Ethical Effects of Incorporating AI into the Legal Decision-Making Process

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Abstract

AI is a much-hyped topic nowadays, garnering everyone's attention. Everybody, especially engineers and scientists, is thrilled about its application(s) in various distinct sectors, creating a new job market, and many technology-based industries are beginning to welcome this new change. Countries like Japan, Singapore, and China have begun employing robots in finance (banks, corporate firms), hospitality (food, hotels), and healthcare. Moreover, AI is used in education wherein students utilise it to great lengths to do their research, homework, and analysis. However, this new development is not free from adverse effects due to its potential limitations. The most ethical concerns of AI are over-dependence on technology and unemployment created with its advent. Masses are petrified regarding the vulnerability of certain job sectors. AI, however, has a wide range of applications, especially in the field of law. The applications of this development tend to make the lives of lawyers and judges easier and more efficient. Per Contra, one should not completely rely on it as every technology has its pros and cons, and there might be a possibility that its adversarial effects outweigh its benefits, which may be answered at the end of this research. This research aims to examine whether AI would be used in law and its ethical effects in legal decision-making. Besides, this research would also explore the dark side of this vast and indigenous technology. This research examines the relationship of AI with Law and its repercussions on the legal sector. A survey

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was conducted to discern people's perspectives regarding this concept in the future. Apart from that, it also demonstrates people's awareness of this unique notion. The result indicates that AI would enhance legal decisions while making them more efficient, but it should be overseen with a sense of responsibility and care. This conduct would further promote future lawyers' directions and make them aware of the potential dangers associated with it.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Legal Decision making, AI, AI in Law

1. What is AI?

We live in a world where everyone wants to live a relaxed and effortless life. No one wants to do arduous work but rely on doing smart work. Well, AI is that invention that could make it possible and make lives facile, painless, and trouble-free. However, we need to understand its definition to know its applications. *Artificial intelligence* is the profound and exceptional knowledge embedded in machines, along with the power to think and express emotions. It is an advanced technology which behaves like a living organism and has human-like features. Now, just as our cells help our body function well, algorithms help the AI work efficiently and smoothly. Algorithms are complex protocols which tell the machine how to learn to operate independently. These are overly complex codes which slog at the soul of AI.

2. What are the applications of AI in Law?

AI has applications far more significant than any of us would have envisaged. AI is used for document automation, legal research, contract review, predictive analysis, etc. There is a possibility of many more in the future. These features of AI are as follows:

- **Document Automation**- It is the creation and distribution process of contracts, NDAs (Non-Disclosure Agreements), wills, agreements, and the implementation of artificial intelligence. Automated templates are a vital part of this process. First, templates are created using software. Once these templates are designed, clients fill in the pre-requisite information in the questionnaire in the template. The OCR technology

(Optimal Character Recognition) transforms this data into machine text or machine language. Then, the necessary technology utilises this information to create distinct types of documents as required by the client.

- **Legal Research**- Research is an indispensable segment of law without which law is incomplete. It is one of the initial key devoirs given to junior associates and young lawyers. Now, this task could be performed by AI using Natural Language processing technology. The NLP can interpret and manipulate the human language. Lawyers use computer programs like Lexis or Westlaw to conduct their research. Companies like Ross Intelligence and Case Text provide similar cases, thus increasing their outcomes for winning.

- **Contract Review**- Lawyers need to analyse contracts in copious amounts. Now, advanced technologies are utilised to evaluate important contracts and advise clients. These technologies can assess the terms and conditions of the contract, calculate any risks involved, discard any loopholes, and suggest any changes. This will protect the client's interests and maintain a healthy customer-lawyer relationship. It also applies NLP (Natural Language Processing) technology to comprehend and alter human text. Certain software, like Legly and Juro, engages in the analysis of contracts.

- **Due Diligence**: It is an asset for a lawyer to review a large number of documents, such as financial statements, contracts, regulatory filings, etc., in just a few seconds. It underscores critical information, identifies the key contractual terms and informs of the associated risks. Utilised in contract analysis, it helps the lawyer verify the facts of the case and assess the legal situation. It uses machine learning and NLP technology to [1]extract relevant critical information and further help the lawyer to give the best advice to his/her client.

- **Predicting Outcomes**: Many advanced technologies are being developed, which will certainly impact the future of law in society. These technologies can potentially ascertain case outcomes based on the judgement of previous cases and case-based facts. Toronto-based Blue J Legal is developing an AI prediction program that could predict cases with up to 90% accuracy. This assists the firm in planning its litigation

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costs, speeding up settlement negotiations, and limiting the number of cases brought to trial.

- **Legal Chatbots and Virtual Assistants**: Legal chatbots are available for a variety of purposes, such as furnishing basic information on legal procedures, human rights, fees, scheduling appointments, giving legal advice, finding a lawyer, etc. They lend a hand to fulfil procedural work, thus saving time and enabling lawyers to do more essential work. Virtual assistants provide aid in maintaining a to-do list for lawyers and taking notes for them.

- **E—discovery:** E—discovery is used to discover evidence from the electronic information laid out by the client. It is used to identify, collect, and produce electronic information when someone has requested or been commanded to check records. It applies predictive coding to accelerate the review process utilised in e-discovery. Predictive coding assists in ranking the rankings based on their importance, which is, based on initial training.

- **Augmented Intelligence**- AI acquires the expertise to assist lawyers in their complex cases. They can scan through thousands of documents, judgements, and files to provide the best solution they can give.

3. Impact of AI in the Field of Law

- **Reduced Time and Effort**- Contracts, NDA and other agreements take a significant chunk of a lawyer's time. Using the traditional ways to analyse these contracts and automate these documents would lead to time wastage when AI can do the job in minutes. As shown above, AI is capable of doing this work, thus reducing the time and effort of lawyers and allowing them to focus on more principal issues like negotiations, writing briefs, appearing in courts, etc. AI also serves other functions discussed above, like E-Discovery, legal research, predicting outcomes,etc., which save time and effort. Some lawyers even suggest that AI will reduce about 15% of a lawyer's time.

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- **Cost Reduction**- Managing funds and maintaining a budget is crucial for every law firm. Thus, AI helps to fix this problem as well. AI may reduce the number of people employed to do simple tasks like contract review, document automation, etc, which may increase the firm's budget. It may also reduce overhead costs. Firms may demand a high fee from their clients even when the AI is in operation so that they can cover their investment in AI and earn greater profits.

- **Reduced Jobs**- There is a broad consensus among people that a significant number of jobs will be lost in law due to AI One new study by researchers at Princeton University, the University of Pennsylvania, and New York University concluded that the industry most exposed to the new AI was "legal services." Another Research Report by economists at Goldman Sachs estimated that 44 percent of legal work could be automated. Only the work of office and administrative support jobs, at 46 per cent, was higher. Lawyers are only one occupation in the path of AI progress. A study by researchers at OpenAI, the creator of ChatGPT, and the University of Pennsylvania found that about 80 per cent of American workers would have at least 10 per cent of their tasks affected by the latest AI software. [2]

- **Lesser Risk** (Mistakes made by lawyers)- AI rarely makes mistakes compared to human beings who are prone to make mistakes. For, a human, while making and analysing about 100 contracts, could easily make a mistake or two, but AI will not do that. Also, an AI would complete this task in a few minutes rather than a human who would at least take 3 to 4 hours to finish the job. Therefore, the risk involved with AI is lesser than with humans. AI provides efficient information and works with efficient organisational skills.

- **Improved attorney-client relation:** AI helps to provide better legal research to the cases provided by lawyers, aids in document automation, predicts case outcomes, etc. All these functions help the lawyer to prepare his case well and increase his chances of winning the case. This results in an improved client-lawyer relationship. It also saves time and money for the client.

- **Advantages of larger firms over smaller firms** - While AI can reduce the firm's costs, purchasing such expensive advanced software may not be a cakewalk for every lawyer

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and firm. These technologies are expensive and could be bought only by large firms, which may stand out from smaller firms due to this advantage. Therefore, most clients might prefer to go to large firms, which leads to disadvantages and inequality among smaller firms.

- **Overall Impact on the Lawyer** — AI would surely help the lawyer gain insight into the case, but it would also degrade his development as a lawyer. A lawyer would soon become dependent on this technology and would not be able to upgrade his skills. The main purpose of any technology is to help us, not to control us. Therefore, working mindfully is essential for every lawyer's personal development.

4. What are the ethical effects/ potential dangers of AI?

- **Potential Bias**: AI information is fed through data from the net, people, and AI algorithms. However, this information could be based on people's perspectives or present in AI algorithms' training programs. This leads to biased results, eventually violating the principles of equality and justice in the court of law. A 2017 study demonstrated that AI could learn to have racist or sexist biases based on word associations that are part of data it was learning from and sourced from the internet that reflected humanity's own cultural and historical biases. [3]To reduce this limitation of AI, lawyers must examine the data provided by AI and ensure that no discrimination occurs. Also, the systems used to train AI should be reliable and unbiased.

- **Invasion Of Privacy**: Lawyers may use the personal information of clients on advanced AI software to do legal research, find similar cases, conduct e-discovery, and much more. While the AI algorithms may finish this task within minutes, the lawyers may not realise that AI could use this private and sensitive information for other purposes, such as automated decision-making. AI also uses this data to train itself, which may violate the clients' privacy. Therefore, lawyers need to ensure strict protection of client data, and the data must be used only for the purpose for which it is required. Unauthorised access to data, breaches or misuse of sensitive information

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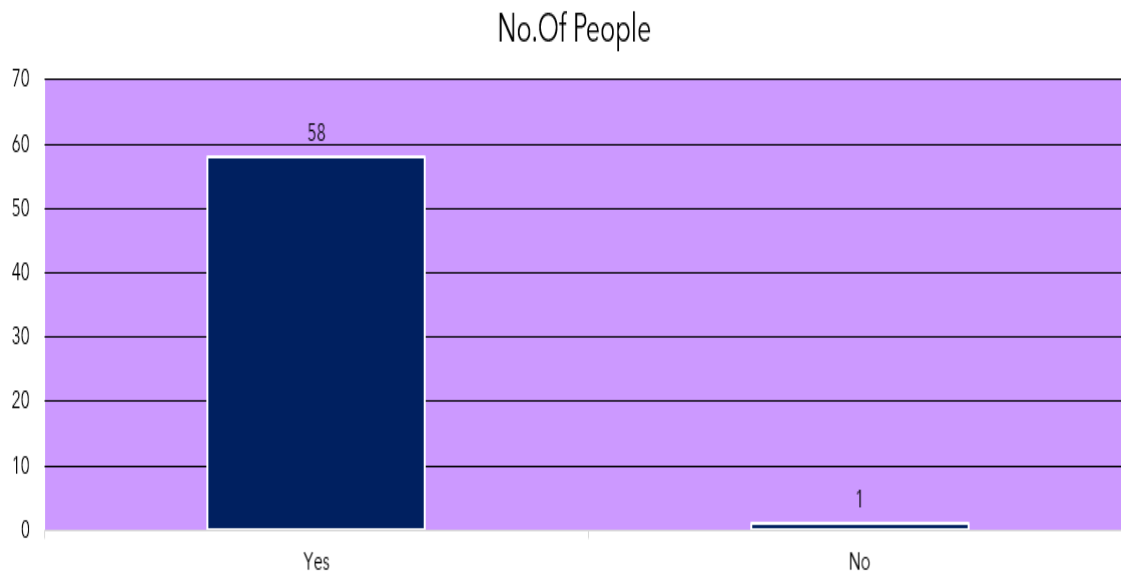This work is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

are some of the threats related to the use of AI which need to be fixed. We must be careful while using ChatGPT and ensure we read any AI program's terms and conditions thoroughly.

- **Lack of Transparency**: While evaluating our case's arguments on ChatGPT, many of us might have been confused by the conclusions provided by this software. We may link the case with a certain argument provided by AI. This is known as a lack of transparency. AI should be clear and provide a detailed explanation of how it arrived at its conclusions. The AI algorithms should be understandable and transparent in their approach. Unfortunately, this situation persists, and lawyers find it difficult to agree with AI's outcome.

- **Accountability:** One of the most critical concerns of AI is Accountability. "Who is responsible for the mistakes made by AI?" Lawyers should be the ones responsible for their conduct and not AI. We must not entirely depend on AI because it tends to make mistakes. Therefore, thorough supervision of the data provided by AI must be ensured regularly. Also, a lawyer must take full responsibility for his actions and represent the interest of his/her client well. For example, a lawyer in the US recently used ChatGPT for his case, but the software delivered fake cases and judgements. This incident prompted the district judge to impose sanctions on the lawyer and a $5000 fine.

- **Intellectual Property**: AI also has the potential to publish its articles such as poems, paintings, etc. However, the main contention is who will be the author of these inventions. Also, anything created by AI cannot be protected by any copyright acts. This problem has not been solved yet. AI created this article because of the reference to other articles created by someone else. This raises serious concerns based on copyright infringement. There are lawsuits filed against Stability AI, MidJourney and DeviantArt for using copyright articles to train AI algorithms without prior permission from authors.

- **Deepfake:** Video AI has the potential to create almost real but fake content, and if one has a criminal mindset, this could negatively affect the legal sector.

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5. What is the general awareness regarding AI and its application in law?

A general survey (N=59) was taken to understand whether AI and its applications are known to the respondents. The outcome of this survey is as follows:
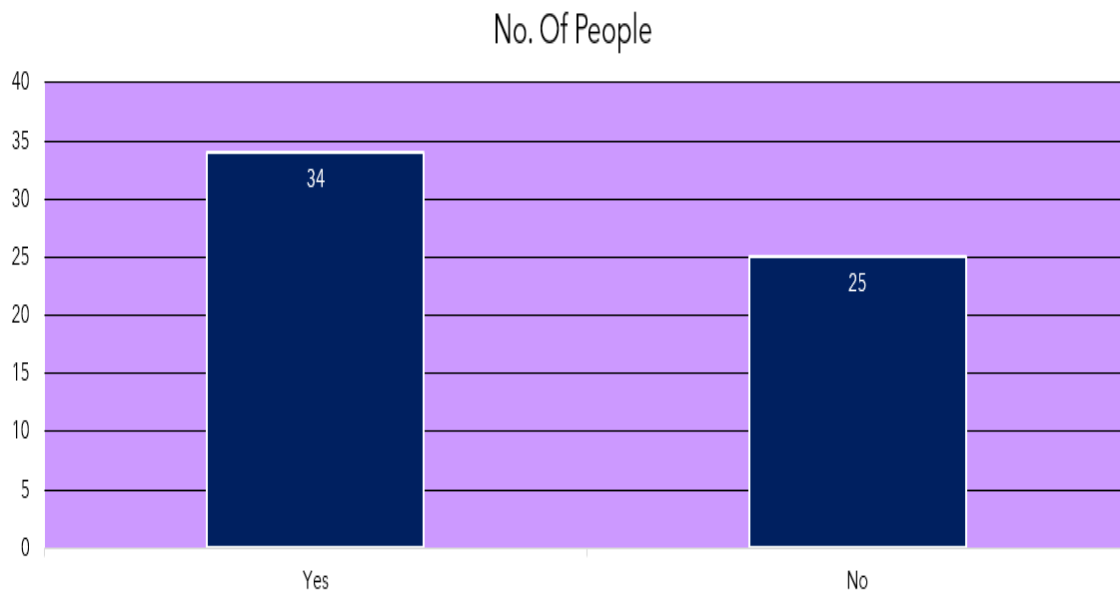
- Have you heard of the concept of artificial intelligence?

The above column shows the percentage of people aware of Artificial Intelligence. It shows that 58 people (98.3%) have a basic understanding of this technology, while only 1 person (1.7%) did not know what AI is. Therefore, the public's awareness of this concept is high.
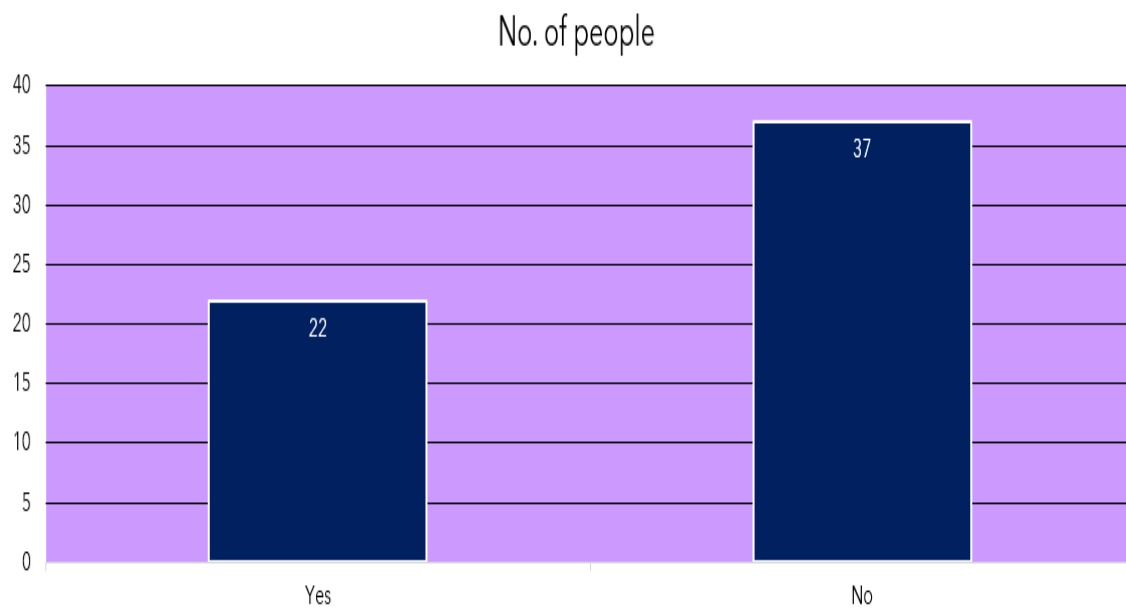
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- Have you heard of the use of AI in legal decision-making

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The reports on this question are quite astonishing. Many respondents do not know AI's application in legal decision-making. Though the number of people with requisite knowledge is higher, the number of unaware people is not lower even though AI in Law is a popular topic nowadays. AI can analyse various cases and predict the outcome based on the earlier case verdicts, as discussed above. This potential of AI could help lawyers and judges make case-based decisions and judgements. However, many people (42.4%) are unaware of the application of AI. Only 34 people (57.6%) know the use of AI.

Given the fast-changing world and technology, lawyers must educate themselves about the substantial changes revolving around the legal sector, particularly AI Using AI could help legal professionals develop themselves and present relevant and stronger ideas to their clients. Therefore, young lawyers should be aware of this for a better and brighter future.
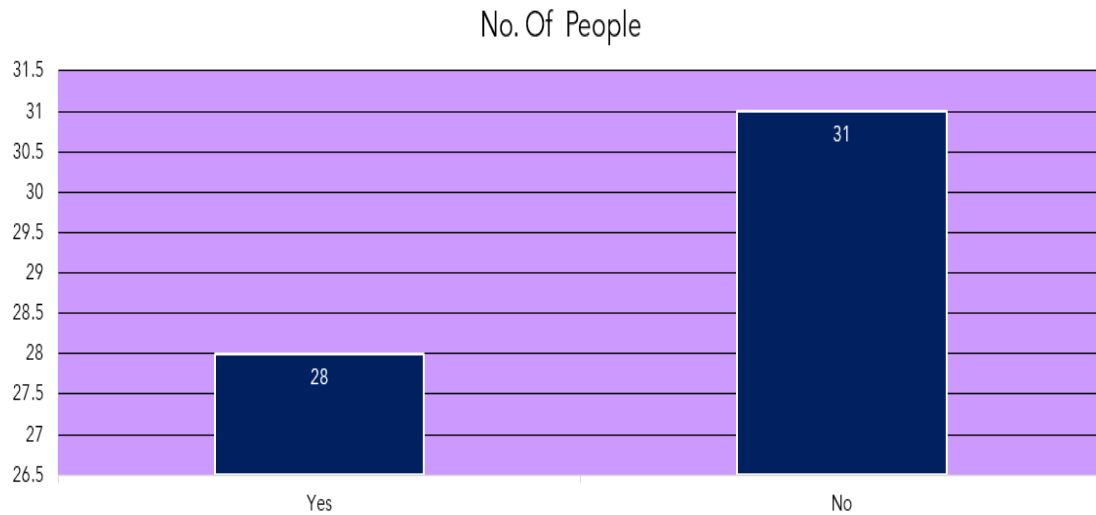
No. of people

- Do you know about AI-generated evidence in court?

The results showcased that AI-generated evidence is not a well-known concept for the participants. AI helps lawyers do research, provides them with precedents, automates documents, helps in E-discovery, and more. This information helps the lawyers paraphrase their arguments and evidence to be exhibited before the judge. It is the lawyer's responsibility to thoroughly check and validate the data given by AI. It is the concerned lawyer's fault if the information the software provides is fake or invalid.

The results demonstrate that about 37 people (62.7%) are unaware of AI-generated evidence in court, while the rest, 22 people (37.3%), are aware of this application of AI.
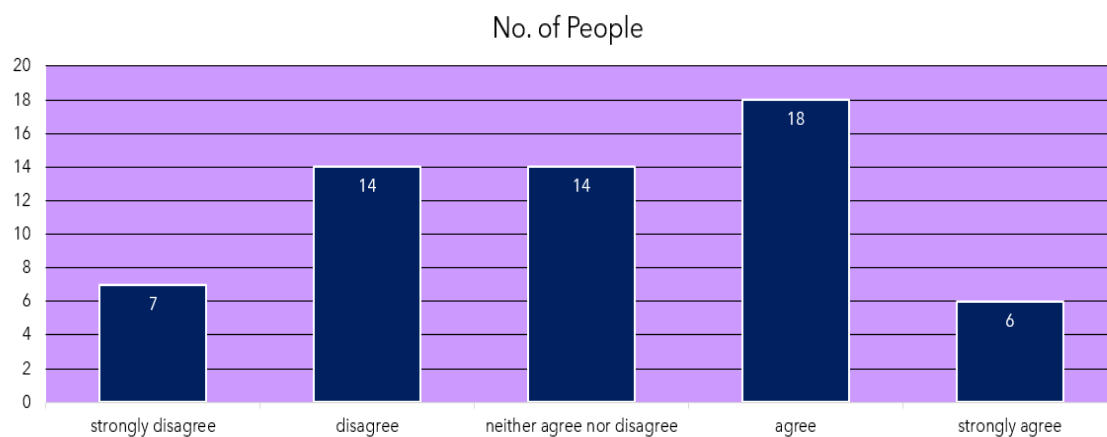
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- Have you heard about the E-discovery platforms of AI as well as legal chatbots and

No. Of People

virtual assistants?

The informants are more or less acquainted with the concept of Electronic Discovery of AI, virtual assistants, and Chatbots. The above column highlights that while 31 people (52.5%) are unaware of this notion, 28 respondents (47.5%) are aware of it.
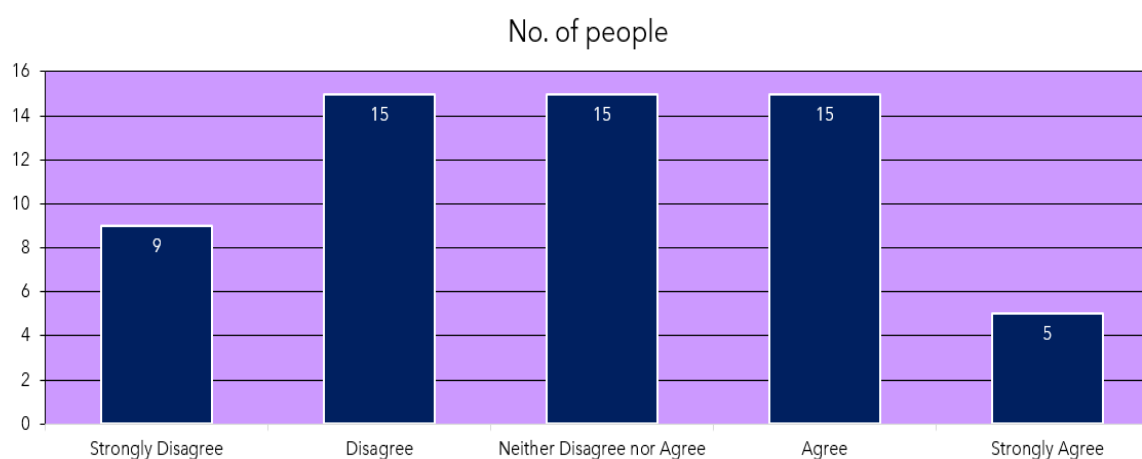
- Can AI improve the efficiency and accuracy of legal decision-making

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AI has the potential to improve the efficiency and accuracy of [4]Legal Decision-making, and the majority of respondents believe that it can. AI, through its various applications, could predict case outcomes and provide case information in just two ticks. This helps to save time and reduce costs.

The results show that 24 informants (agree -18, strongly agree -6) agree that AI could improve the efficiency of legal decision-making while 21 informants (strongly disagree – 7, disagree – 14) disagree with this notion. Also, 14 people have a neutral view of this contention.
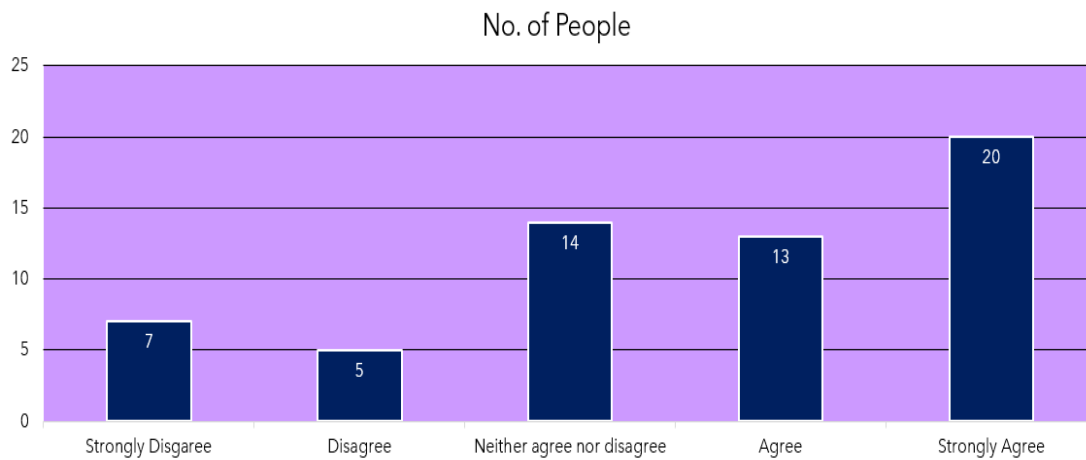
- Whether AI have the potential to reduce biases and prejudices in legal decision-making?

AI could help reduce potential bias(s) while making complex legal decisions, which help lessen the conscious and unconscious bias. Notwithstanding the foregoing benefit(s), there are certain apprehensions as well as it could also generate biased legal decisions if the information in the training programs and algorithms is biased. AI draws its information from the web and the people, and if this information is biased, then AI would make biased decisions. Therefore, AI have a tendency and could also act in either way(s).

The results show that 24 replies (Disagree – 15, Strongly Disagree – 9) believe that AI could not help reduce bias and prejudice, while 20 informants (Agree – 15, Strongly Agree – 5) agree with the concept. Besides, 15 respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with the notion.

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- Whether AI should not be involved in complex legal cases that require human judgment?
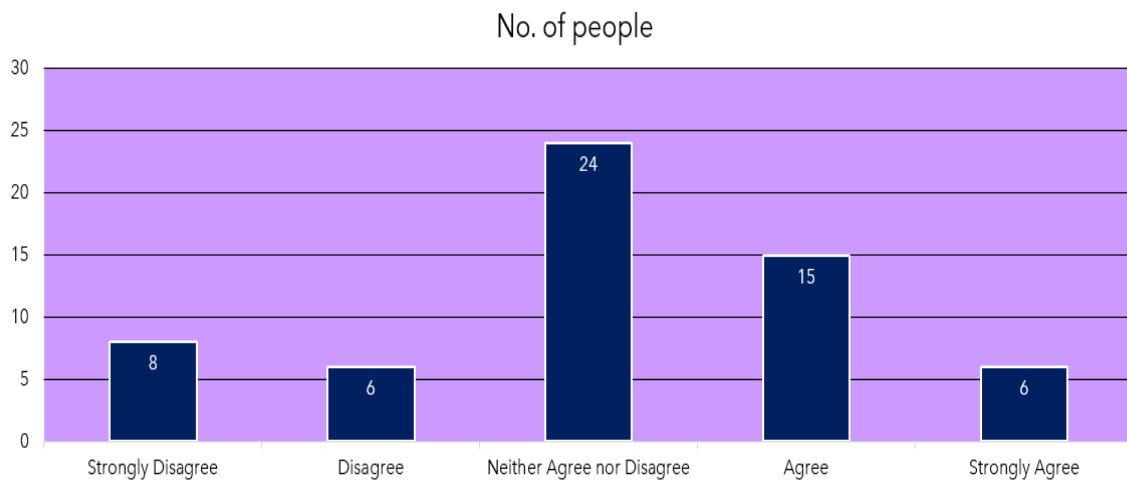

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AI is still developing and lacks the ability to help structural complex legal deals and aid in making decisions regarding complex cases that require human knowledge and expertise. However, in the next few decades, the situation can change.

As the New York Times suggests, AI can also not advise clients, write briefs, negotiate deals, or appear in courts.

This notion is supported by 33 respondents (strongly agree—20, agree—13) who believe that AI still lags in making decisions on complex legal cases. Only 12 informants are convinced that A.I. can perform this task. Besides, 14 people do not support either view.

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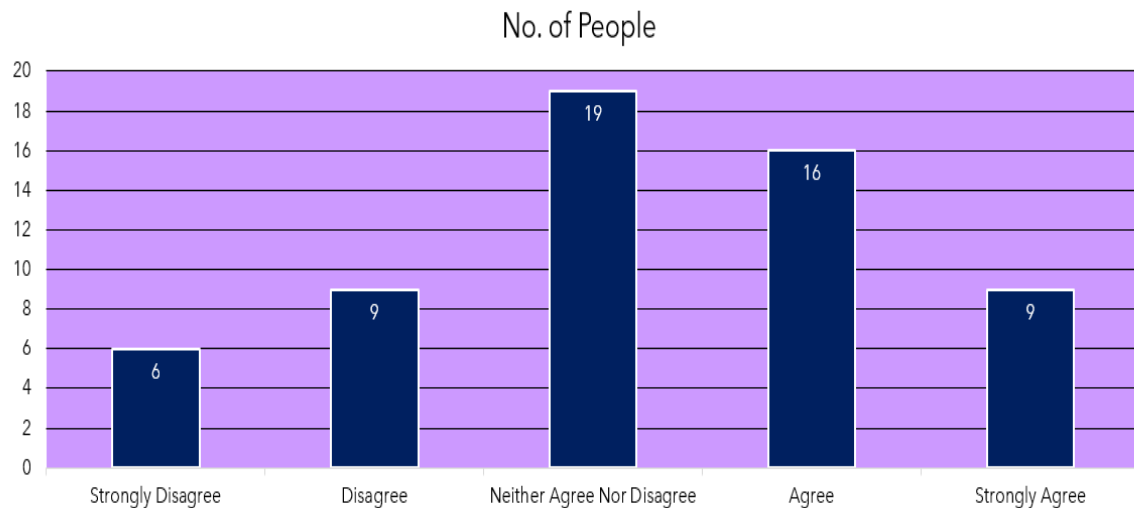This work is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

- Do AI algorithms perpetuate or amplify existing biases and discrimination?

AI could be biased in making decisions based on the information provided in the training programs, but the answer to whether AI could amplify such biases is unclear. Until now, no solid fact exists about whether AI could increase existing prejudices. AI could certainly reduce biases and create them, as proved above.

Many people are also blank about this contention, as 24 respondents have a neutral view. While 21 informants (agree – 15, strongly agree – 6) regard this notion as true, 14 replies (disagree – 6, strongly disagree – 8) disagree with this belief.

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- Does the use of AI in the legal decision-making process raise concerns about transparency and accountability?
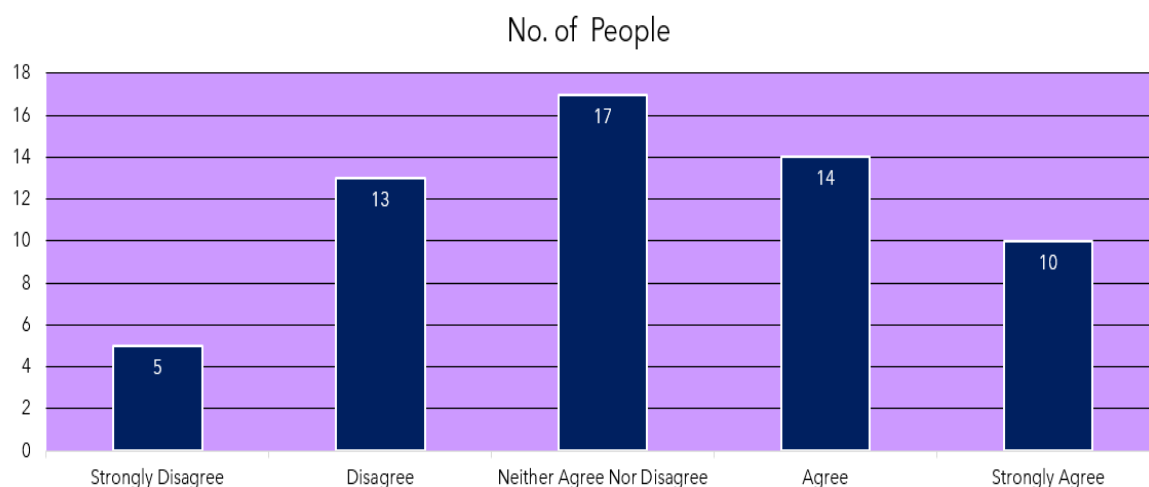

Issues of AI on transparency and accountability are noxious for legal professionals. AI certainly does not present clear and understandable arguments of a case which makes it difficult for the lawyers to analyse how AI reached certain conclusions. Therefore, the AI lacks transparency. AI should generate an understandable diagnosis of a case, which should help the lawyers, not burden them.

Accountability is an important concern. Many questions arise about who will oversee the errors made by AI. Should AI software be held guilty for its misconduct or the lawyer who presented the data before the judge? Many organisations and countries have recognised this problem and declared that lawyers should manage the information they present to the court. It is important to note that while AI could be an asset to a lawyer's work, lawyers should not completely depend upon it.

The results also show that 25 respondents (agree – 16, strongly agree – 9) agree that using AI could raise concerns about transparency and accountability, while 13 respondents (disagree – 9, strongly disagree – 6) do not accord with the perception. Besides, 19 informants neither agree nor disagree with the notion.

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- Does the use of AI in legal decision-making can lead to the erosion of human rights?[5]

No. of People

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
5	13	17	14	10

AI certainly leads to the erosion of vital human rights such as the right to work, justice, equality, freedom, etc. As AI and its advanced software could be utilised by large firms and richer sections of society, it leads to disparities among the rich and the poor. This becomes a disadvantage to small lawyers who do not have better facilities. This is very detrimental to the unprivileged, who would have difficulty gaining justice against the crimes committed by the privileged. This would defy the principles of law and justice.

Better investment into AI would undoubtedly lead to high gains. The impoverished public, having few resources, will be unable to invest in AI, thus creating inequality. In India, the backward masses will not be able to adjust to the changing trends set by AI, leading to differences and discrimination. In developing countries, AI would create unemployment. As the definition of a skilled worker changes, those with expertise in advanced software will be employed, leading to unemployment for those who are outdated or do not have specific technical knowledge. In India, as the majority of unprivileged people do not know about AI, there will be fewer job opportunities for them.

Inequality will exist in every field. For example, in healthcare, AI-powered hospitals will be preferred over smaller ones, and big law firms will be preferred over smaller ones.
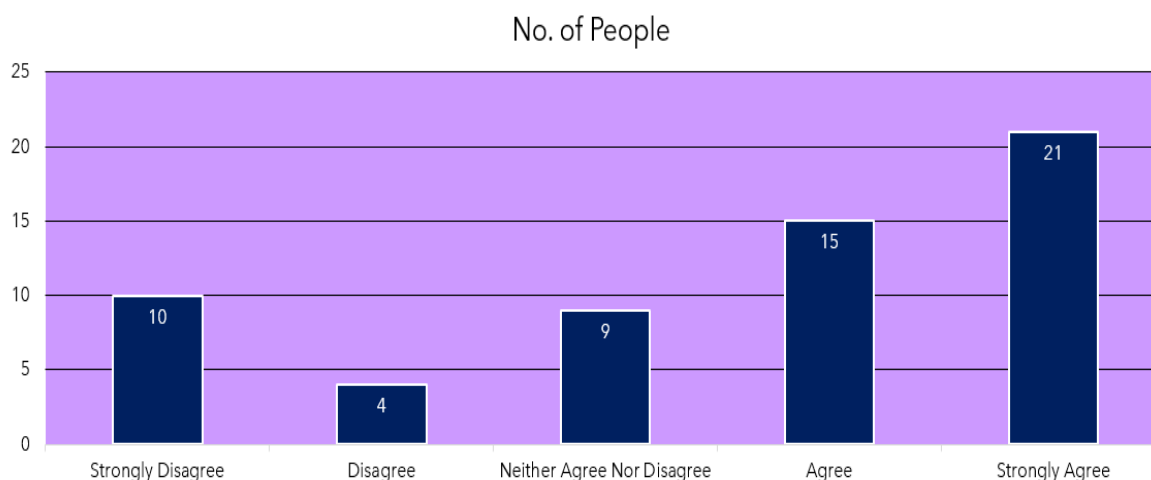
There should be a law that forces firms, industries, and hospitals to employ at least a significant percentage of people so that the problem of unemployment does not exist. Also, law and justice should be made more accessible and cost-free to the unprivileged masses who certainly cannot afford AI.

AI also violates the right to freedom as it keeps a check or does surveillance of the general public. In law, it violates the principle of independent thought as it does document automation and has many other applications beneficial to lawyers. The lawyers may not realise that it degrades their critical thinking ability and the ability to solve complex problems.

This view is also supported by 24 respondents (agree – 14, strongly agree – 10), while 18 people (strongly disagree – 5, disagree – 13) deny this. Only 17 respondents stay neutral.

- Should legal professionals have the final say in all decisions made with the assistance of AI?

Many legal professionals believe that while AI is beneficial, the final say should be in the hands of the lawyer. This is important because AI tends to make mistakes and generate biased information. AI is in its learning stage, where it can screw up the whole case, go against the interests of its clients or produce fake details. AI has also yet to reach that stage where it can

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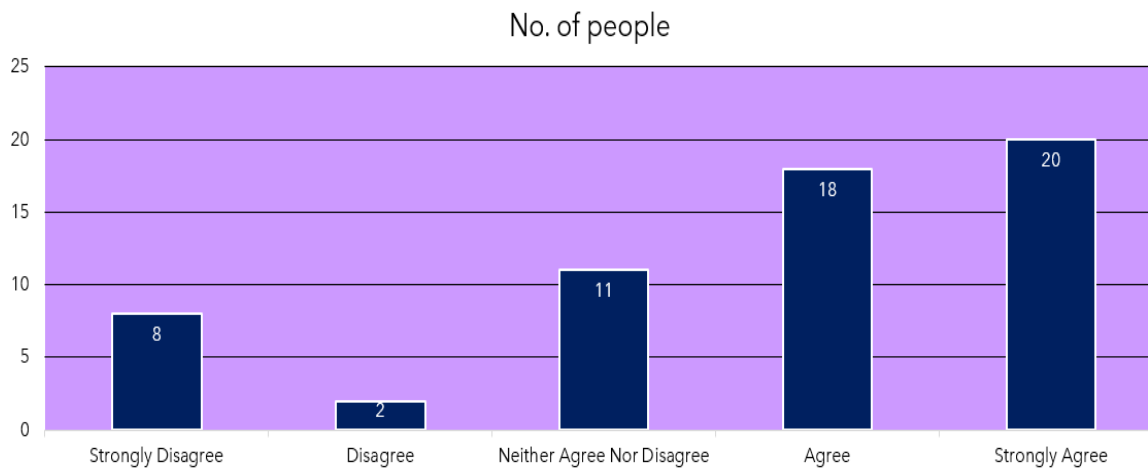This work is licensed under CC BY-SA 4.0.

make its own decisions, move to courts, manage complex cases, etc. Therefore, a lawyer's supervision is required, considering that AI could take adverse actions.

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The final authority in the hands of lawyers is essential for one more reason, i.e., AI's control over lawyers. AI must remain in its assisting stage to ensure that humans remain the real boss. If it does not happen, AI will take over lawyers' and judges' jobs, which will take many decades. Employment is another reason AI has limited functions, but as technology changes, one may never know what will happen. There are many things that AI still is not able to do, such as negotiating deals, structuring complex deals, but this could change with time.

The majority of people (agree – 15, strongly agree – 21, total - 36) have decided to this perception and believe that the real boss should be human while only 14 (strongly disagree – 10, disagree – 4) disagree with the notion. Only 9 informants have a neutral stance to this belief.

- Should the ethical guidelines and regulations be established for the use of AI in the Legal decision-making process?
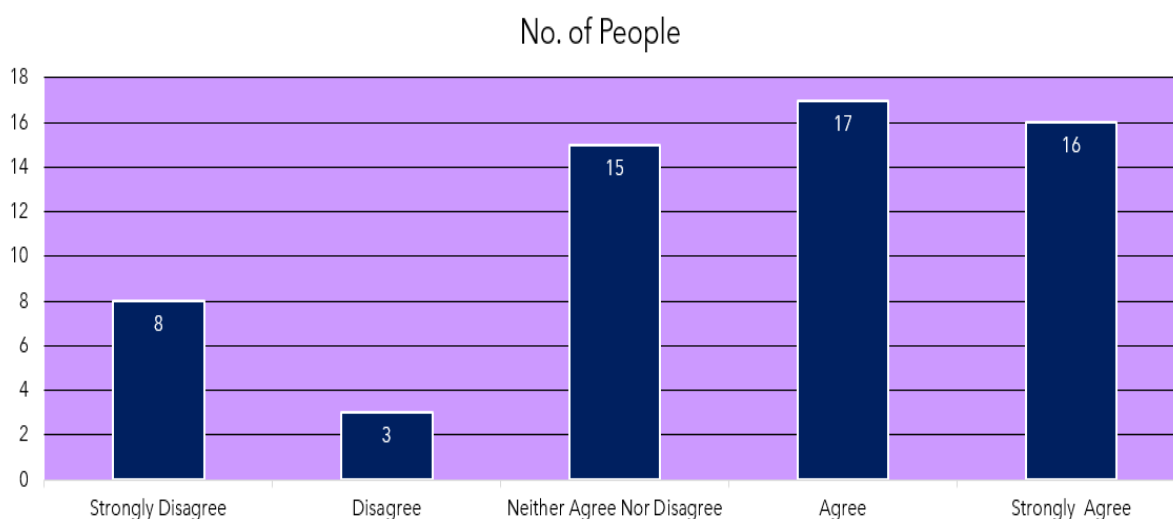
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Law is based on ethics. Ethical guidelines and regulations must be established for the [6]use of AI in the legal decision-making process because these guidelines regulate how AI could be used ethically in law.

If AI is not used correctly, it could harm the lawyer. As AI is in its learning stage, it could certainly leak confidential client information, generate biased information, generate fake evidence, and create unemployment. Lawyers could also become more dependent on AI if it is used out of control and out of limits, diminishing a person's personal development and growth as a lawyer.

Out of 59, 38 respondents (agree – 18, strongly agree – 20) believe that ethical guidelines should be established, while only ten respondents (strongly disagree – 8, disagree – 2) disagree with the contention. 11 people neither agree nor disagree with the idea.

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- Whether the AI algorithms used in legal decision-making should be explainable and interpretable?
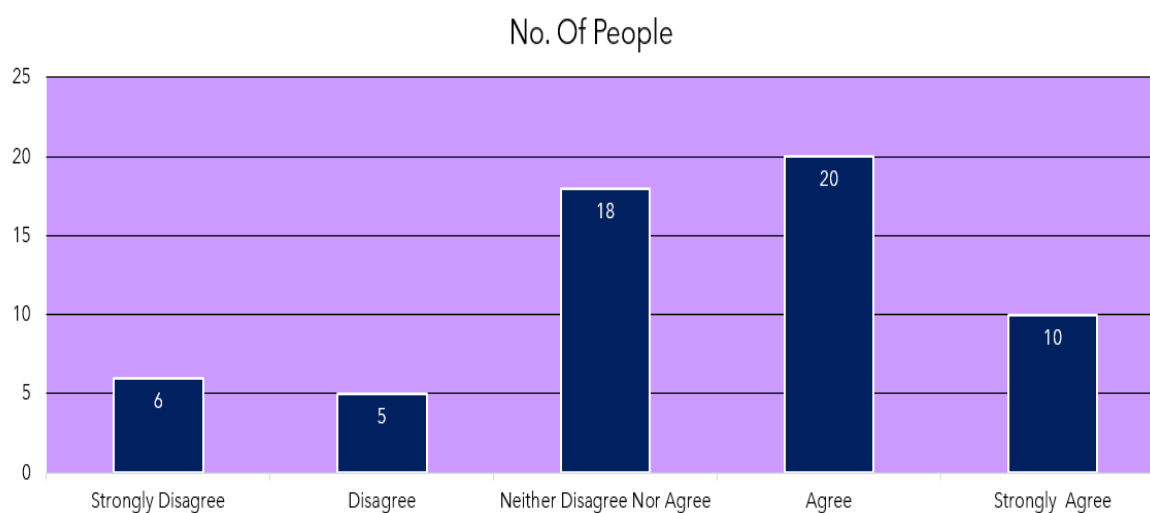
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As discussed, transparency is a prominent issue when using AI in law. While citing case arguments and explanations, AI algorithms could reach conclusions that may be difficult for the lawyer to correlate. AI's creative thinking may provide many creative reasonings or defences to the case, but it may be unable to explain it clearly. Therefore, AI algorithms should be more understandable and interpretable in their approach.

While 33 informants (agree – 17, strongly agree – 16) agree with this perception, only 11 respondents (strongly disagree – 8, disagree – 3) fail to agree with the notion. Fifteen people remain neutral to this view.

- Whether the public trust in the legal system be affected by using AI in Legal decision-making?

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Trust regarding the application of AI in Law is the paramount consideration. AI algorithms are trained on historical data, and [7]this data may be embedded with bias, which promotes inequality. Therefore, AI could develop intentional and unintentional biases, thus violating democratic principles. Concerns of AI about confidentiality and Intellectual Property are also grave. These concerns could affect people's trust in AI in legal decision-making. Concerns would also be raised about the legal system. The legal system and the judiciary would be held responsible for the misconduct of the AI, which would decrease the support for the ideals of democracy and justice.

Therefore, the lawyer must ask the client for permission to use AI in his/her case. ABA

No. Of People

resolution 112 is also established, which ensures that lawyers understand the risk while using AI and holds lawyers accountable for understanding the tools of AI. It gives a list of rules that lawyers need to comply with while using AI to protect the interests of their clients.

To build public trust, AI needs to develop and reduce its misconduct, which spoils its clients' cases. Initially, people will be sceptical about using AI in legal decision-making, but eventually, these doubts will go away as AI becomes more advanced.

The column shows that the majority of respondents (agree—20, strongly agree—10, total—30) feel that the use of AI may affect public trust in the legal system, while 11 people disagree with the notion. Besides, 18 informants are not on anyone's side.
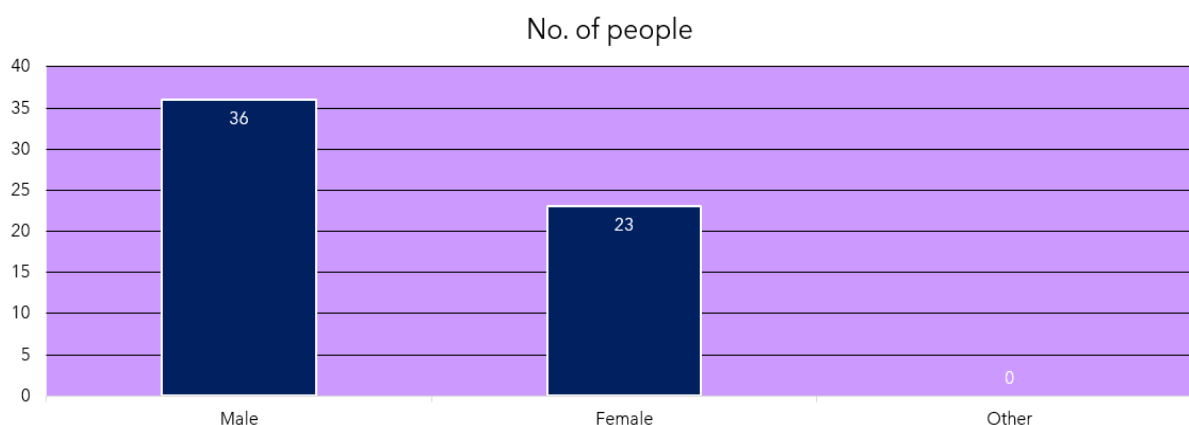
6. Methods

A survey method was used to collect data from various participants. A questionnaire was made and distributed online to advocates from Punjab and Haryana High Court, lawyers, district court judges, legal professors, and many others from legal backgrounds. This data collection was done over two months.
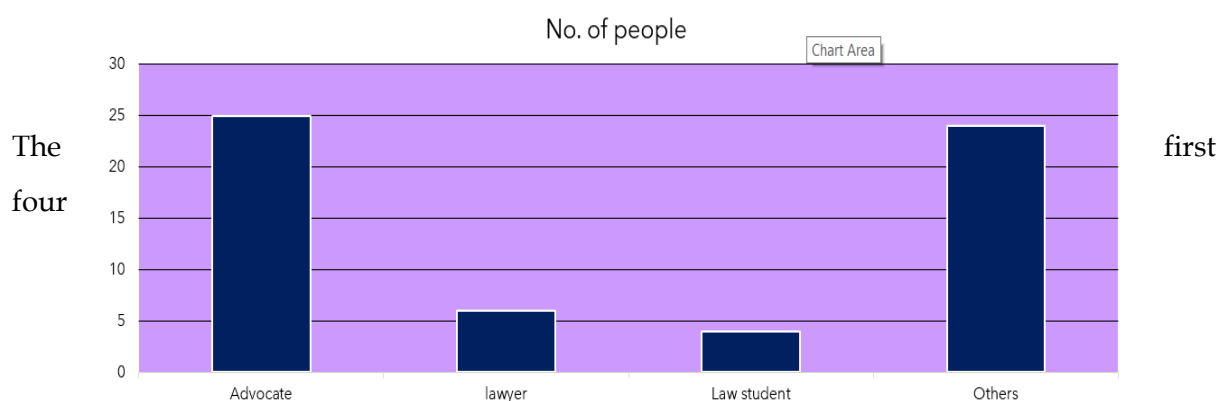
- Participants:

The questionnaire indicates that 36 respondents (61%) were male, and 23 were female informants (39%).

It shows that the greatest number of respondents were from the age group (25– 34 yrs.), followed by the age group (18 – 24 yrs.). Only one person filled out the form in the age groups (55 – 64 yrs.) and (64 and above yrs.).

In the case of the profession, it indicates that the greatest number of respondents are advocates (25), followed by others (24).

No. of people

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- Materials

The four

questions include demographics, such as name, age, gender, and occupation.

Then 4 basic questions are asked to analyse the understanding of the concept among the participants.

The fifth question is divided into 10 parts. These parts further assess the respondents' perceptions of the 10 notions regarding ethical considerations.

7. Discussion

The questionnaire and statistics derived state that AI is favoured in the legal decision-making process but only to help lawyers and judges. While AI could certainly increase the efficiency of lawyers, it holds some potential dangers that need to be resolved as well. There are shocking concerns about AI regarding transparency, accountability, privacy, and intellectual property, as discussed above. If AI is used extensively, chances are that it could have adverse effects on lawyers. Excess of everything is wrong is also applicable in this case, wherein AI should have limited use. AI is also thought of as a contributor to inequality and

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discrimination. This is governed by the fact that more AI investment leads to more gains. AI also tends to blur the principles of law and justice in the eyes of the unprivileged. Many respondents believe that some ethical code of conduct must be set up to ensure a healthy and positive transaction between AI and Law. Certain consensus is also reached among the participants that AI does not have the potential to deal with complex legal cases. However, this perception could change in the future as AI becomes more advanced and threatens the occupation of the public. As far as unemployment is concerned, many believe that AI would take away the job opportunities of millions of people, thus spreading depression across many developed and undeveloped nations. The answer to the question of whether AI would take away the role of lawyers is unclear as of now. AI is developing and can perform its job, but no one is certain of the future. This document also explores how public trust gets affected in the legal system due to AI's application into law. People are the nation's strength, and without their trust, the legal system would lose its essence. Therefore, it is essential that the errors made by AI are reduced and confidence is instilled in the judiciary.

8. Limitations and Future Directions

Although this kind of research might be the first of its kind, there are certain limitations to it as well. A deep analysis could be suggested of the rules and regulations made by various kinds of government to govern the relationship between AI and Law. Studies about the impact of AI on the job sector could also be done to understand and predict the occupations which would be highly affected by AI's intervention. This document gives limited data on the AI's impact on judges. Thus, more in-depth research could be done on these essential topics. The corporate sector of law and AI have a certain relationship that could be researched and certainly written about. Law and AI have various fields. Therefore, there are many topics that one needs to discover in this sphere.

9. Conclusions

This document taught us how AI and law blend and enhance lawyers' expertise. However, while AIA has its ups, it indeed has its downs. This document informs attorneys of the

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potential dangers related to AI. Though AI has many merits, even more than its harms, overuse of AI can be destructive. Therefore, it is a reminder to legal professionals to use this technology carefully and mindfully. Ultimately, it delivers a clear-cut message that every technology must be used within limits, and the failure to do so may hamper development.

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