

Guidelines Regarding Lawyers' Use of AI

CANADA

Jurisdiction	Guideline/Rule	Date	Summary
National	Ethics of Artificial Intelligence for the Legal Practitioner (Canadian Bar Association)	November 2024	This toolkit presents a short overview of the use of AI in legal practice, guidance on opportunities and challenges related to its use, and several key takeaways to facilitate compliance with professional obligations.
National	Guidelines for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Canadian Courts (Canadian Judicial Council)	September 2024	The purpose of these Guidelines is to raise awareness of the risks of using any form of artificial intelligence in court administration and judicial decision-making and to prevent the delegation of decision-making authority while encouraging the safe, effective and appropriate uses of AI by the judiciary.
National	<p>Demystifying Artificial Intelligence in Court Processes (Action Committee on Modernizing Court Operations, Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada)</p> <p>Includes link to two related publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of AI by Courts to Enhance Court Operations • Use of AI by Court Users to Help Them Participate in Court Proceedings 	November 2024	This document aims to support courts in responding to the use of AI by court users, including litigants, counsel, and others engaging directly with the courts. It outlines possible benefits and risks associated with this use, provides an overview of key features characterising responsible AI use by court users, to help courts monitor this use effectively, and highlights important operational considerations in developing guidance for court users. While the primary audience of this guidance is judges and court administrators, court users may also find the information that it contains useful.
Federal	Amended Consolidated General Practice Guidelines (Federal Court of Canada) – see section 17. Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by Parties	June 20, 2025	In accordance with the updated Notice on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Court Proceedings (amended May 7, 2024), parties are required to declare when AI has been used to generate or create content in documents prepared for the purposes of litigation and submitted to the Court. Failure to comply with the Notice may result in consequences for parties and/or counsel, including the imposition of an adverse cost award or an order to show cause why the party or counsel in question should not be held in contempt.
Federal	The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Court Proceedings (Federal Court of Canada)	Updated May 7, 2024	The Court expects parties to proceedings before the Court to inform it, and each other, if documents they submit to the Court, that have been prepared for the purposes of litigation, include content created or generated by artificial intelligence ("AI"). This shall be done by a

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Explanatory note to the Update to the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Court Proceedings</u> <p><u>VIDEO: Compliance with the Notice on the Use of Artificial Intelligence (October 28, 2024)</u></p>		Declaration in the first paragraph stating that AI was used in preparing the document, either in its entirety or only for specifically identified paragraphs (the “Declaration”).
Federal	<u>Practice Direction: Use of artificial intelligence (AI) in Tribunal proceedings (Canadian Human Rights Tribunal)</u>		Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Federal	<u>No. 12-Policy on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (Canada Industrial Relations Board)</u>	November 1, 2025	This policy is intended to provide direction to all individuals, parties, and intervenors who communicate with the Canada Industrial Relations Board (Board) on the use of content created or generated by artificial intelligence (AI). It covers (1) Declaring the Use of Generative AI; (2) Responsibility for Content; (3) Risks and Considerations; and Accountability and Consequences.
Federal	<u>Use of AI in proceedings before the Trademarks Opposition Board (Trademarks Opposition Board)</u>	June 4, 2025	A party to a proceeding under section 11.13, 38 or 45 of the Act is expected to inform the TMOB, and the other party, if AI has been used to create or generate any content in a document prepared for the purpose of a proceeding before the TMOB, and filed with the Registrar of Trademarks. This is to be effected through a declaration stating that AI was used in preparing the document, either in its entirety or only for specifically identified paragraphs.
Alberta	<u>Ensuring the Integrity of Court Submissions When Using Large Language Models (Alberta Courts)</u>	October 6, 2023	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Alberta	<u>The Generative AI Playbook: How Lawyers Can Safely Take Advantage of the Opportunities Offered by Generative AI (Law Society of Alberta)</u>	January 2024	This resource should serve as a starting point for Alberta lawyers seeking to harness the benefits of disruptive technologies like Gen AI while safeguarding their clients’ interests and maintaining their professional competence.
British Columbia	<u>Registrar's Filing Directive (Court of Appeal) – see section 7.3. Use of Litigation Aids & Artificial Intelligence</u>	September 4, 2025	Given the rapid development of artificial intelligence tools, the Court reminds all litigants that they are responsible for the authenticity and accuracy of all materials filed with the Court.
British Columbia	<u>Guidance on professional responsibility and generative AI (Law Society of British Columbia)</u>	October 2023	The Law Society of British Columbia cannot endorse any product or tool; however, we can provide information that can help in your consideration of whether or not you want to use generative AI-powered tools in your legal practice and, if so, some professional responsibility considerations. The information provided in this guide is focused on the use of generative AI tools powered by LLMs.

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British Columbia	<u>Generative AI: What Lawyers Need To Know (Lawyers Indemnity Fund)</u>	November 23, 2023	Recent generative AI breakthroughs have brought tremendous opportunities for efficiency and effectiveness in all professions, including the practice of law. However, all lawyers must be aware of and consider the risks, including those set out below, before adopting AI into practice.
Manitoba	<u>Use of Artificial Intelligence in Court Submissions (Court of King's Bench)</u>	June 23, 2023	When artificial intelligence has been used in the preparation of materials filed with the court, the materials must indicate how artificial intelligence was used.
Manitoba	<u>Generative Artificial Intelligence: Guidelines for Use in the Practice of Law (Law Society of Manitoba)</u>	April 2024	It is important for lawyers to learn about AI and its implications in legal practice. These guidelines are intended to help with that learning process and to assist Manitoba lawyers in using generative AI in a manner consistent with the professional obligations set out in the Code of Professional Conduct.
New Brunswick			
Newfoundland and Labrador	<u>Ensuring the Integrity of Court Submissions When Using Large Language Models (Supreme Court)</u>	October 12, 2023	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Newfoundland and Labrador	<u>Artificial Intelligence in Your Practice (Law Society of Newfoundland and Labrador)</u>		Whether you have embraced AI in your practice already or are just thinking about it, lawyers are reminded that their professional responsibilities do not change when using AI – you are still bound by your duties of competence and confidentiality and all other obligations under the Code of Professional Conduct and the Law Society Rules.
Northwest Territories	<u>The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Court Proceedings (Supreme Court)</u>	October 29, 2025	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.” If AI was used, parties must include a declaration in the first paragraph stating that AI was used in preparing the document.
Northwest Territories	<u>Guidelines for the Use of Generative AI in the Practice of Law (Law Society of the Northwest Territories)</u>	January 2025	These guidelines aim to offer an overview of the use of GenAI in legal practice. The Law Society of Northwest Territories does not endorse the use of any specific product or service but aims to guide lawyers in understanding the implications of using GenAI in their practice. Practical advice is provided throughout this document on the use of GenAI as it specifically relates to the Code of Professional Conduct
Nova Scotia	<u>Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Proceedings before the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal (Court of Appeal)</u>	March 14, 2025	Counsel and litigants appearing before the Nova Scotia Court of Appeal are encouraged to review the National Action Committee (NAC) on Modernizing Court Operations' documents and exercise caution when relying on authorities or analysis obtained from artificial intelligence applications. Court participants are ultimately responsible for the content,

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			completeness, and accuracy of all material submitted to the Court. This is known as “human in the loop” to ensure human oversight and quality control. The Court of Appeal expects all written and oral submissions referencing case law, statutes or commentary will be based on accredited and established legal databases.
Nova Scotia	<u>Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Protecting the Integrity of Court Submissions in Provincial Court (Nova Scotia Provincial Court)</u>	October 27, 2023	Counsel and litigants are encouraged to exercise caution when relying on reasoning that was ascertained from artificial intelligence applications. Moreover, it is expected that all written and oral submissions referencing case law, statutes or commentary will be limited to accredited and established legal databases. Any party wishing to rely on materials that were generated with the use of artificial intelligence must articulate how the artificial intelligence was used.
Nova Scotia	<u>Ensuring the Integrity of Court Submissions When Using Generative Artificial Intelligence (“AI”) (Nova Scotia Supreme Court)</u>	October 18 2023, updated February 28, 2025	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Nova Scotia	<u>Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Proceedings before the Registrar in Bankruptcy</u>	October 4, 2024	Counsel, Trustees and other individuals participating in Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (BIA) proceedings before Nova Scotia’s Registrar in Bankruptcy are urged to exercise caution when referencing materials derived using artificial intelligence (AI). Effective immediately, where applicable, the Registrar in Bankruptcy also requires individuals to include a declaration in the first paragraph of their materials stating that artificial intelligence was used, in whole or in part, to generate content in the document, indicate what content, and what AI tools were used. Counsel, Trustees and other individuals participating in BIA proceedings before the Registrar are asked to consider a number of points.
Nova Scotia	<u>AI Guide: Practical considerations when assessing and using AI in legal practice (Nova Scotia Barristers’ Society)</u>	July 15, 2025	Lawyers are encouraged to approach AI with curiosity and caution. The goal of this Guide is to help lawyers in Nova Scotia navigate this evolving landscape in a manner that is consistent with their ethical, professional, and regulatory responsibilities. Grounded in the Society’s Code of Professional Conduct, this Guide aims to provide practical considerations when assessing and using AI in legal practice.
Nova Scotia	<u>Artificial Intelligence in the Practice of Law What is AI and can I or should I use it in my practice? (Nova Scotia Barristers’ Society)</u>	December 2023	A short guide to AI in legal practice.
Nunavut			

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Ontario	<u>Consolidated Civil Provincial Practice Direction (Superior Court of Justice) – see Part IV, Section K. The Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Court Proceedings</u>	Amended February 1, 2024, effective June 15, 2023	The court directs counsel and litigants to consider the following, as applicable, when using AI for court proceedings: (1) The Law Society of Ontario's Rules of Professional Conduct; (2) Use authoritative sources to verify citations; (3) Comply with obligations under the Rules of Civil Procedure; (4) Comply with obligations under the Consolidated Civil Provincial Practice Direction to hyperlink cases to published websites; and (5) Potential Sanctions for Misuse of Artificial Intelligence for Court Proceedings.
Ontario	<u>Consolidated Provincial Practice Direction for Family Proceedings (Superior Court of Justice) – see Part II, Section K. The Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Court Proceedings</u>	Amended February 6, 2025, effective June 1, 2023	The court directs counsel, FLSPs and litigants to consider the following, as applicable, when using AI for court proceedings: (1) The Law Society of Ontario's Rules of Professional Conduct; (2) Use authoritative sources to verify citations; (3) Comply with obligations under the Consolidated Provincial Practice Direction for Family Proceedings to hyperlink cases to published websites; and (4) Potential Sanctions for Misuse of Artificial Intelligence for Court Proceedings.
Ontario	<u>Practice Direction on the Use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Tribunal Proceedings (Tribunals Ontario)</u>	April 2025	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Ontario	<u>Rules of Civil Procedure, RRO 1990, Reg 194 – as amended by O Reg 384/24 – see especially Rules 4.06.1 and 53.03(2.1)</u>	Amendments in force December 1, 2024	Amendments respecting certification of the authenticity of authorities cited in factums and other documents and records cited in expert reports.
Ontario	<u>Licensee use of generative artificial intelligence (Law Society of Ontario)</u>	April 2024	This white paper provides an overview of generative AI as well as guidance and considerations for licensees on how the professional conduct rules apply to the delivery of legal services empowered by generative AI.
Ontario	<u>Generative AI: Your professional obligations (Law Society of Ontario)</u>	April 10, 2024	This resource provides a summary of six key obligations licensees must consider when utilizing generative AI, along with practical steps to support adherence with these standards.
Ontario	<u>Generative AI: Your quick-start checklist (Law Society of Ontario)</u>	April 2024	This checklist provides a clear roadmap, offering practical steps and recommendations for integrating AI into legal workflows.
Ontario	<u>Building a generative AI policy: A checklist of key questions (Law Society of Ontario)</u>	April 2024	The Law Society of Ontario developed this checklist to support law and legal service practices in developing a generative AI (Gen AI) policy. It offers key questions to consider across core areas of policy development.
Ontario	<u>8 best practice tips for using generative AI (Law Society of Ontario)</u>	April 2024	Best practice tips.

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Ontario	PROPOSED - Consultation on proposals for Rules of Civil Procedure relating to evidence and Artificial Intelligence (Civil Rules Committee)	Consultation circulated in July 2025	Consultation paper includes proposals related to (1) Defining Artificial Intelligence; (2) Identification of evidence generated by a computer system using AI; (3) Potentially Fabricated or Altered Computer-generated or Other Electronic Evidence; and (4) Admissibility of Expert AI Evidence
Prince Edward Island	Practice Direction – Part III. F. Large Language Models of Artificial Intelligence (Court of Appeal and Supreme Court)	2025	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Prince Edward Island	Artificial Intelligence Guidelines (Law Society of Prince Edward Island)	2025	These guidelines aim to highlight best practices for lawyers using generative AI technology in a manner consistent with their professional obligations. Lawyers should also investigate the possibility that there are specific AI guidelines or directives for the court or tribunal that they are appearing before and abide by those guidelines.
Quebec	Maintaining the integrity of submissions before the Court when using large language models (Court of Quebec)	January 26, 2024	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Quebec	Integrity of Court Submissions When Using Large Language Models (Superior Court of Quebec)	October 24, 2023	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Quebec	Notice Respecting the Use of Artificial Intelligence Before the Court of Appeal of Quebec (Court of Appeal)	August 8, 2024	Practitioners and litigants are urged to exercise caution when referencing legal authorities or analysis derived from LLMs, rely exclusively on authoritative sources, and keep a “human in the loop.”
Quebec	L'intelligence artificielle générative: Guide pratique pour une utilisation responsable (Barreau du Quebec)	2024	Guides, tools and ethical guidelines to integrate generative artificial intelligence into your practice in a structured, responsible approach that complies with your professional obligations.
Saskatchewan	Guidelines for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in the Practice of Law (Law Society of Saskatchewan)	February 2024	The Law Society of Saskatchewan has prepared this guidance document with the goals of: 1. helping lawyers use generative AI in a manner consistent with their professional obligations; and 2. assisting legal workplaces to develop appropriate internal policies on generative AI. These guidelines are based on existing professional responsibility obligations for lawyers, as articulated by the Code of Professional Conduct, and provide guidance on how to behave consistently with such obligations when using generative AI.
Yukon	Practice Direction - General 29. Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools (Supreme Court of Yukon)	June 26, 2023	If any counsel or party relies on artificial intelligence (such as ChatGPT or any other artificial intelligence platform) for their legal research or submissions in any matter and in any form before the Court, they must advise the Court of the tool used and for what purpose.