaccuracies among legal AI users. An additional 16.1% remained uncertain, which itself signals a deeper ambiguity in users’ ability to confidently verify AI-generated information.

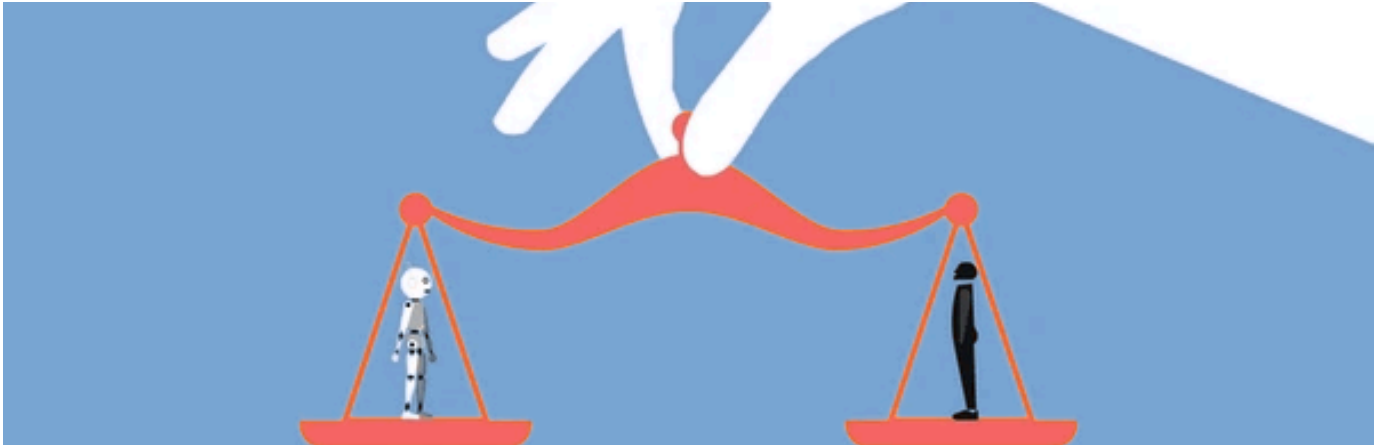


45. Lou Blouin, AI’s Mysterious ‘Black Box’ Problem, Explained, M Dearborn News, Univ. of Mich.–Dearborn (2023)

46. Pablo G. Bejerano, AI’s Black Box Problem: Why Is It Still Indecipherable to Researchers, EL PAÍS (2017)

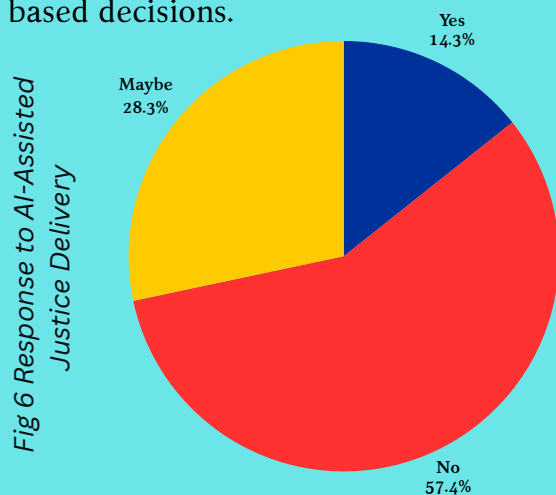
47. A Rs 22 Crore Tax Notice Built on AI-Generated “Court Rulings”? What the Bombay High Court Just Ruled, Times of India (Nov. 5, 2025), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/financial-literacy/taxation/a-rs-22-crore-tax-notice-built-on-ai-generated-court-rulings-what-the-bombay-high-court-just-ruled/articleshow/125103410.cms>

3. DUE PROCESS AND THE EROSION OF ADVERSARIAL JUSTICE



One of the most critical concern arising out of use of AI in Law is the potential erosion of due process and the adversarial model of justice. The right to due process is not merely a procedural formality; it is a cornerstone of legal legitimacy, enshrined in Article 10 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) which guarantees the “right to a fair and public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal.” Central to this guarantee is the principle of adversarial justice, a justice system that relies on transparent procedures, equal participation of the parties, and the contestation of evidence and arguments before a neutral decision-maker i.e. judge [48]. However, the adoption of opaque AI tools in legal processes risks adherence to these principles, allowing automated results to influence decisions without considering adversarial scrutiny or procedural safeguards. The use of AI in pretrial procedures such as bail determination, risk assessments, and evidence classification as seen in China and USA creates vulnerabilities for due process. In theory, these systems are designed to enhance efficiency and consistency. However, in practice, they often operate on pre-set notions and algorithms that are unable to change or alter themselves as per differential situation or are not open to interpretation by the parties involved. This lack of contestability is antithetical to the adversarial model.

Concerns about decision-making are also reflected in the finding that 53% of respondents expressed doubts about the reliability of AI predictions in legal decision-making. This shows that many respondents are not fully confident in AI’s ability to make or support judgment-based decisions.



When asked whether AI systems should be allowed to assist in judicial decision-making, a clear majority of respondents (57.3%) expressed opposition, while only 14.3% supported such use and 28.3% remained undecided. The large number of undecided responses also suggests that while some people are open to the idea, they still have doubts about whether AI can be used safely and fairly in such an important area.

4. DATA PRIVACY, CONFIDENTIALITY & SECURITY ISSUES



The integration of AI in the legal industry also raises serious concerns around data privacy and informational autonomy. AI systems in law often rely on vast amounts of personal and sensitive data, including case records, client communications, and confidential filings to function effectively. These data flows become the foundation on which AI tools are trained, tested, and deployed. However, the scale and speed of data processing can blur traditional boundaries of consent, purpose limitation, and confidentiality that are central to legal ethics and privacy law. When data is reused, repurposed, or insufficiently anonymised, individuals may lose meaningful control over how their information is handled. [49] This is particularly troubling in legal contexts, where confidentiality forms the backbone of the lawyer–client relationship and the justice system’s credibility. [50]

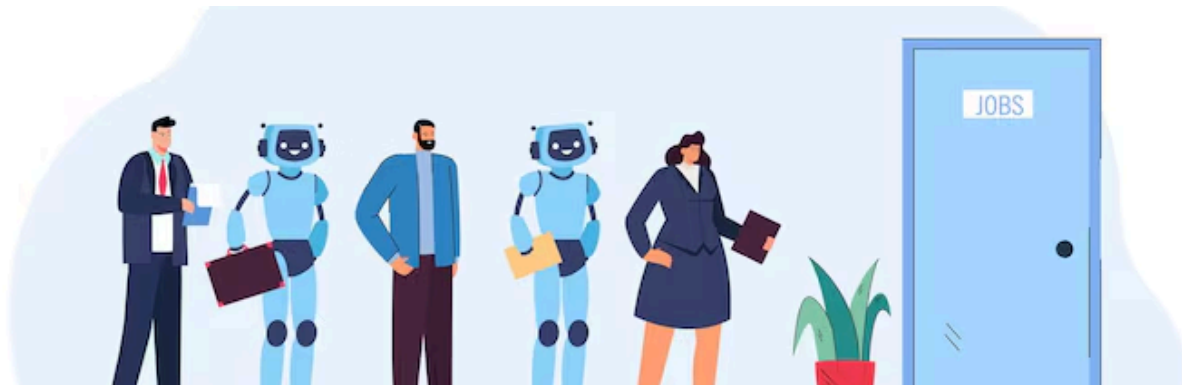
Certain Recent Incidents include

- A 2025 case involving Scale AI , an AI data-labeling firm , exposed thousands of contractor and client documents, some containing confidential information, in publicly accessible Google Docs. Although not strictly a “legal-firm + client-data” case, it demonstrates how sensitive data entrusted to AI-linked platforms can be inadvertently exposed. [51]
- Many legal-industry publications caution that uploading legal documents (contracts, confidential client communications, privileged briefs) into generic AI tools like ChatGPT can lead to irreversible data retention and unintended exposure, especially since such tools often do not guarantee deletion or non-reuse of user-uploaded data. [52]

61% of respondents said data privacy is the biggest concern in using AI in the legal field. This suggests that a majority of people are worried about how sensitive legal information, such as client details, case documents, and confidential communications may be collected, stored, or shared when AI tools are used.

49. Giovanni De Gregorio, Digital Constitutionalism, Privacy and Data Protection, in *Digital Constitutionalism in Europe: Reframing Rights and Powers in the Algorithmic Society* 225 (Cambridge Univ. Press 2022), <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/digital-constitutionalism-in-europe/digital-constitutionalism-privacy-and-data-protection/E1725A06254D721E8E5D1D6B461CFAA2>
50. Davinia Cutajar, Balancing Efficiency and Privacy: AI’s Impact on Legal Confidentiality and Privilege, *Int’l Bar Ass’n* (Nov. 29, 2024), <https://www.ibanet.org/balancing-efficiency-and-privacy-AI-impact-on-legal-confidentiality-and-privilege>.
51. Scale AI Exposed Sensitive Data About Clients Like Meta and xAI in Public Google Docs, *Business Insider* (June 24, 2025), <https://www.businessinsider.com/scale-ai-public-google-docs-security-2025-6>
52. Beware of the Risks: The Hidden Dangers of Using ChatGPT for Legal Documents, *Schloemer Law Blog* (2024), <https://www.schloemerlaw.com/post/beware-of-the-risks-the-hidden-dangers-of-using-chatgpt-for-legal-documents> (last visited Feb. 2, 2026).

5. JOB DISPLACEMENT



The rapid adoption of AI in legal work has sparked serious concerns about job displacement, particularly for routine and entry-level roles. According to Thomas Reuters survey, notable proportion of professionals expressed anxiety about AI potentially replacing aspects of traditional legal work, with some respondents citing job loss as a key concern associated with AI adoption. [53] Real-world industry developments underscore these fears: in late 2025, leading international law firm Clifford Chance announced cuts of approximately 10 % of its back-office staff about 50 jobs citing increased use of AI and automation as a factor in reducing demand for certain roles. [54] Moreover, research suggests that automation is reshaping hiring priorities within firms, with junior associates and paralegals whose work historically involved document review, legal research, and drafting being most exposed to displacement as AI takes on these repetitive tasks. [55]. These shifts are prompting professionals to upskill or pivot toward roles requiring strategic oversight, complex reasoning, and technological fluency to remain competitive in an AI-augmented legal market.

To understand concerns about job displacement, the survey asked two simple questions: **whether AI could reduce demand for entry-level legal professionals in India, and whether AI could replace humans in certain legal functions.** The responses show cautious concern rather than panic about job loss.

On entry-level jobs, a majority (52.9%) felt AI would reduce demand to some extent, and 14.8% believed the reduction could be significant. This means many respondents do expect some impact, likely because junior legal work often includes research, document review, and drafting tasks where AI tools are already being used.

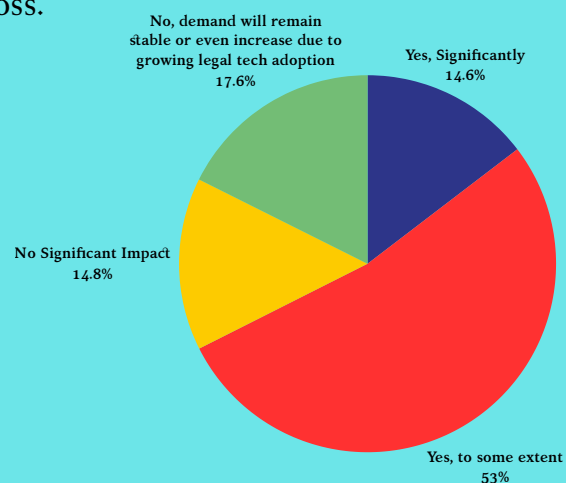


Fig 71. Response to Job Displacement due to AI

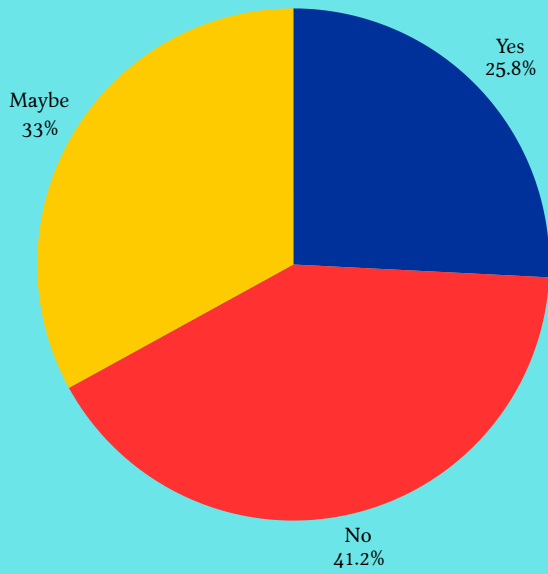
53. Thomson Reuters, Future of Professionals Report 2025 (2025), <https://www.thomsonreuters.com/content/dam/ewp-m/documents/thomsonreuters/en/pdf/reports/future-of-professionals-report-2025.pdf>

54. Increased AI Use at Law Firm Clifford Chance Cuts London Jobs by 10 Per Cent, The Guardian (Nov. 21, 2025), <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2025/nov/21/increased-ai-use-law-firm-clifford-chance-cuts-london-jobs-10-per-cent>

55. Liquid Legal Institute, First Global Report on AI in Legal Practice (2024), <https://liquid-legal-institute.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/E-Book-First-Global-Report-on-AI-in-Legal-Practice.pdf>

At the same time, not all views were negative. 17.6% believed demand would remain stable or even grow with legal tech adoption, and 14.8% saw no major impact. This suggests that some respondents view AI as changing the nature of legal work rather than simply cutting jobs.

Fig 7.1. Response to Job Displacement due to AI



When asked if AI could replace humans in certain legal functions, opinions were divided. 25.8% said yes, but a larger group (41.2%) said no, and 33% were unsure. Overall, the responses indicate that while people see AI taking over some tasks, most do not expect it to fully replace human roles. Instead, AI is seen as reshaping how legal professionals work and the skills they will need in the future.

4. GLOBAL APPROACHES TO REGULATING AI IN LEGAL PROFESSION

JURISDICTION	GUIDELINE/ REGULATION
INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION (IBA)	<u>The Future Is Now: Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession</u>
UNESCO	<u>Guidelines for the use of AI systems in courts and tribunals</u>
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABA- Formal Ethics Opinions on Use of Generative AI • <u>Guidance for implementing AI in courts</u>
UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>AI — Guidance for Judicial Office Holders (2023) (scotland)</u> • <u>Guidelines for court officials and clerks</u>
EUROPE	<u>European Ethical Charter on AI in Judicial Systems</u>
CHINA	<u>Opinions on Regulating and Strengthening AI in Judicial Field</u>
BRAZIL	Resolução CNJ No. 332/2020 (AI in Judiciary)

INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION (IBA)

The Future is Now: Artificial Intelligence & the Legal Profession *(Nature: Soft Law, Non-Binding)*

The report “The Future is Now: Artificial Intelligence and the Legal Profession” was released by the International Bar Association (IBA) in 2024 in collaboration with the Center for AI and Digital Policy. It evaluates the rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI, into global legal practice. While recognising AI’s potential to improve efficiency, reduce costs and streamline legal work, the report reiterates that technological innovation does not dilute lawyers’ fundamental professional and ethical duties. AI is framed strictly as a supportive tool, not a substitute for legal judgment, accountability or competence. The report provides guidance for responsible AI adoption while ensuring that client trust and the rule of law remain protected.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE REPORT

The IBA highlights that despite AI’s benefits, its use raises serious ethical and professional concerns. These include risks to data privacy and confidentiality, algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and AI hallucinations that may generate inaccurate legal content. The report also notes uneven AI adoption between large and small firms, limited governance frameworks, and insufficient training. Such risks directly affect lawyer competence, client confidence and the integrity of legal processes.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Strengthening AI Governance:** Law firms should develop internal AI policies addressing security, privacy, IP and data management.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Continuous AI literacy and ethics training is essential for lawyers at all levels.
- **Human Oversight:** Lawyers must supervise AI outputs and remain fully responsible for all work produced.
- **Client Transparency:** Lawyers should inform clients about AI use where relevant.
- **Regulatory Coherence:** Governments should pursue consistent, flexible and harmonised AI regulations.
- **Stakeholder Consultation:** Policymaking should involve lawyers, technologists, academia and civil society.
- **Ethical Updates:** Professional codes should be revised to reflect AI-related duties of competence, confidentiality and supervision.
- **Support for Small Firms:** Targeted assistance is needed to prevent technological inequality.

ENFORCEMENT

Although the report itself is not legally binding, it carries strong persuasive authority for bar associations, regulators and law societies worldwide. It is expected to influence disciplinary standards, malpractice assessments and future ethical guidelines.

UNITED STATES AMERICA (USA)

ABA Formal Ethics Opinions 512 on Use of Generative AI (*Nature: Soft law*)

The Formal Ethics Opinion 512 concerning the moral application of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) in American legal practice was released by the American Bar Association (ABA) in the year 2024. While reiterating that technology innovation does not lessen the fundamental professional responsibilities of lawyers, these opinions aim to address the swift adoption of AI tools by attorneys for legal research, drafting, document review, and client services. The ABA makes it clear that AI should only be used as a helpful professional tool and not as a replacement for ethical duty, legal judgment, or competency. The opinions offer a cogent ethical framework that directs attorneys in appropriately incorporating AI into their practice without jeopardizing client confidence, procedural While reiterating that technology innovation does not lessen the fundamental professional responsibilities of lawyers.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE PAPER

The ABA acknowledges that although generative AI is efficient and innovative, there are significant ethical concerns when using it in legal practice. Concerns about algorithmic bias and discriminatory outputs, opaqueness and lack of transparency in AI operation, risks to client confidentiality and data privacy, and the increasing issue of AI hallucinations, including made-up facts and legal citations, are all identified in the opinions. These risks are thought to have a direct effect on the lawyer-client legal relationship, professional competency, and integrity in court.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:** To avoid biased or deceptive results, attorneys must use independent professional judgment and be aware of the limitations and potential biases of AI technologies.
- **Lack of Accountability:** The rulings reiterate that attorneys are still solely accountable for any work that is helped by AI. AI systems cannot be trusted with professional judgment.
- **Lack of Transparency:** Attorneys need to be reasonably aware of the capabilities and constraints of AI tools.
- **Data Privacy and Confidentiality:** Attorneys are not allowed to give AI systems access to private client information without taking the necessary precautions.
- **Inaccuracy and Hallucinations:** The opinion reiterate that attorneys are still solely accountable for any work that is helped by AI.

ENFORCEMENT

Although these views are not legally binding at the federal level, they have significant persuasive power and are regularly accepted and upheld by state bar discipline procedures, professional misconduct cases, and malpractice standards.

UNITED STATES AMERICA (USA)

Guidance for Implementing Artificial Intelligence in Courts *(Nature- Judicial administrative guidance)*

Administrative guidelines for the responsible use of artificial intelligence in courts have been issued by judicial authorities in the federal and state court systems of the United States. While making sure that the implementation of such tools does not jeopardize due process, judicial independence, or public trust in the justice system, this framework aims to use AI technologies to improve court efficiency, case management, and access to justice. Instead of integrating AI through extensive legislative regulation, the guideline takes a careful, court-driven approach.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE GUIDELINES

The guidelines acknowledge that there are substantial institutional and ethical dangers associated with the use of AI in courts. These include worries about algorithmic bias and discriminatory results, the deterioration of judicial accountability, the lack of transparency in AI-assisted procedures, risks to cybersecurity and data privacy, and the possibility of erroneous or delusional AI-generated content. Concerns about how AI might affect judicial positions and court staffing arrangements are also acknowledged by the framework.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination: To guarantee justice, courts are urged to regularly test, monitor, and evaluate AI systems for biased results. Artificial intelligence is only used in fields that directly impact substantive legal rights.
- Lack of Accountability: The framework upholds judges' exclusive adjudicatory authority by requiring human-in-the-loop decision-making. AI systems cannot take the role of judicial discretion; they can only serve as advisors.
- Lack of Transparency: The guidelines encourage AI systems to be auditable and explainable. The goal, extent, and operation of AI tools utilized in court procedures must be documented by courts.
- Data Security and Privacy: Protecting sensitive court and litigant data is a top priority. The guidelines limit the use of unapproved or outside AI platforms and Artificial intelligence is only used in fields that directly impact substantive legal rights.

ENFORCEMENT

Despite not being legislative, the guidelines are upheld inside institutional hierarchies by means of court rules, internal oversight procedures, and judicial administration.

UNITED KINGDOM (UK)

AI - Guidance for Judicial Office Holders

(Nature- Soft law Guidelines)

Judicial authorities in Scotland have issued the AI - Guidance for Judicial Office Holders 2023 further updated in 2025, to assist judges in responsibly navigating the use of artificial intelligence within judicial work. Issued in response to the rapid expansion of generative AI tools, the guidance seeks to ensure that technological innovation enhances judicial efficiency without compromising judicial independence, fairness, accuracy, or public confidence in the justice system. The framework explicitly positions AI as an assistive resource and not as a substitute for judicial reasoning or decision-making.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE GUIDANCE

The Scottish guidelines acknowledge that there are significant institutional and ethical dangers associated with integrating AI into court duties. These include worries about algorithmic bias and discriminatory results, a decline in judicial responsibility, a lack of explainability and transparency in AI systems, risks to data privacy and confidentiality, and the possibility of hallucinations and fake legal citations produced by AI technologies. Concerns about how AI might affect judicial office holders' authority and responsibility are also acknowledged in the guidance.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- Algorithmic Discrimination and Bias: Judges are cautioned about the possibility of skewed training data producing biased AI results. The guidance highlights the need for independent judicial review to overcome potential prejudice and cautions against relying on AI systems for evaluative or decision-making duties.
- Absence of Accountability: The framework clearly states that judges are still the only ones accountable for all court rulings. AI cannot be used to make decisions, and its application does not change judicial accountability or ethical duties.
- Absence of Transparency: The guidelines advise caution when AI thinking cannot be sufficiently explained or confirmed, acknowledging the opacity of many AI systems, especially generative AI. Judges are urged to employ AI tools only when they are aware of their limits.

ENFORCEMENT

Although the guidelines are not legally binding, they have significant persuasive power inside the judiciary and are supported by internal institutional control, professional standards, and judicial ethics.

EUROPE UNION (EU)

European Ethical Charter on Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Systems (*Nature- Soft Law Instrument*)

The European Ethical Charter on Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Systems, adopted by the Council of Europe, establishes a foundational ethical framework governing the use of artificial intelligence in courts and legal processes across its 47 Member States. The Charter responds to the growing integration of AI technologies within justice systems and seeks to ensure that such integration enhances judicial efficiency and access to justice without undermining human rights, judicial independence, or public trust. It represents one of the earliest comprehensive international efforts to articulate ethical boundaries for AI use in the legal profession.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE DOCUMENT

The Charter acknowledges that although AI can improve the effectiveness and uniformity of legal institutions, it also carries several serious concerns. These include dangers resulting from erroneous or untrustworthy AI-generated outputs, algorithmic prejudice and discrimination, a decline in human accountability, a lack of transparency and explainability, and threats to data privacy and confidentiality. The protection of fundamental rights and the validity of judicial decision-making are intimately related to these issues, according to the Charter.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination:** The fundamental tenet of non-discrimination is established. The Charter promotes frequent assessment and monitoring to identify and rectify biased results, and it mandates that AI systems rely on high-quality, representative, and trustworthy data.
- **Lack of Accountability:** The usage of AI is centered on human responsibility. AI systems are expressly forbidden from functioning as independent decision-makers in court proceedings, and judges and legal experts maintain complete accountability for judicial decisions.
- **Lack of Transparency:** The Charter requires AI systems to be transparent, understandable, and explainable. For AI-assisted procedures to be fair and contestable, human users must be able to examine and comprehend them.
- **Data Protection and Privacy:** Adherence to European data protection regulations is necessary. The framework prioritizes confidentiality, purpose limitation, data security, and the Charter promotes frequent assessment and monitoring to identify and rectify biased results, and it mandates that AI systems rely on high-quality, representative, and trustworthy data.

ENFORCEMENT

There is no legal power behind the Charter. Persuasive authority, moral principles, and integration into national judicial policies, court procedures, and ensuing regulatory tools are how it exerts its effect.

CHINA

Opinions on Regulating and Strengthening the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Judicial Field

(Nature- Legally enforceable administrative directive)

The People's Republic of China has articulated a comprehensive framework for the integration of artificial intelligence into its judicial system through the Opinions on Regulating and Strengthening the Application of Artificial Intelligence in the Judicial Field. Issued within the broader "Smart Courts" initiative, the framework seeks to enhance judicial efficiency, standardisation, and governance capacity while maintaining firm judicial authority and systemic control over AI technologies used in adjudication and court administration. The approach reflects a state-led model in which AI functions as an instrument of judicial governance rather than as an autonomous decision-maker.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE DOCUMENT

The framework acknowledges that the large-scale deployment of AI in judicial processes carries risks relating to inconsistent application of law, unreliable or inaccurate outputs, data security vulnerabilities, and potential erosion of judicial authority if AI tools are not properly controlled. While concerns such as algorithmic bias and accountability are recognised, they are addressed primarily through institutional design and standardisation rather than individual rights-based mechanisms.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Absence of Transparency:** Transparency is thought of being institutional and internal rather than public. Although explainability to litigants is not required, courts and judicial administration must be aware of the capabilities and limitations of AI systems.
- **Data Security and Privacy:** Government-managed platforms submit judicial data to stringent governmental monitoring. External commercial use and unauthorized data sharing are forbidden.
- **Hallucinations and Inaccuracy:** AI is only used for procedural support and decision-making. In order to reduce hallucinations and unpredictability, judges must validate AI-generated recommendations. Rule-based and database-driven systems are preferred over open-ended generative AI models.
- **Job Displacement and Institutional Impact:** Rather than taking the place of judges, AI is positioned as a tool to increase judicial capacity. The framework prioritizes training and promotes reallocating judicial staff to complex matters. Although explainability to litigants is not required, courts and judicial administration must be aware of the capabilities and limitations of AI systems.

ENFORCEMENT

Higher people's courts, judicial administrative bodies, and court technology departments carry out the framework, which is required within the judicial administrative hierarchy. Internal oversight and institutional accountability systems guarantee compliance.

Resolução CNJ nº 332/2020 – Artificial Intelligence in the Judiciary (*Nature- Legally enforceable judicial regulation*)

Brazil has adopted one of the most comprehensive and enforceable judicial AI governance frameworks through Resolução CNJ nº 332/2020, applicable across the entire Brazilian judiciary, including federal, state, labour, electoral, and military courts. Issued in the context of extensive judicial digitalisation, the Resolution establishes a structured framework for the development, acquisition, and deployment of artificial intelligence systems in courts, recognising AI's potential to enhance efficiency and consistency while explicitly confronting the ethical, legal, and institutional risks posed by algorithmic decision-support systems.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE DOCUMENT

The Resolution acknowledges that unchecked AI deployment in judicial processes may lead to algorithmic bias and discrimination, diffusion of responsibility, lack of transparency, violations of data privacy, and unreliable or inaccurate outputs, including risks analogous to hallucinations. It also recognises concerns relating to the institutional impact of automation on judges and court staff, particularly with respect to preserving human judgment and constitutional guarantees.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Data Privacy and Protection:** Brazil's General Data Protection Law (LGPD) must be strictly adhered to. Secure data storage, access controls, and purpose limitation limit the use of private and sensitive judicial data, guaranteeing data integrity and confidentiality.
- **Hallucinations and Inaccuracy:** The usage of AI is specifically limited to advisory and assisting roles. Accuracy, dependability, and validation of AI-generated data are prioritized, and reliance on AI outputs without human verification is forbidden.
- **Job Displacement and Institutional Impact:** Rather than taking the role of judges or court employees, AI is positioned as a support tool. Instead of eliminating human duties, the framework promotes training and capacity building for court staff.

ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement: All judicial entities overseen by the National Council of Justice (CNJ) are required to comply. Institutional accountability procedures, internal court governance frameworks, and CNJ oversight mechanisms all contribute to enforcement.

5. INDIA'S POLICY RESPONSE TO AI IN LEGAL PRACTICE AND JUDICIARY

In India, policy intervention to regulate AI integration in the legal profession and judiciary remains at an early and largely soft-law stage, with significant activity emerging from judicial institutions rather than statutory professional bodies. A major development came in November 2025, when the Supreme Court of India's Centre for Research and Planning (CRP) released a landmark *“White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and the Judiciary.”* This document recognises AI's potential to enhance judicial efficiency, such as in case management, research, transcription and translation while emphasising the necessity of safeguarding constitutional values, human judgment, transparency and confidentiality in judicial processes. It recommends frameworks like ethics committees, secure in-house tools, verification protocols, and training for judges and court staff, striking a careful balance between technological innovation and judicial integrity.

In September 2025, the High Court of Kerala became the first Indian court to issue a detailed *“Policy Regarding Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools in District Judiciary”*, which sets out responsible and restricted use of AI within the district judiciary. The policy explicitly prohibits AI from being used for legal reasoning, decision-making, or drafting judgments, allowing its use only as an assistive tool with full human supervision, verification and audit trails; violations may attract disciplinary consequences. Both the Supreme Court's White Paper and the Kerala High Court's policy are soft-law instruments valuable guidance rather than legally binding mandates but they mark important steps in judicially led AI governance. Despite these advances, there are still no specific, binding guidelines issued by the Bar Council of India (BCI) or the Ministry of Law and Justice that govern how advocates and legal professionals should adopt and use AI tools in practice. This regulatory gap underscores the urgent need for formalised standards and ethical guidelines from these statutory bodies to address issues like competence, confidentiality, accountability, and professional responsibility in AI-augmented legal practice, ensuring that lawyers' use of AI aligns with broader goals of ethical justice delivery and rule-of-law protections.

- Supreme Court :White Paper on Artificial Intelligence and Judiciary (*Advisory and guiding document*)

The Centre for Research and Planning, Supreme Court of India released a White Paper in the November, 2025 which seeks to examine the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the Indian judicial system. The paper aims to balance technological innovation with constitutional values by identifying both the opportunities and risks of AI adoption in courts. It provides a structured framework for responsible, ethical, and human-centric use of AI in judicial and administrative functions. The paper clarifies and also advances the perception of Supreme court of India on AI as an ‘assistive tool’ and not a substitute for judicial decision-making. By documenting existing AI tools such as SUPACE, SUVAS, TERES, and LegRAA, it legitimises controlled experimentation with AI while reinforcing judicial accountability, due process, and transparency. The document also implicitly guides lawyers on ethical AI usage, especially in research, drafting, and court filings.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE WHITE PAPER

The White Paper recognises that however, Artificial Intelligence can improve efficiency in courts, its use also raises serious concerns that must be addressed before its deeper integration. The paper specifically identifies risks relating to algorithmic bias and discrimination, lack of accountability, lack of transparency, data privacy and confidentiality, and the problem of AI hallucinations and fabricated outputs. These concerns are acknowledged as having direct implications for fairness, due process, and public trust in the justice system.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- ♦ Algorithmic Bias and Discrimination: The paper mandates fairness, curated datasets, bias audits, and human oversight to prevent discriminatory outcomes.
- ♦ Lack of Accountability: Judges remain ultimate decision-makers; disclosure of AI usage and institutional AI ethics committees are recommended.
- ♦ Lack of Transparency: Emphasises explainability, auditability, and traceability of AI outputs.
- ♦ Data Privacy: Recommends use of in-house AI tools, strict confidentiality safeguards, and compliance with data protection principles.
- ♦ Hallucination: Requires mandatory verification of AI-generated outputs and warns against fabricated citations.

Enforcement

Non-binding. Implementation depends on adoption by courts, judicial officers, and institutional policies framed by the judiciary.

• Policy Regarding Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools in District Judiciary (*Nature: Administratively Binding*)

The Policy Regarding the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) Tools in District Judiciary was issued by the High Court of Kerala in 2025 to regulate the responsible and restricted use of AI in judicial functions. Recognising the growing availability of AI tools and their potential impact on legal work, the policy emphasises that AI cannot replace judicial reasoning or decision-making. It reiterates that judges and court staff must exercise extreme caution, using AI strictly as an assistive tool for specifically permitted purposes. The policy seeks to uphold ethical and legal duties, particularly human supervision, transparency, fairness, confidentiality and accountability in all stages of judicial work.

ISSUES IDENTIFIED IN THE POLICY

The High Court acknowledges that indiscriminate AI use may threaten privacy rights, data security and public trust in judicial decisions. Concerns include confidentiality breaches through cloud-based AI systems, inaccurate or biased outputs, and the risk of over-reliance on automated tools. The policy also notes that AI-generated translations and legal references may be unreliable without verification. Such risks directly affect judicial integrity, independence and procedural fairness.

MEASURES SUGGESTED

- **Restricted Use:** AI must only function as an assistive tool, never for judicial reasoning or final decisions.
 - **Approved Tools Only:** Use is limited to AI tools formally approved by the High Court or Supreme Court.
 - **Confidentiality Safeguards:** Uploading case facts or sensitive data to cloud-based AI is discouraged.
 - **Human Verification:** All AI outputs must be carefully verified by judges.
 - **Audit Requirement:** Courts must maintain records of AI usage and verification steps.
 - **Training:** Judicial officers must attend AI-related training programs.
 - **Error Reporting:** Any AI errors must be promptly reported for review.
- Kerala_HC_AI_Guidelines

ENFORCEMENT

Violations of the policy may attract disciplinary action under applicable rules. The High Court also retains authority to periodically revise the guidelines in light of technological developments and legal changes. The framework thus prioritises judicial accountability while cautiously permitting limited AI assistance in court administration

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE AI INTEGRATION

R
E
C
O
M
M
E
N
D
A
T
I
O
N
S

Establishing Clear Professional Standards for AI Use by Lawyers and Courts

Mandating Transparency and Disclosure in AI-Assisted Legal Work

Protecting Client Data and Judicial Information Systems

Preventing Bias and Discriminatory Outcomes in Judicial Technologies

Ensuring Human Oversight and Accountability in Decision-Making

Regulating Procurement and Public-Private Partnerships in Court Technology

Institutionalising Continuous AI Training for Judges and Practitioners

Creating Independent Oversight and Grievance-Redress Mechanisms

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE AI INTEGRATION

1. ESTABLISHING CLEAR PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS FOR AI USE BY LAWYERS & COURTS

The Bar Council of India should issue binding professional-conduct guidelines governing the use of AI tools by advocates, law firms, and in-house counsel, covering confidentiality, verification duties, disclosure obligations, and liability for AI-assisted outputs. Judicial institutions should similarly adopt internal protocols regulating research automation, drafting assistance, and case-management systems so that ultimate decision-making authority always remains with human judges.

2. MANDATING TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE IN AI-ASSISTED LEGAL WORK

Courts and regulators should require disclosure when AI tools materially assist in legal research, document preparation, or predictive analytics used in pleadings or advisory opinions. Judicial orders relying on algorithmic systems for scheduling, bail risk analysis, or case prioritisation must contain transparency statements explaining the tool's role and limitations, thereby reinforcing procedural fairness and public trust.

3. PROTECTING CLIENT DATA AND JUDICIAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Law firms and court administrations must conduct data-protection and cybersecurity assessments before adopting AI platforms that process sensitive client information or judicial records. Contracts with technology vendors should mandate data localisation, strict access controls, audit rights, and breach-notification protocols, while court IT systems must comply with national cybersecurity standards and constitutional privacy jurisprudence.

4. PREVENTING BIAS AND DISCRIMINATORY OUTCOMES IN JUDICIAL TECHNOLOGIES

Before deploying AI in bail decisions, sentencing analytics, case-allocation systems, or legal-aid screening, judicial authorities should require independent bias audits and impact assessments. Oversight committees comprising judges, technologists, and socio-legal scholars should periodically review such systems, and litigants must have meaningful avenues to challenge algorithmic outputs affecting their rights.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RESPONSIBLE AI INTEGRATION

5. ENSURING HUMAN OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN DECISION-MAKING

AI tools used in litigation strategy, compliance monitoring, or court administration must function only as decision-support systems, never as autonomous adjudicators. Clear accountability frameworks should assign responsibility to identified judicial officers or legal practitioners for any AI-assisted outcome, with disciplinary mechanisms triggered where negligent reliance on automated tools causes prejudice.

6. REGULATING PROCUREMENT AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS IN COURT TECHNOLOGY

Judicial institutions and state governments should adopt transparent procurement policies for AI-based court-management or analytics systems, including competitive tendering, technical evaluations, and public disclosure of system capabilities. Regulatory authorities should require contractual commitments on explainability, open standards, and exit options to avoid vendor lock-in and technological dependency within the justice system.

7. INSTITUTIONALISING CONTINUOUS AI TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND PRACTITIONERS

National Judicial Academies, State Judicial Academies, and Bar Councils should introduce mandatory continuing-education modules on AI fundamentals, algorithmic risk, digital evidence, and comparative regulatory developments. Certification-based training for court staff and legal-aid lawyers would ensure informed deployment and reduce misuse arising from technical unfamiliarity.

8. CREATING INDEPENDENT OVERSIGHT AND GRIEVANCE-REDRESS MECHANISMS

High Courts and regulatory bodies should establish specialised oversight committees or ombuds mechanisms to evaluate AI deployments in judicial processes and respond to complaints from litigants, lawyers, or court users. Periodic public reporting on the performance, risks, and safeguards of judicial AI systems would enhance institutional accountability and democratic legitimacy.