qLegal GenAI Training with CMS

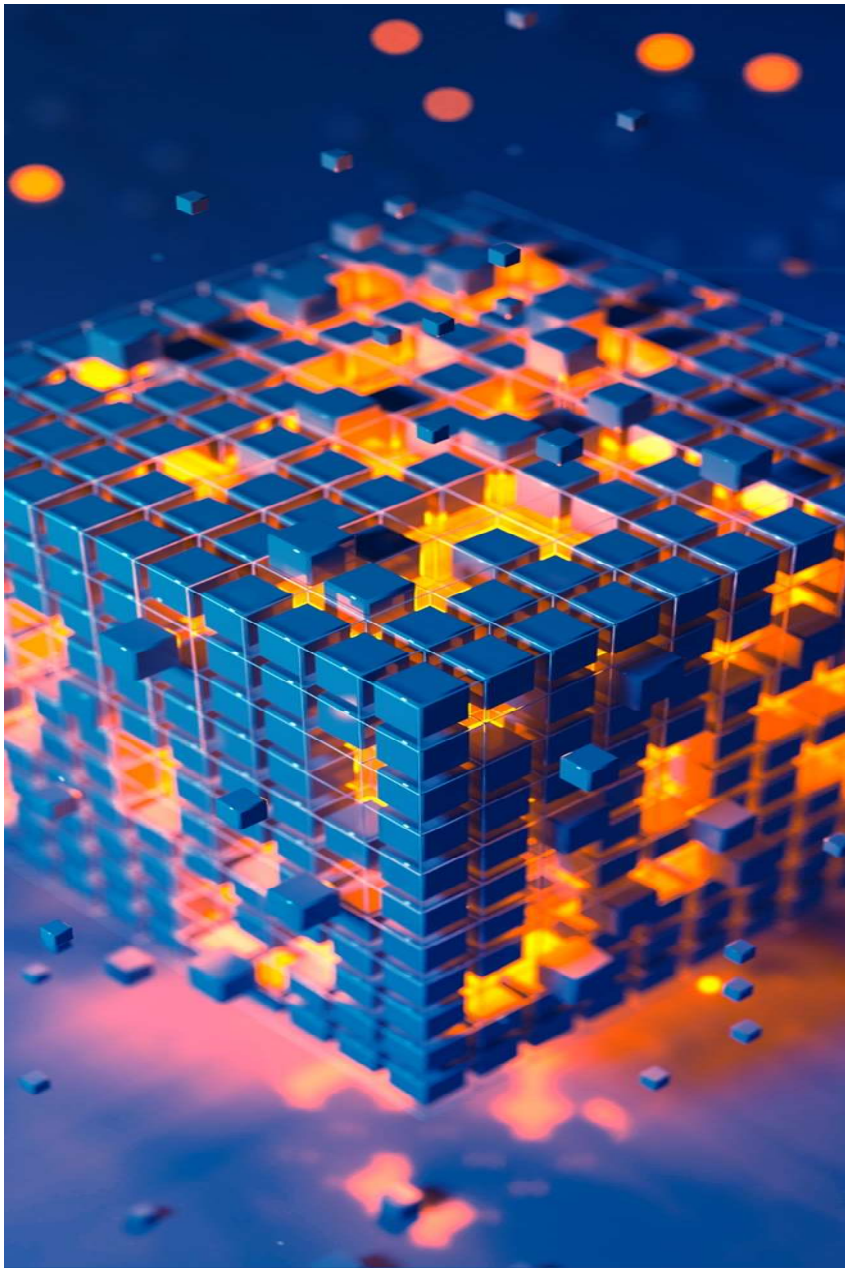
Gideon Green

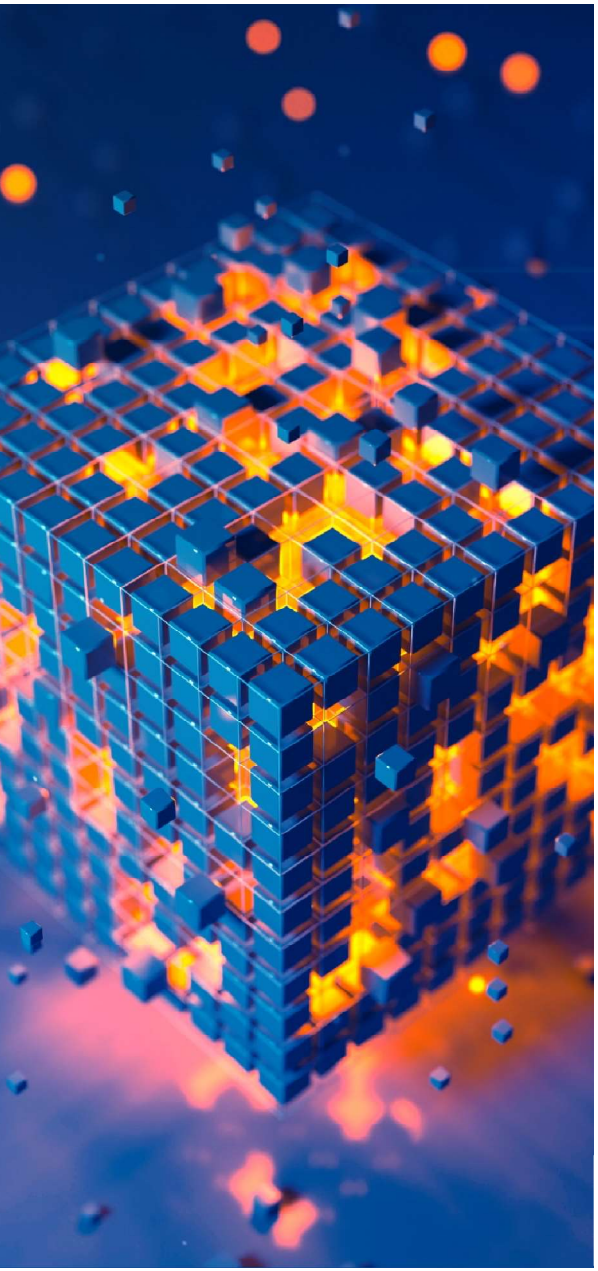
Your speaker today

Gideon Green
Associate
CMS UK
Gideon.Green@cms-cmno.com

Gideon is a newly qualified solicitor in CMS' Technology and Media team. Gideon has a new, hybrid tole at the firm which sees him splitting his time 50/50.

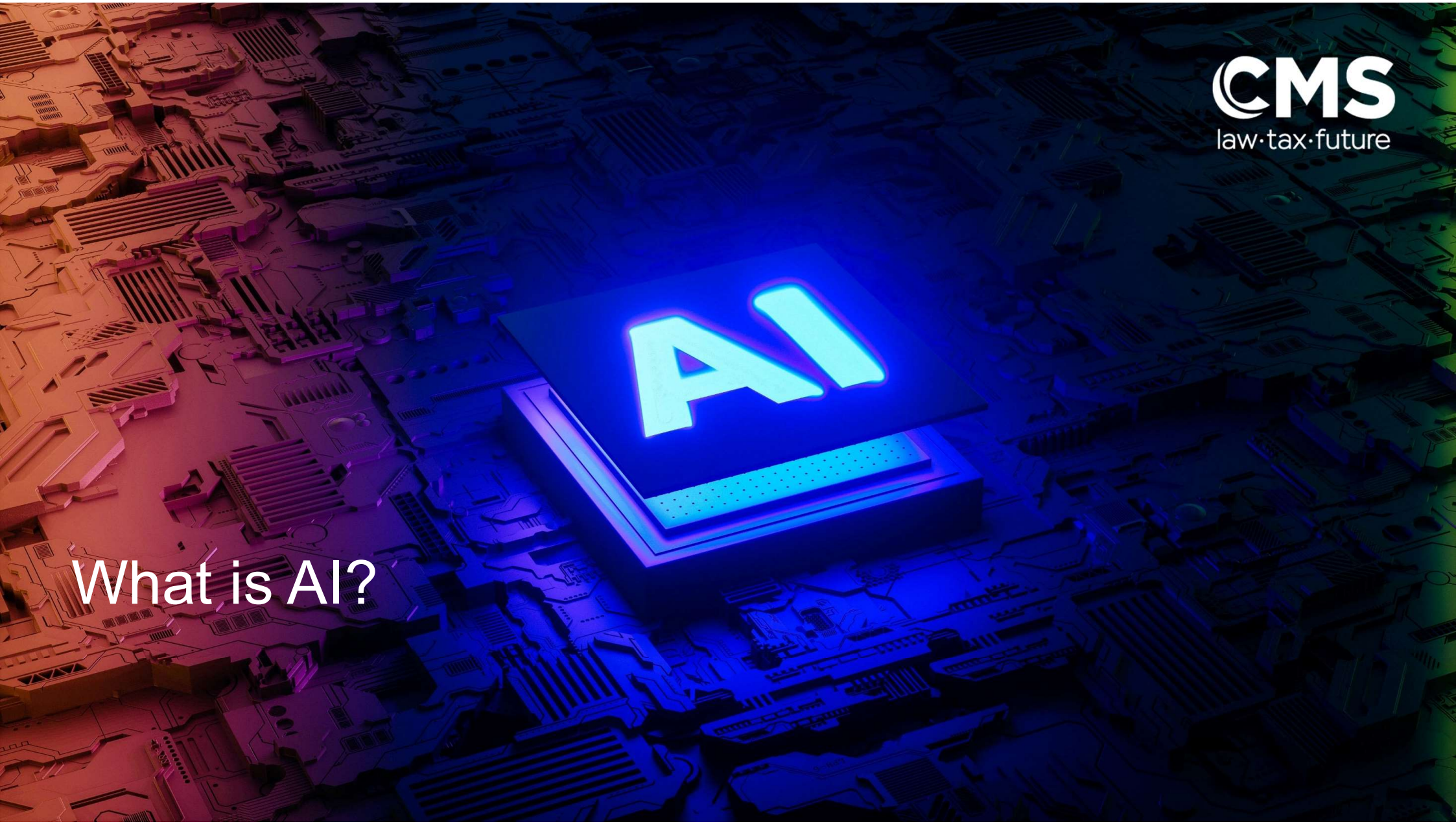
50% is spent on traditional fee-earning legal work. The other 50% is spent working on exciting innovation, AI and legal technology projects and initiatives.





Agenda

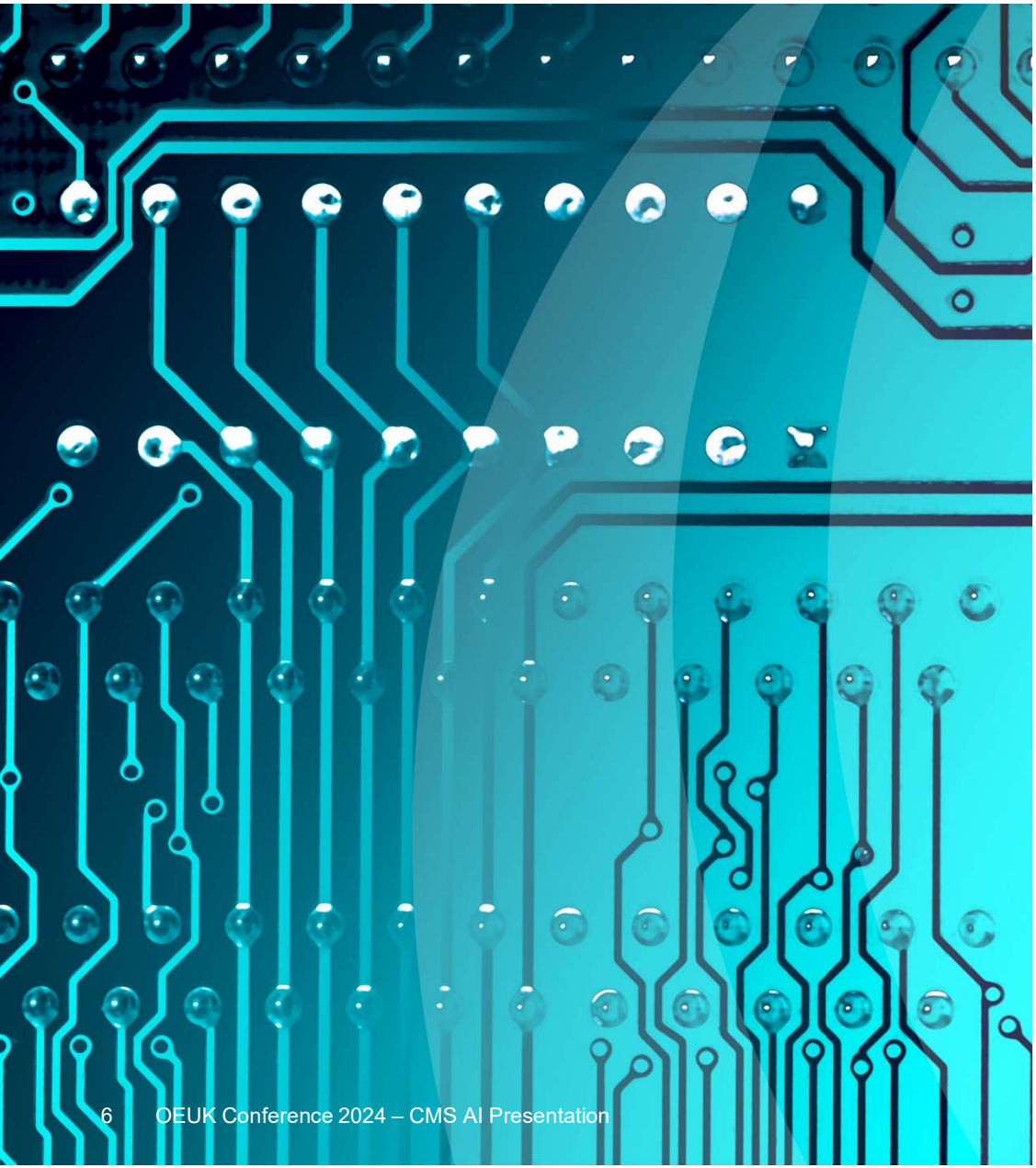
1	What is AI?
2	Introduction to ‘Prompt Engineering’ for Generative AI
3	Legal, Ethical and Practical issues surrounding AI
4	AI at CMS
5	AI Demo
6	Further Resources



What is AI?

What is AI?

- **Artificial Intelligence** – broad term but generally used to refer to a computer's ability to perform a task that has traditionally required human input.
- **Generative AI** is a recent development in the field of AI, that refers to an AI system that has the ability to generate new content.



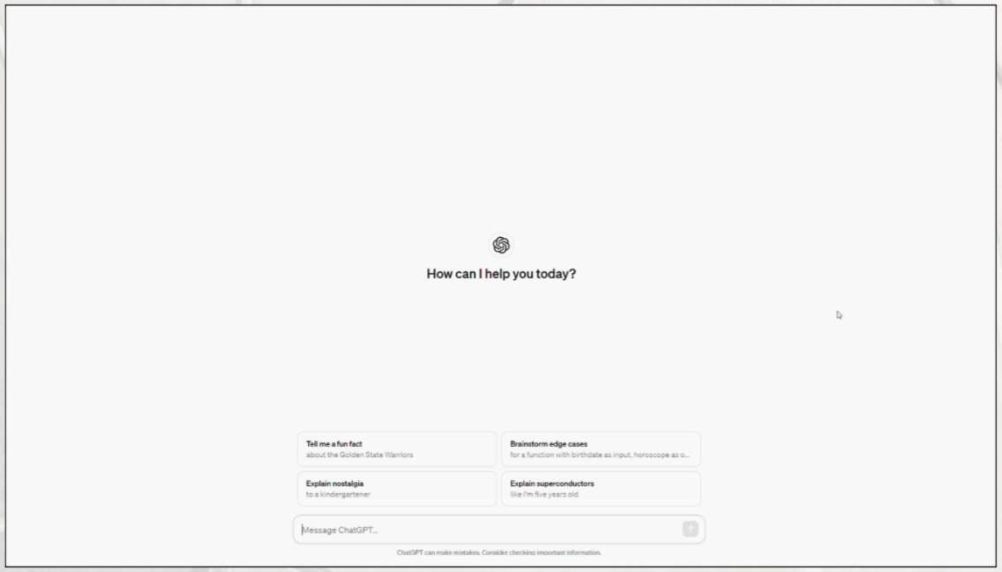
Introduction to Generative AI

- Key features of generative AI include:
  - Natural language processing (NLP)
  - Language prediction engine, not a knowledge engine
  - Iterative
  - AI Hallucinations

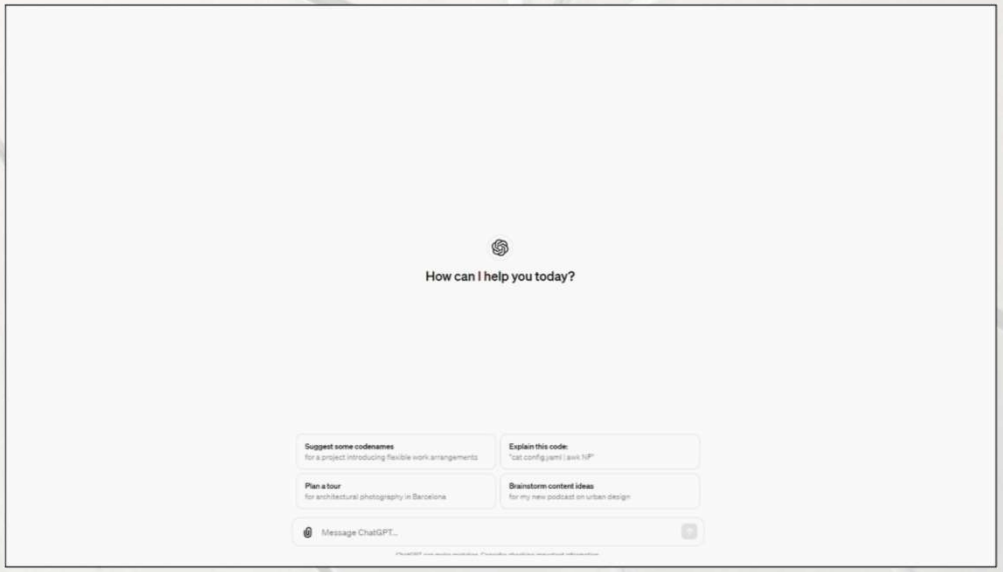
Financial Times - Generative AI exists because of the transformer

AI Hallucinations | 1

ChatGPT 3.5

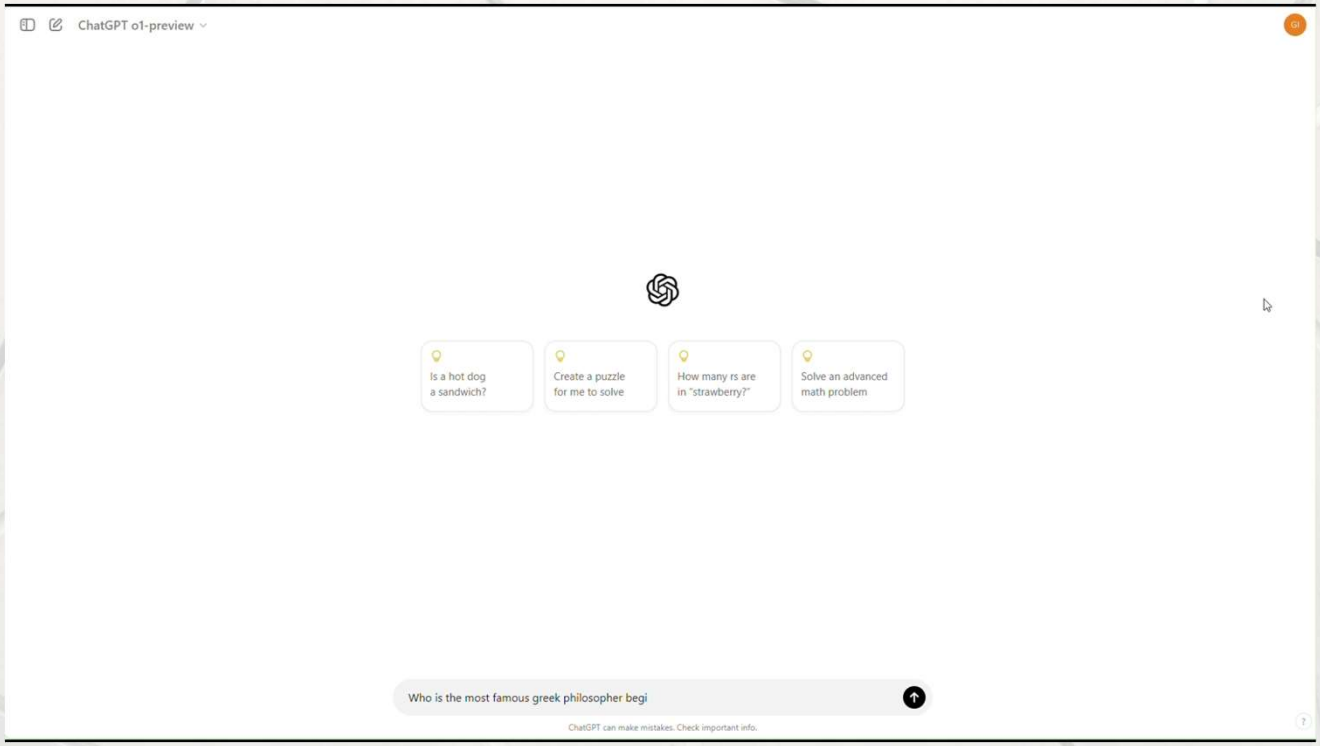


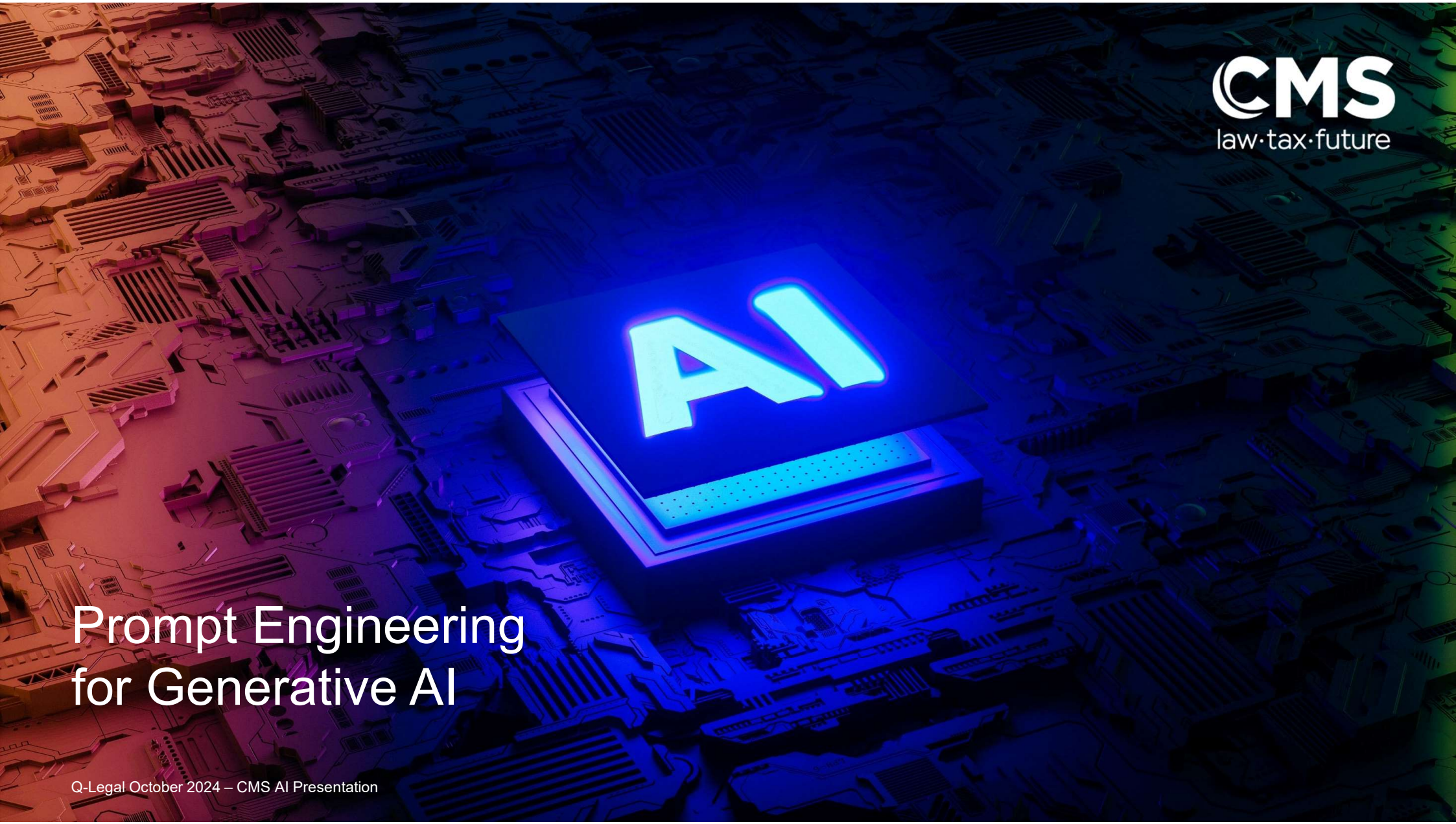
ChatGPT 4



AI Hallucinations | 2

ChatGPT ‘o-1’





Prompt Engineering for Generative AI

Q-Legal October 2024 – CMS AI Presentation

Prompting basics | 1

01

Instruction

02

Context

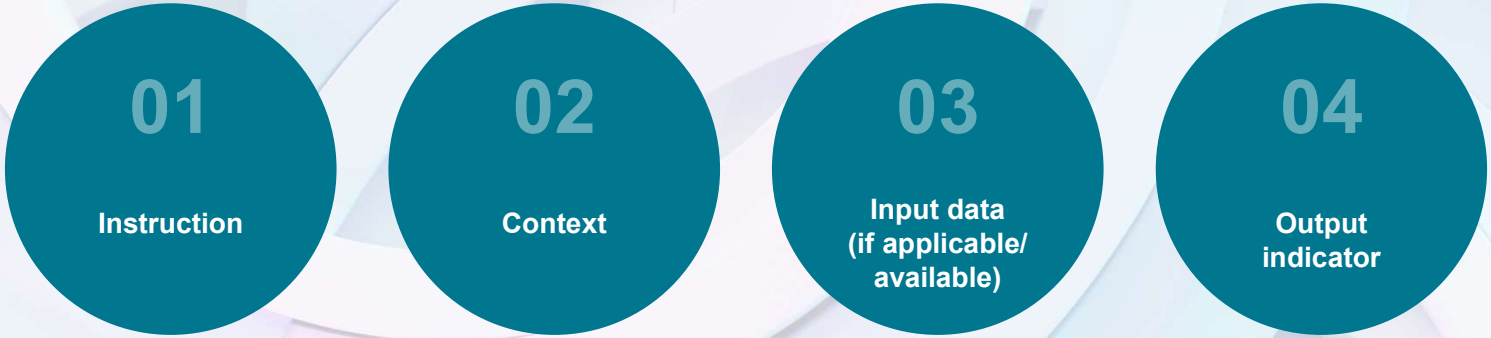
03

Input data (if applicable/ available)

04

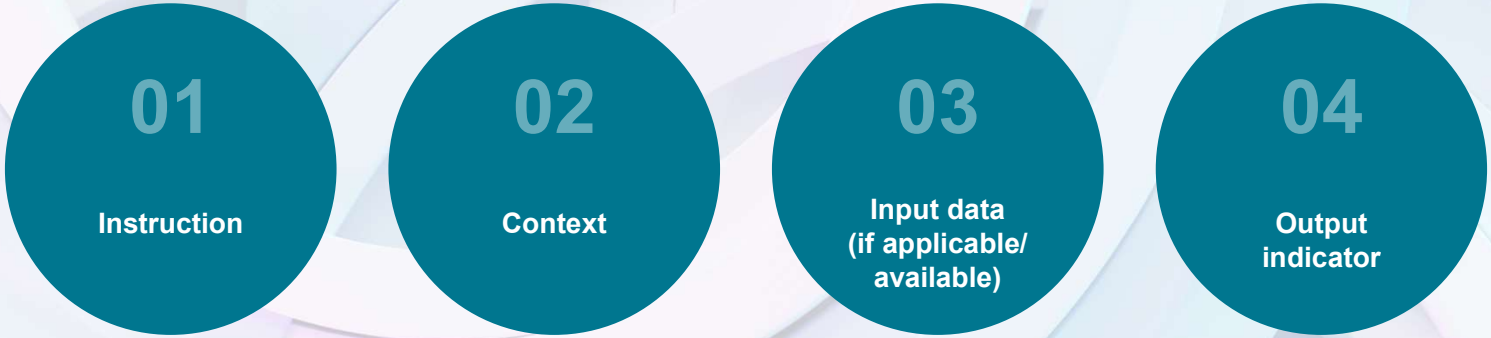
Output indicator

Prompting basics | 2



“Summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson.”

Prompting basics | 3



I am UK-based lawyer looking to summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson. Please prepare a concise summary that I can send directly to my client. I attach a copy of the full judgment; please can you provide paragraph references to the source within the judgment? Keep the summary to 200-300 words and a formal tone.

Prompting basics | 4

I am UK-based lawyer looking to summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson. **Please prepare a concise summary that I can send directly to my client. I attach a copy of the full judgment; please can you provide paragraph references to the source within the judgment? Keep the summary to 200-300 words and a formal tone.**

Prompting basics | 5

I am UK-based lawyer looking to summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson. Please prepare a concise summary that I can send directly to my client. I attach a copy of the full judgment; please can you provide paragraph references to the source within the judgment? Keep the summary to 200-300 words and a formal tone.

Prompting basics | 6

I am UK-based lawyer looking to summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson. Please prepare a concise summary that I can send directly to my client. I attach a copy of the full judgment; please can you provide paragraph references to the source within the judgment? **Keep the summary to 200-300 words and a formal tone.**

Prompting basics | 7

I am UK-based lawyer looking to summarise the case of Donoghue vs Stevenson. Please prepare a concise summary that I can send directly to my client. I attach a copy of the full judgment; please can you provide paragraph references to the source within the judgment? Keep the summary to 200-300 words and a formal tone.

Prompting basics | 8

01

Instruction

02

Context

03

Input data (if applicable/ available)

04

Output indicator

01 Instruction

“**Draft** an email to a lawyer on the other side…”

“**Summarise** the key points of the recent court case of...”

“**Analyse and review** this document and identify the potential risks…”

“**Research** any case law relating to [X] in the USA from the last 2 years…”

“**Compile a list** of action points contained within the attached email chain…”

“**Compare** these two documents and highlight the differences…”

“**Translate** this document into…”

01 Instruction

“**Summarise** this document…”

01 Instruction

"Please read this document and find the key points, summarise each of those in a standard way and also highlight anything that is not market standard or presents a risk."

02

Context

Jurisdiction

- "Under English law…."
- "I am a UK-based lawyer at a large international energy company…"

Factual context

- "I am an in-house lawyer in a large multinational energy company…"
- "We are the [buyer/seller] in the transaction"
- "I'm working on an [IP assignment] in the [renewables] sector…"

Intended audience

- "Your audience is a group of software engineers who are new to the topic…"
- "The note should be tailored to a group of senior lawyers who are experts on the topic…"
- "This is for [internal/external] use…"

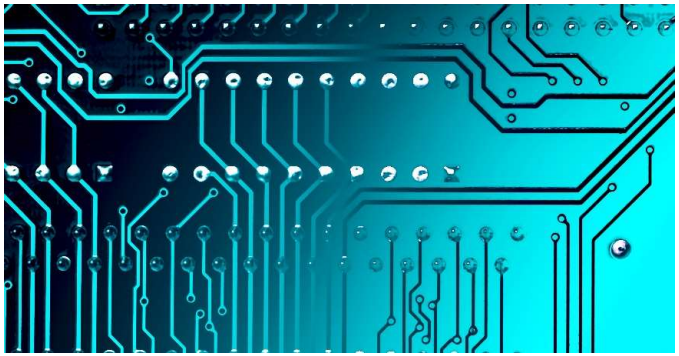
Legal context

- "Taking into account the recent case of…"
- "The party is in a regulated market and so your answer needs to take the [regulation] into account…"

03 Input data – if applicable and available

04

Output Indicators



Length

- “Concise summary in 200-400 words…”
- “Limit the response to no more than three paragraphs”

Language/Tone

- “Use plain English to explain the concept of…”
- “Maintain a formal/informal tone…”
- “Adopt a client-friendly tone…

Structure/Format

- “Present the information in bullet-point format, highlighting the key issues…”
- “Respond in an email format with an introduction, main points and conclusion…”

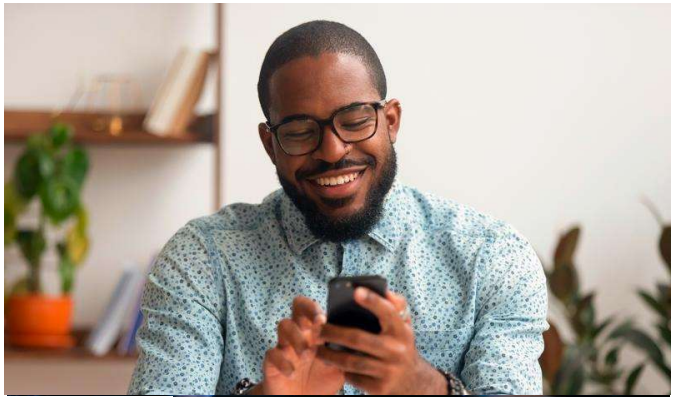
Complexity/Depth

- “Ensuring the language used is accessible to a non-legal audience, avoiding unnecessary legal jargon…”
- “Provide a high-level analysis without diving into extensive legal analysis, focusing on actionable insights”

Visual Elements

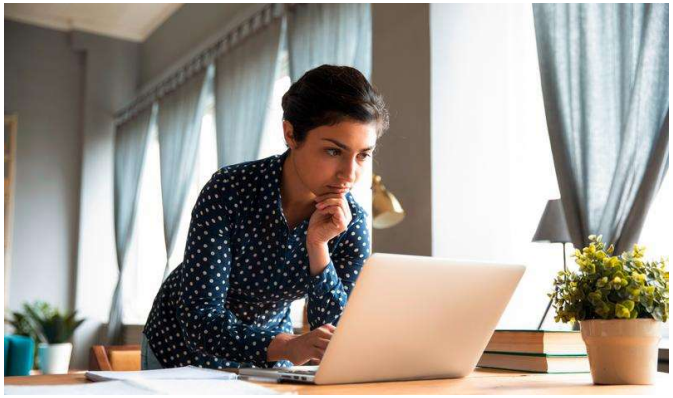
- “Create a slide deck for [topic]. Please include visual aids, such as charts or diagrams, to enhance understanding…”
- “Suggest some graphics that can be added alongside the [publication/Linkedin post] to boost engagement…”

Prompting FAQs



01

Does being polite to AI make a difference to the response?



02

Is there a sure-fire way to verify that AI generated content is accurate?

03

What's the best way for me to improve my prompting?

CMS
law·tax·future

Legal, Ethical and Practical issues surrounding AI

Legal Issues surrounding AI

01
Intellectual Property

02
Security and Data Privacy

03
Liability for AI generated content

04
Lack of transparency

05
Accuracy

06
Bias

Generative AI: Copyright and risk of IP infringement

- Who owns the output of content created by generative AI?
- How can copyright infringement claims arise?
- How to protect against infringement claims: copyright commitments from Big Tech and practical questions

Data Protection: Practical Tips

01 Carry out DPIAs

02 Review and update security requirements

03 Organisational measures to help comply with fairness

04 Up-to-date policies including privacy notices

05 Provide staff training

06 Risk appetite for use of AI in workplace

Information Commissioner Guidance - **Guidance on AI and data protection | ICO**

Liability and Accountability

Lack of Accountability by AI Providers

AI providers often explicitly exclude liability for any losses resulting from outputs from their AI systems

Potential for Severe Consequences

In high-risk environments such as critical infrastructure, incorrect calculations performed by AI could lead to catastrophic outcomes, including personal injury or even fatalities.

Evolving Liability Landscape

Current liability frameworks for AI are similar to those for traditional software, however as AI continues to advance, it will be crucial to address how liability should be managed when AI systems operate in ways that humans cannot.

Practical/Ethical Issues surrounding AI

01
Intellectual Property

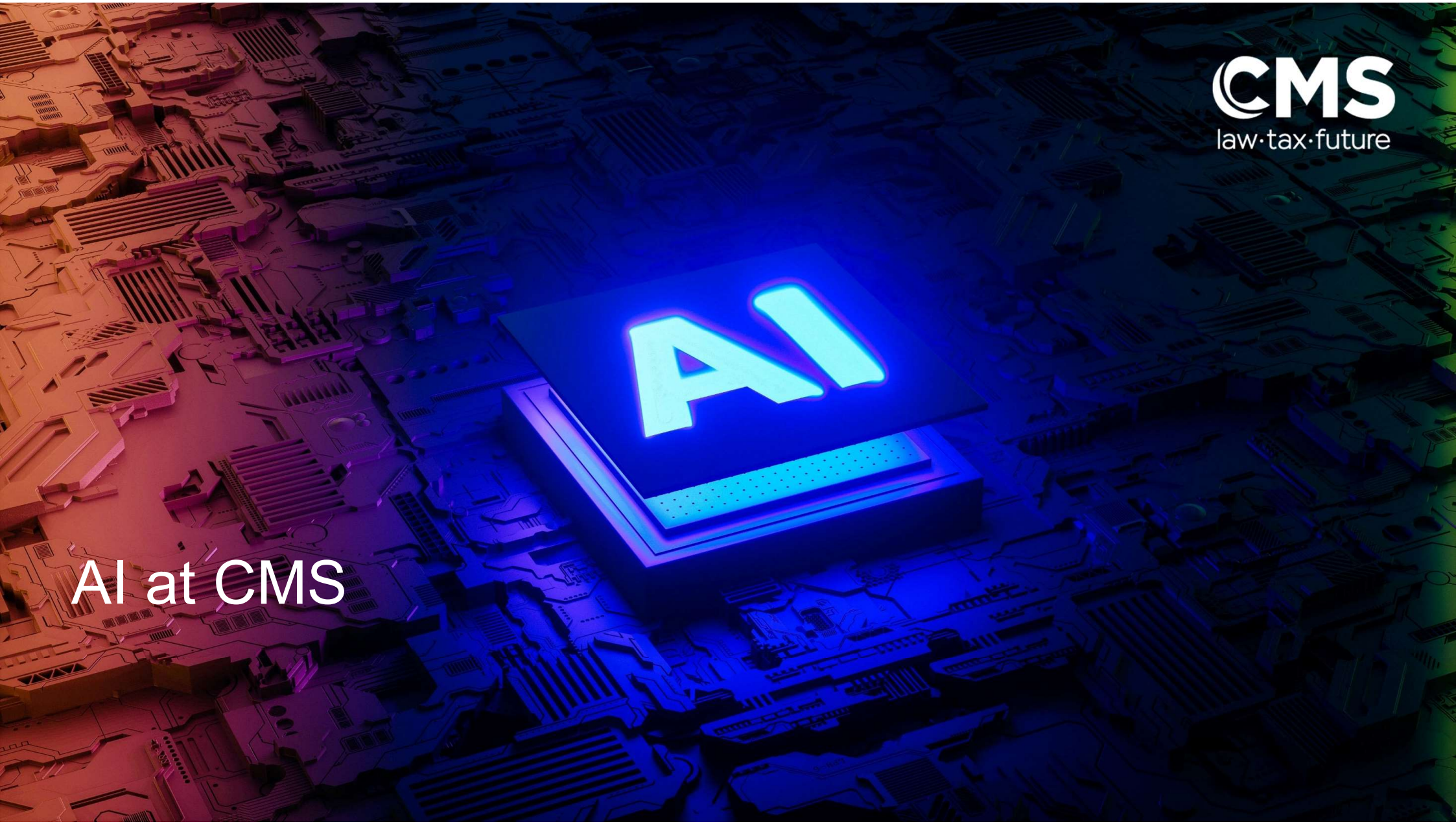
02
Security and Data Privacy

03
Liability for AI generated content

04
Lack of transparency

05
Accuracy

06
Bias



AI at CMS

What is CMS doing on AI ?

Existing & New Tools

Existing ML tools: Kira, Avail, Relativity, DeepL, Solomonic. Encouraging adoption.
New Gen AI tools: Harvey, Copilot for M365, Relativity aiR. More coming soon...

Communications

Central “AI Hub” for information: what we are using, what to say to clients. Clear guidelines. Updates and access to training.

Governance

AI Policy. Board AI Committee. Engagement with regulators, insurers etc. Risk assessment and risk register review. Alignment with responsible EU AI principles.

Training

Overview sessions. Mandatory training modules on risks and opportunities. Prompting masterclass.

Experiments

Encouraging everyone to experiment (within guardrails). Portfolio of trials: Lexis+ AI, CoCounsel, 273 Ventures, Clause Buddy & others. Microsoft Azure capabilities.

Partnerships & Clients

Education providers. Startups. Barclays Eagle Labs. Clients: education and roundtable sessions.

Kira

DeepL

Solomonic

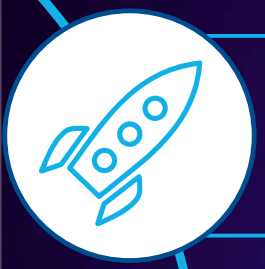
AVAIL

Microsoft Copilot

Harvey.

Relativity aiR

Some (real!) example AI use cases



Contracts & Documents

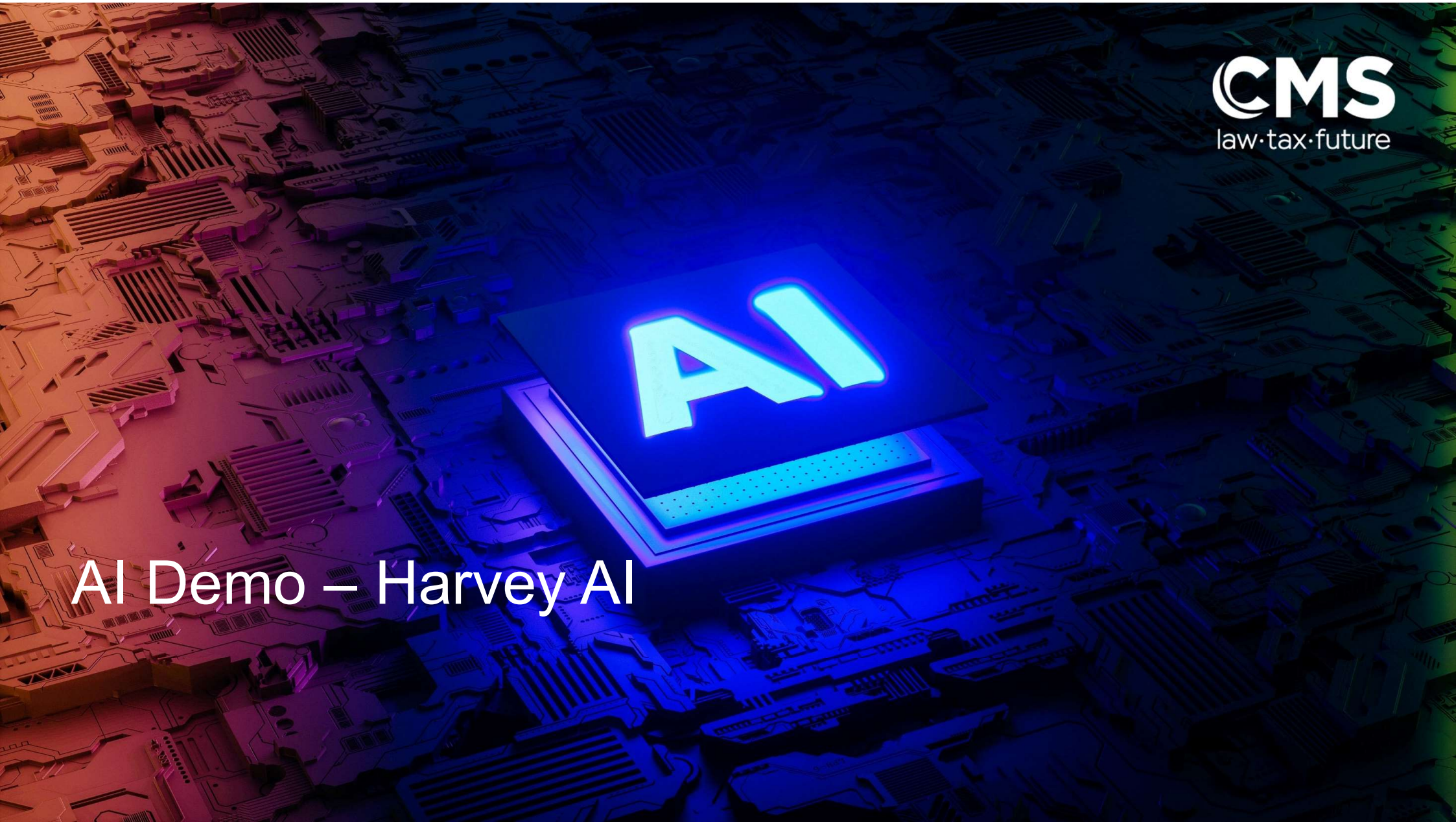
Summarising, finding and analysing, document Q&A and review, extract key terms, comparing (eg; against playbook), drafting assistance (cf document automation)

Litigation & Evidence

eDiscovery (ML and Gen AI). Case / regulation summaries. Interrogate witness statements. Extract timelines / key dates. Case outcomes analysis / predictions.

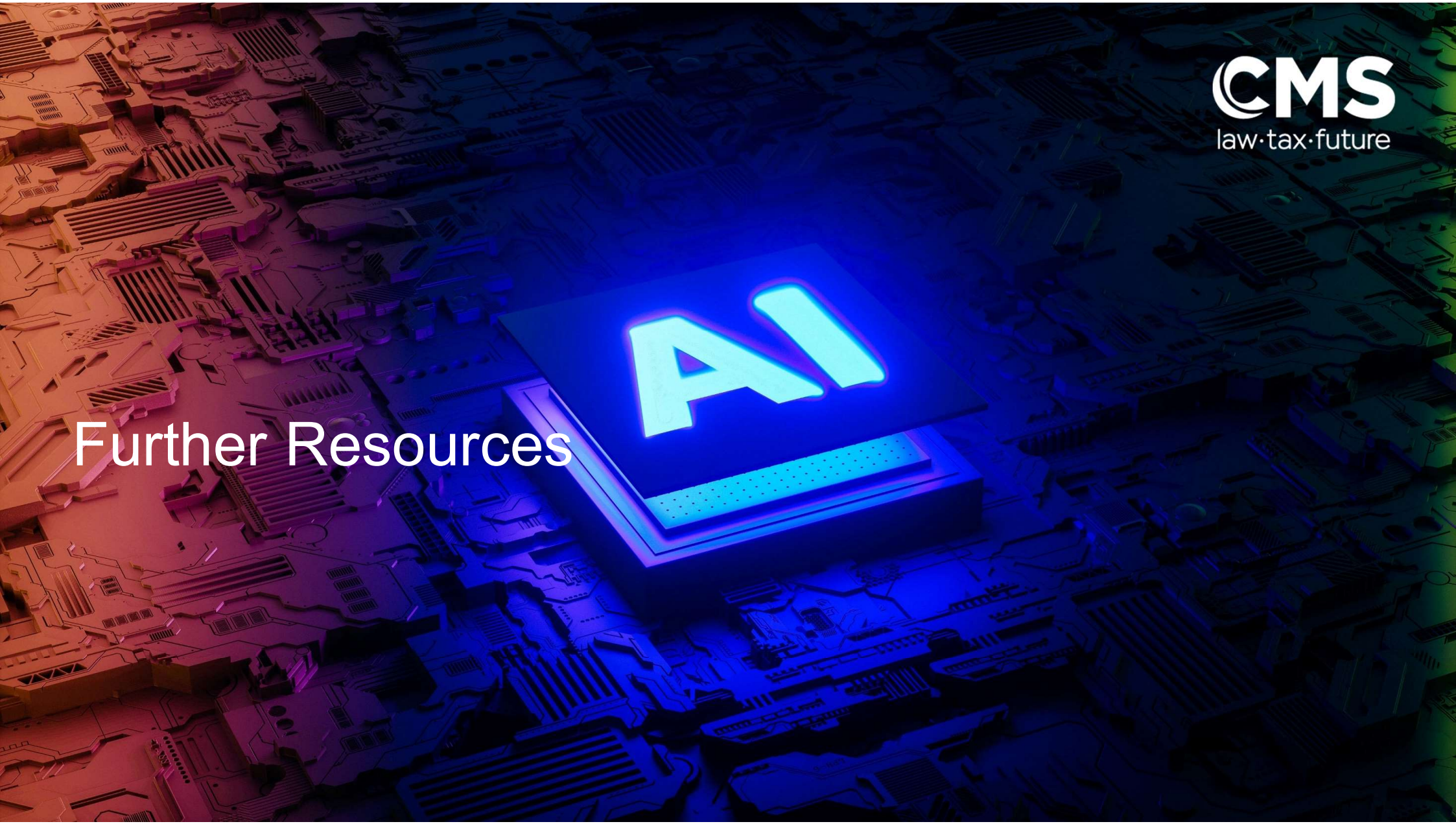
Business

Meeting summaries. Enhanced knowledge search. Document classification. Semantic search. Proposal generation. Matter summaries.



CMS
law·tax·future

AI Demo – Harvey AI



Further Resources

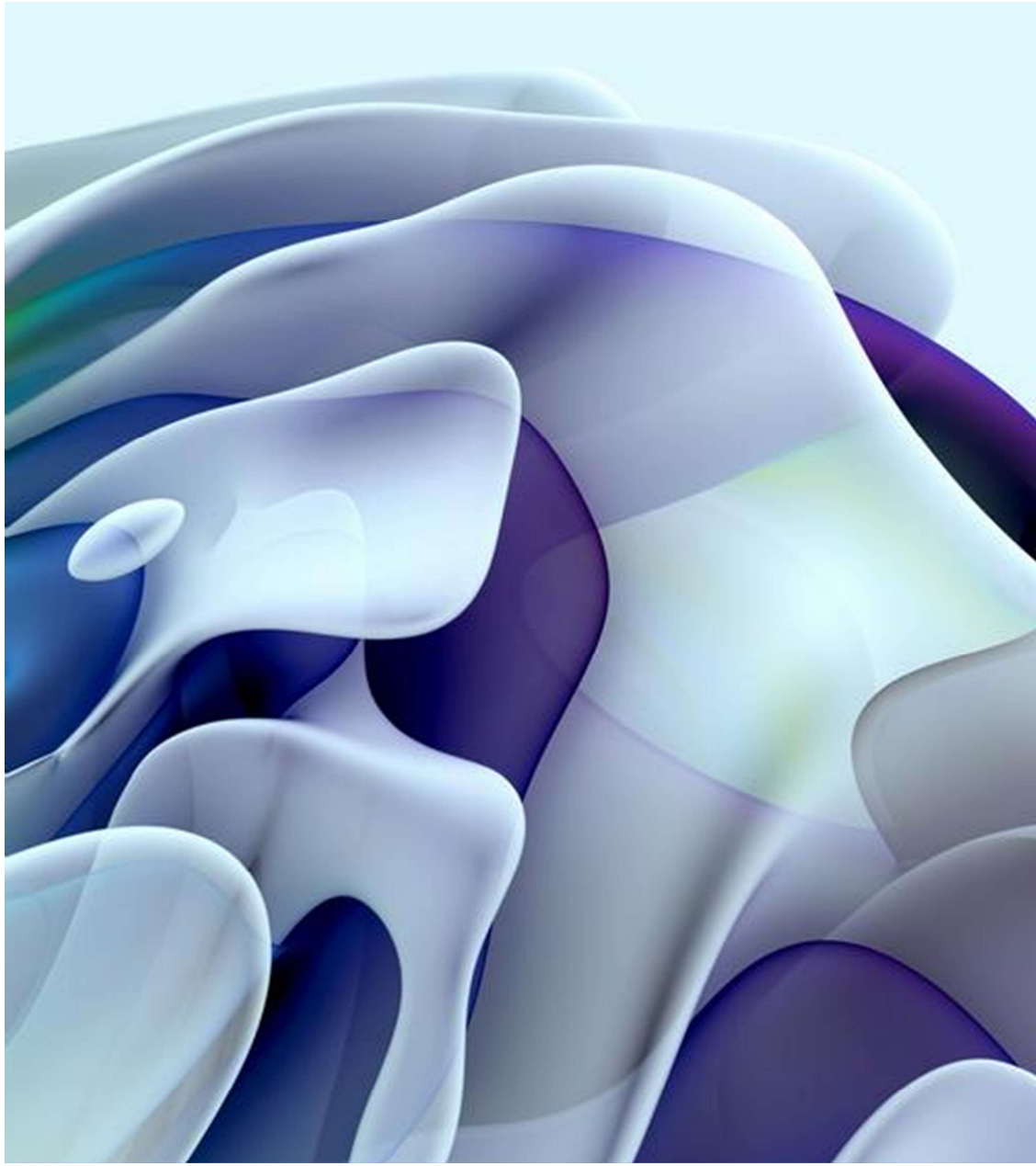
Further Resources

CMS: CoPilot LinkedIn Stories series

Financial Times: Generative AI exists because of the transformer

Law Society (England and Wales): Generative AI - the Essentials

Brainyacts: AI newsletter for lawyers



CMS Law-Now™

Your free online legal information service.

A subscription service for legal articles on a variety of topics delivered by email.
cms-lawnow.com

The information held in this publication is for general purposes and guidance only and does not purport to constitute legal or professional advice.

CMS LTF Limited (CMS LTF) is a company limited by guarantee incorporated in England & Wales (no. 15367752) whose registered office is at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AF United Kingdom. CMS LTF coordinates the CMS organisation of independent law firms. CMS LTF provides no client services. Such services are solely provided by CMS LTF's member firms in their respective jurisdictions. CMS LTF and each of its member firms are separate and legally distinct entities, and no such entity has any authority to bind any other. CMS LTF and each member firm are liable only for their own acts or omissions and not those of each other. The brand name "CMS" and the term "firm" are used to refer to some or all of the member firms or their offices; details can be found under "legal information" in the footer of cms.law.

CMS locations:
Aberdeen, Abu Dhabi, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Barcelona, Beijing, Belgrade, Bergen, Berlin, Bogotá, Bratislava, Brisbane, Bristol, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Casablanca, Cologne, Cúcuta, Dubai, Dublin, Duesseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Funchal, Geneva, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Hong Kong, Istanbul, Johannesburg, Kyiv, Leipzig, Lima, Lisbon, Liverpool, Ljubljana, London, Luanda, Luxembourg, Lyon, Madrid, Manchester, Maputo, Mexico City, Milan, Mombasa, Monaco, Munich, Muscat, Nairobi, Oslo, Paris, Podgorica, Poznan, Prague, Reading, Rio de Janeiro, Riyadh, Rome, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Sarajevo, Shanghai, Sheffield, Singapore, Skopje, Sofia, Stavanger, Stockholm, Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Tel Aviv, Tirana, Vienna, Warsaw, Zagreb and Zurich.

Further information can be found at **cms.law**

UK - 698555384.3