

# GenAI & Access to Justice

A REPORT FOR STAKEHOLDERS

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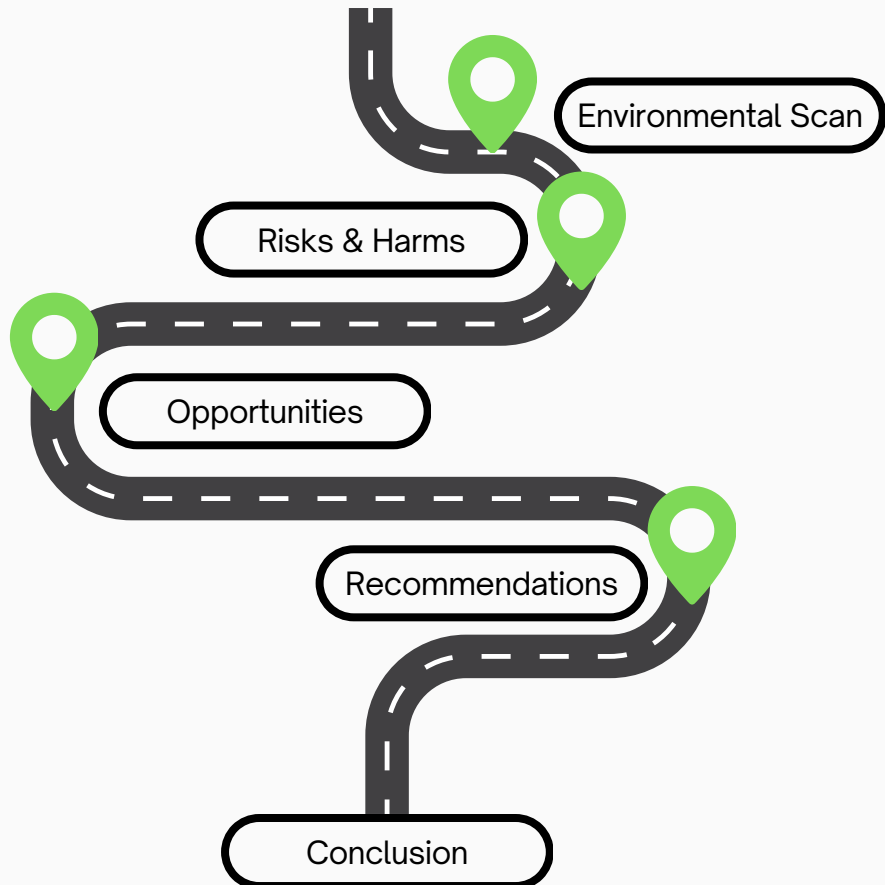
**DEAN'S FORUM**  
ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

# Roadmap

## PART I: INTRODUCTION



## PART II: REPORT



# Opportunities

**LEGAL  
ASSISTANCE &  
INFORMATION**

**DOCUMENT  
AUTOMATION &  
FORM COMPLETION**

**LANGUAGE  
TRANSLATION  
SERVICES**

**PREDICTIVE  
ANALYTICS FOR  
LEGAL OUTCOMES**

**DISPUTE  
RESOLUTION  
PLATFORMS**

**REDUCED WAIT  
TIMES**

# Risks

**PRIVACY &  
CONFIDENTIALITY**

**JURISDICTION &  
ACCURACY OF  
INFORMATION**

**INCOMPLETE  
INFORMATION**

**HALLUCINATIONS**

**BIAS OF  
INFORMATION**

**DIGITAL DIVIDE**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>PART I: INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>A. Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>B. Definitions</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>C. Research Outline</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<i>Research Methodology</i> .....	5
<i>Building on Work of Previous Years Dean’s Forums</i> .....	5
<i>Literature Review</i> .....	6
<i>Consultation Process</i> .....	6
<i>Learning from the Consultations</i> .....	7
<b>PART II: REPORT</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>A. ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<i>Current Environment of Tech &amp; Legal Needs</i> .....	8
<i>Technological update: where is GenAI now and where is it headed?</i> .....	10
<b>B. RISKS &amp; HARMS</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<i>Confidentiality &amp; Privacy</i> .....	11
<i>Inaccurate Information</i> .....	11
<i>Possible Risks &amp; Harms of AI in Civil Justice</i> .....	12
<i>Access to Justice Barriers Seep into Technological Inequities</i> .....	12
<i>Digital Divide</i> .....	13
<b>C. Opportunities</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<i>Legal Assistance and Information</i> .....	15
<i>Document Automation and Form Completion</i> .....	16
<i>Document Preparation and Automation for Self-Representatives</i> .....	16
<i>Language Translation Services</i> .....	16
<i>Predictive Analytics for Legal Outcomes</i> .....	16
<i>Dispute Resolution Platforms</i> .....	17
<i>Legal Research Assistance</i> .....	17
<i>Legal Information and Guidance</i> .....	17

<i>Accessibility Improvements</i> .....	17
<i>Early Case Assessment</i> .....	18
<i>Courtroom Etiquette and Procedure Guidance</i> .....	18
<i>Reduced Wait Times for Justice System</i> .....	18
<i>Global Scan: How have other jurisdictions responded to GenAI?</i> .....	19
<b>D. Recommendations</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<i>Policy Recommendations</i> .....	22
<i>Opportunities for Collaboration</i> .....	24
<b>E. Conclusion</b> .....	<b>27</b>

## PART I: INTRODUCTION

### A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For the 12th Annual Dean’s Forum, we analyzed the potential impact of Generative Artificial Intelligence (“GenAI”) on access to justice. Access to justice is the most critical issue facing the legal profession and Canadians. The proportion of our population who do not qualify for Legal Aid but cannot afford to hire a lawyer is growing.

GenAI is a type of artificial intelligence that is capable of producing new content in a variety of forms. Over the last year, the use of GenAI technology has rapidly expanded. It is no longer a question of whether GenAI will impact the provision of legal services, but how the legal system will respond to its increasing presence. GenAI can be utilized as a tool to help address the access to justice crisis. We recognize that the technology is developing rapidly and anticipate that GenAI tools specifically tailored to help the public navigate a legal process will be available in the very near future.

Our group was tasked with creating a handbook for the public that outlines best practices for using currently available GenAI systems to assist with legal matters. We focused our research on GenAI systems that are freely accessible, primarily focusing on ChatGPT 3.5. Overall, we found that prompt questions should be concise and also reference the user’s specific jurisdiction. Additionally, it is best practice to refrain from including personal information in prompts. Our handbook will be presented at the 2024 Dean’s Forum and, after receiving feedback from stakeholders, made available to the public following the project’s completion.

Previous Dean’s Forum projects have rigorously analyzed the connection between access to justice and access to technology. An inability to access basic technology can impede access to justice when technology becomes a requirement to use the legal system; this phenomenon is sometimes referred to as the “digital divide”. Throughout our research and consultation process, it became clear that access to technology and internet are both requisite for the use of GenAI systems. Building on the work of previous year’s Dean’s Forums, we recognize that many populations would experience challenges to using GenAI to address their legal needs. Unequal access to technology is closely linked to factors such as socioeconomic status, race, gender, and digital literacy. We have aimed to bring forward ways to navigate the new landscape that comes with GenAI in a way that can promote self-agency and empowerment in addressing legal matters but does not further marginalize groups who already experience barriers to justice. GenAI should be utilized as a tool to address legal matters but not a requirement for accessing the legal system.

GenAI has potential to empower some of the public to navigate their legal problems in a way that is informed. Tools such as AI-based chatbots could be implemented to help enable the public to access accurate legal information as well as assist with the completion of legal forms. If the public is better informed about their legal rights and legal processes, it is likely that strain on the courts, administrative tribunals, and frontline legal organizations will be reduced. If more members of the public are informed about their legal rights, either through their own research or with the assistance of a trusted intermediary,

the system will be less overwhelmed which has potential to take strain off of frontline legal organizations which would benefit the legal system as a whole, including those individuals who cannot themselves access GenAI.

GenAI is a tool that can help streamline efficiencies for legal service providers with appropriate regulation. It is a tool that can help the public navigate a legal problem with some level of independence. Lawyers will still be relied upon as trusted touchpoints in a process, which will look different depending on each individual client's needs. If the public is better informed, there is potential to reduce wait times in court proceedings, which has been observed in other jurisdictions.

There is also a risk that GenAI could add new access to justice barriers if it is not properly regulated. Regulation is needed to help protect the public from inaccurate information or unregulated legal advice from GenAI. Precautions must be taken to protect confidential information and the privacy of individuals. GenAI is a profitable technology and there is potential that the best tools will end up behind a paywall and only accessible by more sophisticated litigants. Any barriers to justice created by GenAI will be most felt by low income, marginalized, Indigenous, and racialized communities.

Although presenting policy proposals was not part of our original project mandate, it became clear throughout our consultations that regulation is needed for the benefits of GenAI to be equitable. Regulatory measures that outline clear guidelines and ethical standards on GenAI use will ensure that AI tools in the legal sector are transparent, fair, and accountable. Regulation is necessary to ensure AI tools do not end up behind a pay wall and to prevent profiting off of unregulated legal advice. We are optimistic that through regulation, GenAI can benefit the public and the legal system through increased accessibility, equity, and efficiency for all. *We learned that GenAI has potential to improve legal processes, but stakeholders must pay special attention to access to justice issues.*



## B. DEFINITIONS

1. **Public:** Residents of Saskatchewan who are not legal professionals.
2. **Handbook:** A guide written in plain language that outlines best practices, risks, shortcomings, and potential uses of GenAI when used to help understand a legal problem.
3. **Everyday Legal Problems:** “Problems that arise out of the normal activities people engage in or the situations they encounter which may be resolved through legal action and/or processes.”<sup>1</sup>
4. **Trusted Intermediary:** Intermediaries are individuals (or organizations) that help to connect two other individuals (or organizations). They are not themselves “legal” actors, but they can be an important link between individuals with a legal problem and a legal professional who is able to assist them.
5. **Unmet Legal Need:** “A situation that arises when a justice-related problem exists and legal support is required to resolve it, but the legal support is not sufficiently available to address an individual’s or group’s deficit in legal capability—resulting in neglect or inappropriate management of the problem.”<sup>2</sup>
6. **Navigate a legal process:** To learn about one’s legal position, the process required in order to take legal action, and the possible outcomes.
7. **GenAI:** A type of artificial intelligence that is capable of producing new content in a variety of forms, inclusive of text and images, based on its ability to conduct a large-scale analysis of data accessed online. GenAI does not “think”, but rather predicts patterns in language.
8. **Large Language Model or “LLM”:** “A large language model (LLM) is a type of machine learning model that can perform a variety of natural language processing (NLP) tasks such as generating and classifying text, answering questions in a conversational manner, and translating text from one language to another. The label “large” refers to the number of values (parameters) the language model can change autonomously as it learns. Some of the most successful LLMs have hundreds of billions of parameters.”<sup>3</sup>
9. **Prompt Engineering:** The practice of designing inputs for generative AI tools that will produce optimal outputs.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Bryce Stoliker, Lisa Jewell, Brea Lowenberger & Heather Heavin, Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science and Justice Studies, University of Saskatchewan, *A Legal Needs Survey in the Province of Saskatchewan: Perspectives of Lawyers and Legal and Non- Legal Service Providers*, 2023, available online (pdf): <<https://cfbsjs.usask.ca/documents/legal-needs-survey-report-final-2023-03-31.pdf>> at xxii [Legal Needs Survey].

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> “Large Language Models” (19 January 2024) online: *Techopedia* <<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/34948/large-language-model-llm>>.

<sup>4</sup> “What is Prompt Engineering” (22 September 2023) online: *McKinley & Company* <<https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/mckinsey-explainers/what-is-prompt-engineering>>.

## C. RESEARCH OUTLINE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The objective of our project was to create a handbook for the public on how to use GenAI to assist with navigating legal matters. To accomplish this, we utilized four methods in conducting our research. First, we built on the work of previous Dean’s Forums. Second, we conducted a comprehensive literature review on the topic of GenAI and access to justice, focusing on analyzing programs in other jurisdictions, and learning about GenAI technology on an individual and group basis. Third, we used GenAI to try to navigate hypothetical legal problems that are most commonly experienced by the public.<sup>5</sup> Fourth, our group conducted interviews with 15 stakeholders in the legal profession including GenAI experts, lawyers, legal regulators, and community organizations. Our research has guided the creation of our handbook and of this report. Although presenting potential policy recommendations was not part of our original mandate, we felt it necessary to include our observations for opportunities for policy reform based on our research findings.

### BUILDING ON WORK OF PREVIOUS YEARS DEAN’S FORUMS

Previous Dean’s Forums have covered topics related to access to justice and access to technology including virtual facilitation of legal processes during the Covid-19 Pandemic (2022)<sup>6</sup> and meeting justice needs with technology (2019).<sup>7</sup> Virtual facilitation of legal processes during Covid-19 found that technology has potential to address the administration of justice in Saskatchewan for the better, but stakeholders must pay special attention to access to justice issues. The success of online administration of justice was found to be highly contextual. On the topic of meeting justice needs with technology, stakeholders and students noted that technology will not resolve barriers to justice that exist. As the legal system evolves with technology, marginalized and vulnerable populations must not be left behind. However, a large population that cannot afford legal services or cannot otherwise access legal services could be helped through existing and new technology.

This year, our topic of GenAI and access to justice builds on previous Forums as we examined how GenAI, a new and rapidly developing technology, could affect access to justice. Our findings reflect similar themes to prior years. Due to the digital divide and general inability to access technology, many vulnerable and

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<sup>5</sup> Commonly experienced unmet legal needs in Saskatchewan were identified in the Legal Needs Survey, *supra*. See also Appendix B for our interactions with ChatGPT.

<sup>6</sup> Richardson et al, “Examining Virtual Facilitation of Legal Processes in Saskatchewan: An Exploratory Inquiry” (10 March 2022), online (pdf): *University of Saskatchewan College of Law: Dean’s Forum on Access to Justice and Dispute Resolution* <<https://law.usask.ca/research/research-centres-and-initiatives/examining-virtuation-facilitation-of-legal-processes-in-saskatchewan2.pdf>>.

<sup>7</sup> “Meeting Saskatchewan’s Justice Needs with Technology” (13 March 2019), online (pdf): *University of Saskatchewan College of Law: Dean’s Forum on Access to Justice and Dispute Resolution* <[https://law.usask.ca/documents/research/deans-forum/Topic2\\_MeetingSKJusticeNeedswithTech\\_PolicyDiscussion.pdf](https://law.usask.ca/documents/research/deans-forum/Topic2_MeetingSKJusticeNeedswithTech_PolicyDiscussion.pdf)>.

marginalized peoples will face challenges accessing GenAI as a legal tool. However, many people who cannot afford a lawyer would benefit from GenAI legal tools. Throughout our research and consultation process, we have worked to provide a balanced analysis of the use of GenAI to address access to justice by exploring benefits posed by GenAI legal tools and also recognizing that GenAI could further entrench barriers to justice.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

We have surveyed existing literature on GenAI and access to justice and GenAI and legal processes.<sup>8</sup> Emphasis was placed on best practices for using existing GenAI to navigate legal processes and programs in other jurisdictions that have had positive results.

## CONSULTATION PROCESS

The authors reached out to 20 professionals in the legal system and 15 were interviewed. Consultees were diverse stakeholders in the legal profession and included GenAI content experts. Interviewees included:

- Lawyers in private practice;
- Lawyers at the Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice;
- Lawyers in the public sector;
- Executive members of the Law Society of Saskatchewan, including Tim Brown, Executive Director;
- GenAI Content Experts;
- Law professors;
- Frontline Organizations; and
- Other Access to Justice Stakeholders

The questions for interviewees followed 4 thematic areas:

1. One's personal experience using GenAI
2. Areas of opportunity for GenAI to improve access to legal information and processes
3. Potential uses for GenAI to improve access to justice
4. Potential risks of GenAI based on the members of the public the interviewee worked with

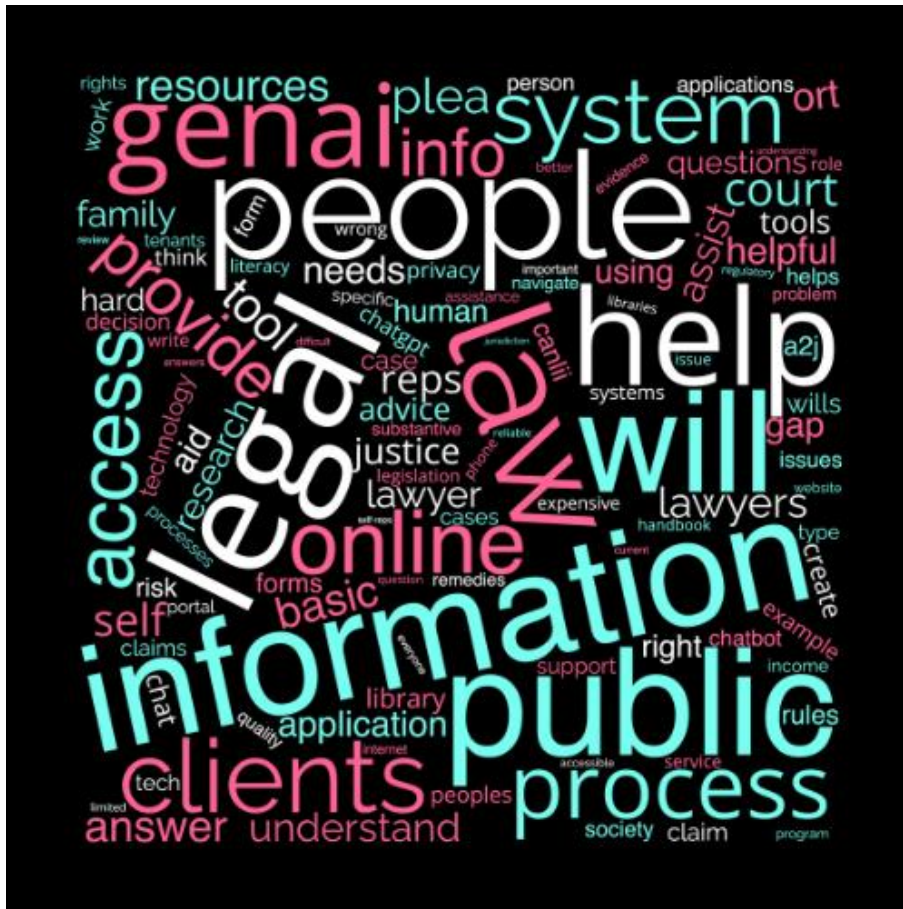
Interviews were carried out over Zoom or in-person. Interviews lasted approximately 30 to 60 minutes. Interviewees were given the option of having their names and professional information kept confidential.

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<sup>8</sup> See Appendix A for a complete list of our initial literature review.

## LEARNING FROM THE CONSULTATIONS

We conducted a total of 15 consultations over a two-week period. Some of the most common words used by our consultees are shown here [Figure 1]:



Our report is divided into 4 sections: Environmental Scan, Risks & Harms, Opportunities, and Recommendations. The Environmental Scan will explore the current environment of technology and legal needs and the current state of GenAI for assisting legal professionals with legal processes, as well as discuss how meaningful access to justice is connected to inequality in access to technology as demonstrated through the digital divide. Risks will discuss potential challenges and pain points that are associated with using GenAI. Opportunities will discuss best practices for incorporating GenAI into the legal system in a way that protects and helps the public throughout the legal process. Recommendations will explore potential policy solutions for incorporating GenAI into the legal system to promote access to justice. These recommendations were informed by our research and consultation process.

## PART II: REPORT

### A. ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

#### CURRENT ENVIRONMENT OF TECH & LEGAL NEEDS

We know there is an access to justice crisis in Canada;<sup>9</sup> this is an exciting time because GenAI can be a tool to potentially help this crisis. GenAI systems are already available to the public for free. While we do not know the frequency in which the public is using GenAI tools to help address a legal need, we do appreciate the increasing popularity of GenAI tools like ChatGPT and public use. We see school systems and universities implementing AI policies to address academic misconduct; we see journal publication bodies introducing frameworks for citing AI; and we hear about clinical trials for GenAI in creative ways including medicine and law.<sup>10</sup> We have also seen some very public misuses of GenAI, including lawyers who relied upon legal arguments produced by GenAI that contained fabricated case law.<sup>11</sup>

The public is using AI, and the frequency upon which they do is expected to increase. It is not a question of when, but of how: how do we give the public the tools to use AI responsibly? How can AI help to restructure an inefficient and inaccessible justice system? How can legal professionals work with the public and GenAI to provide better, more affordable services? How can we strategically accept this technological change with grace, rather than resist it? And, of course, how can this improve access to justice in Saskatchewan?

There is a greater risk in resisting GenAI as it's already here and accessible to the public. For example, what is something you wish each of your clients could do before proceeding with a legal matter? Is it homework, gathering financial statements, deciding on a co-parenting plan? GenAI is a tool that has the potential to help them do this.

Given the current landscape, lawyers have an important role. GenAI in its current state is not a good substitute for giving legal advice, issue spotting, or navigating issues across multiple jurisdictions. Even if a client generates a will by using GenAI, a lawyer should still review that will for minimum standards and clarity. But, given the possibilities, it seems appropriate for lawyers to welcome this technological shift and approach it with curiosity and excitement.

There are some caveats and risks, including privacy issues, jurisdiction, conflict of laws, accuracy of legal information, and hallucinations. But what can GenAI help with? Letter templates, drafting pleadings, and even reviewing contracts, wills, and leases. For some people, our handbook will be sufficiently helpful to

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<sup>9</sup> See e.g., Hon. Thomas A. Cromwell, “Access to Justice: Towards a Collaborative and Strategic Approach” (2012) 63:1 UNBLJ 38; Canadian Bar Association, “Reaching Equal Justice Report: An Invitation to Envision and Act” (November 2013), online (pdf): <[https://www.cba.org/CBAMediaLibrary/cba\\_na/images/Equal%20Justice%20-%20Microsite/PDFs/EqualJusticeFinalReport-eng.pdf](https://www.cba.org/CBAMediaLibrary/cba_na/images/Equal%20Justice%20-%20Microsite/PDFs/EqualJusticeFinalReport-eng.pdf)>; Stoliker et al, *supra*.

<sup>10</sup> See e.g., <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/jai/issue/77844/1337500>; <https://uwaterloo.ca/copyright-at-waterloo/teaching/generative-artificial-intelligence>; <https://ajet.org.au/index.php/AJET/GenAI>


<sup>11</sup> See e.g., Simon Little, “B.C. lawyer who used fake, AI-generated cases faces law society probe, possible costs” (31 January 2024), online: *Global News* <<https://globalnews.ca/news/10263897/fake-ai-cases-b-c-supreme-court/>>.

navigate all or part of a legal issue. For others, they may need the assistance of a trusted intermediary, or a library with the tools necessary to access GenAI such as a computer and stable internet connection.

Many institutions have been forced to consider how best to proceed in a world where GenAI is accessible to any person with a device and internet connection. One proposed framework for responsible AI is called “RAFT” for Reliable, Accountable, Fair, and Transparent.<sup>12</sup> The Government of Ontario has done extensive research into AI regulation and has identified core principles for ethical AI usage, concluding that “provincial AI systems should be transparent and explainable; good and fair; safe; accountable and responsible; human centric; sensible and appropriate.”<sup>13</sup>

Unregulated AI systems have the potential to harm the public. Because the public tends to have an overreliance on the accuracy and capabilities of technology, it is a foreseeable risk that self-represented litigants may over-rely on information gained from using a GenAI tool in a legal matter. If this becomes common, it will slow court and other dispute resolution systems.

In the context of Canada's pressing access to justice crisis, the emergence and increasing popularity of GenAI tools such as ChatGPT, present both challenges and opportunities. While it is undeniable that GenAI can be a potent tool to address the existing crisis, it is equally important to acknowledge the potential negative effects on access to justice. The public's growing reliance on GenAI tools, as observed in school systems, universities, and various professional spheres, necessitates a thoughtful exploration of how to equip individuals with the tools to use GenAI responsibly. As GenAI systems become more accessible and widely used, questions arise on how this transformative technology can be strategically integrated into legal practices to improve efficiency and accessibility within the justice system. Rather than resisting the inevitable wave of GenAI, the focus should shift towards embracing the change and exploring collaborative efforts between legal professionals and the public. As GenAI becomes an integral part of the legal landscape, the challenge lies in how we navigate this transformation to maximize its benefits for the public and the justice system in Saskatchewan.



“The transformative power of AI is likened to the advent of a computer, promising accessibility and comprehension of legal processes.”

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<sup>12</sup> “Responsible Generative AI” (2023), online: *Data iku* <[https://pages.dataiku.com/responsible-generative-ai?utm\\_id=20844859840--154285688297--683743057388--generative%20ai&utm\\_source=nam-adwords&utm\\_medium=paid-search&utm\\_campaign=GLO%20CONTENT%20Generative%20AI%20June%202023&gad\\_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAqNSsBhAvEiwAn\\_tmxSwR24EZwdzXNMGaAgC7mTgdbThrW9Oz6kZdl6TgFUfKHU7no8iuyhoC92cQAvD\\_BwE](https://pages.dataiku.com/responsible-generative-ai?utm_id=20844859840--154285688297--683743057388--generative%20ai&utm_source=nam-adwords&utm_medium=paid-search&utm_campaign=GLO%20CONTENT%20Generative%20AI%20June%202023&gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAiAqNSsBhAvEiwAn_tmxSwR24EZwdzXNMGaAgC7mTgdbThrW9Oz6kZdl6TgFUfKHU7no8iuyhoC92cQAvD_BwE)>.

<sup>13</sup> Law Commission of Ontario, *Accountable AI: Final Report* (2022) online (pdf) <[https://www.lco-cdo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/LCO-Accountable\\_AI\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://www.lco-cdo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/LCO-Accountable_AI_Final_Report.pdf)> at 21.

## TECHNOLOGICAL UPDATE: WHERE IS GENAI NOW AND WHERE IS IT HEADED?

Technological advancements have begun to play a transformative role in the legal sector, offering innovative solutions to longstanding issues within the access to justice framework. Previous years Dean's Forums have addressed how access to technology is closely tied to access to justice. While these AI models demonstrate remarkable language understanding and generation capabilities, they struggle with nuanced intricacies and context-specific interpretations. The reliance on pre-existing data for training also raises concerns about bias, potentially impacting the fairness and accuracy of legal analyses. Striking a balance between the benefits of AI in legal processes and the need for human oversight remains a critical challenge in navigating the dynamic intersection of technology and legal requirements.

Throughout our consultations, ChatGPT was the most commonly known GenAI by the stakeholders we interviewed. GenAI is currently not qualified to give legal advice and is best suited to provide legal information.<sup>14</sup> However, the legal information it provides is quite general and often provides broad answers to legal questions. The dataset ChatGPT and other GenAI tools use has to be updated periodically, which means that more recent decisions and legislation are not always available in their databases.<sup>15</sup> However, we anticipate that publicly available GenAI tools specifically for legal assistance will be on the market soon. We also recognize that GenAI technology is advancing rapidly. Any GenAI tools that are designed to give legal advice must be approved by legal regulators.<sup>16</sup>

## B. RISKS & HARMS

This section outlines the number of risks that arose in our consultations and research. It was pointed out during some consultations that when doing a risk assessment for a new system, an organization may fail to do a risk assessment of their current model. In this context, Saskatchewan has an existing access to justice crisis. Our current model is not meeting the justice-related needs of residents.<sup>17</sup> Given Saskatchewan's strict legal aid eligibility criteria, many people make too much money to qualify for legal aid, yet not enough to afford a lawyer to navigate a full legal problem. Additionally, many civil legal matters fall outside of Legal Aid's practice areas, such as residential tenancies, social assistance, and civil litigation. This demographic is the majority.<sup>18</sup> Even in cases where a person can afford to hire a lawyer to litigate a matter, the legal fees become so onerous that "winning" in court is more a matter of symbolic principle than of financial restitution.

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<sup>14</sup> "Guidelines for the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in the Practice of Law" (February 2024), online (pdf): *Law Society of Saskatchewan* <<https://www.lawsociety.sk.ca/wp-content/uploads/Law-Society-of-Saskatchewan-Generative-Artificial-Intelligence-Guidelines.pdf>>.

<sup>15</sup> Aaron Mok, "ChatGPT is getting an upgrade that will make it more up to date" (6 November 2023), online: *Business Insider* <<https://www.businessinsider.com/open-ai-chatgpt-training-up-to-date-gpt4-turbo-2023-11#:~:text=ChatGPT%20users%20will%20soon%20have,at%20its%20first%20developer%20day.>>>.

<sup>16</sup> Consultations.

<sup>17</sup> Stoliker et al, *supra*.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid*.

A major concern expressed by many of our stakeholders surrounded the boundaries around GenAI providing legal advice versus legal information.

GenAI is a tool that can help streamline efficiencies in the market of legal service providers with appropriate regulation. GenAI is also a tool that can help the public navigate a legal problem with some level of independence. Lawyers will still be relied upon as trusted touchpoints in a process, which will look different depending on the complexity of each client’s needs.

## CONFIDENTIALITY & PRIVACY

GenAI is proprietary in nature, meaning it learns from every interaction it has. That means that when a user inputs information related to their legal problem, this information is not secure. Lawyer-client privilege is a pillar of the justice system, so this is flagged as a pain point of the public using GenAI to navigate a legal issue. With that being said, GenAI also presents an opportunity for Saskatchewan to do incredibly meaningful work in terms of access to justice and system reform.

## INACCURATE INFORMATION

In its current form, GenAI is capable of producing unhelpful and/or inaccurate legal information. Large language model (LLM) artificial intelligence systems, like ChatGPT, learn from language patterns across available text online. It pulls patterns from large data pools without jurisdictional borders. As you can imagine, this raises issues around its ability to appropriately address legal issues in specific jurisdictions. ChatGPT tends to give vague answers to legal questions, or, in some cases, it refuses to answer a legal question at all.<sup>19</sup>

For self-represented clients, receiving inaccurate legal information from a source like ChatGPT can have negative impacts on the justice system. Saskatchewan’s courts already face significant delays,<sup>20</sup> which will be made worse if clients feel empowered to self-represent due to availability of legal information – or advice – from an accessible technology like ChatGPT. This issue is not unique to the general population: even lawyers are over-relying on GenAI in their legal work and have submitted hallucinated case law to courts.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> See e.g., our interactions with ChatGPT in Appendix B.

<sup>20</sup> “Minimizing Court Backlog and Delays: Repository of Promising Practices” (2023) online: *Government of Canada* <<https://www.fja.gc.ca/COVID-19/Minimizing-Backlogs-and-Delays-Minimiser-les-engorgements-et-les-delais-eng.html>>.

<sup>21</sup> Simon Little, “B.C. Lawyer Who Used Fake, AI-generated Cases Faces Law Society Probe, Possible Costs,” *Global News* (31 January 2024) online: <<https://globalnews.ca/news/10263897/fake-ai-cases-b-c-supreme-court/>>.



GenAI is already here, and it is a technology of general application. Without regulation, developers will begin to identify markets – likely including the justice sector – where a GenAI tool can be effectively marketed to the general population. This may lead to an unregulated environment of legal advice.

## POSSIBLE RISKS & HARMS OF AI IN CIVIL JUSTICE

Many stakeholders expressed concern over the risks and potential harms associated with the increased use of GenAI in the justice system. Some of the concerns raised included over-reliance on AI without assessing its quality and reliability, the provision of inaccurate or biased information, the risk of reinforcing existing biases, user privacy and confidentiality, technological illiteracy, and unequal access to technology and AI tools.

## ACCESS TO JUSTICE BARRIERS SEEP INTO TECHNOLOGICAL INEQUITIES

Access to justice is concerned with people's ability to effectively navigate legal problems and use services that are necessary to receive a resolution. Any technological advancements need to take into account equity and the abilities of various demographics to access and use technology. Peoples' access to technology and ability to effectively use technology varies considerably for a variety of reasons. For example, as stakeholders are aware, there are

**“When you are already struggling, complicated legal processes are hard to navigate.”**

challenges in moving any justice processes online. For instance, our consultation process and the work of previous year's Dean's Forums have demonstrated challenges associated with online legal tools such as the Office of Residential Tenancies (ORT) Online Portal.<sup>22</sup> To file a claim, individuals must create an online account on the ORT's website. People with limited resources are less likely to be able to take advantage of online resources. Although there are exceptions to using the portal for those with technological constraints, that is still a process to be navigated by litigants. As one stakeholder indicated, “when you are already struggling, complicated legal processes are hard to navigate.” Another stakeholder asked, would AI just become another online tool, and like existing online tools, only certain groups would be able to take advantage of it. However, there is potential to help the legal system as a whole by reducing the strain on the system, even if only certain populations are able to take advantage of GenAI technologies.

Meaningful access to justice extends beyond the ability to go to court. It includes the financial ability to access legal representation, faith in judicial decisions, understanding your legal rights and having legal rights enforced. Without access to the legal system, people cannot fully exercise their rights, challenge discrimination, or hold decision makers accountable. The rapid digitalization of segments of the legal system including public legal education and claim registration has increased concern for digital access to

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<sup>22</sup> Richardson et al, *supra* at 34.

justice. Procedural issues such as the ability to file a claim can act as a barrier to enforcing your legal rights which is a significant access to justice issue. Although there are often exceptions in place for those who do not have digital access for filing, adding additional steps to file a claim can further complicate the process for individuals who are already struggling.<sup>23</sup>

It was acknowledged in our consultations that many groups who do not have access to digital devices can use the internet at public places such as the library or community organizations. The library is a great resource for the public to access legal information; however, there are limitations to basing our legal processes around an assumption of public access to the internet. Public computers may have time limits on how long a person can use the computer.<sup>24</sup> Completing online applications can be a time-consuming process and if a person has to rely on a public computer it can result in delays. Even getting to a public computer can depend on access to transportation, childcare, and the ability to attend during library hours. In rural Saskatchewan, public libraries have much more limited hours than larger centres and in some locations may only be open once a week. This is not meant to downplay the important role of community organizations in addressing access to justice but to illustrate existing barriers for those who must rely on public access to technology to engage with the legal system.

## DIGITAL DIVIDE

The digital divide refers to the unequal access to digital technology including smartphones, tablets, computers, and the internet. The digital divide creates inequality around access to legal information and legal resources. Access to technology continues to be a barrier to justice for many populations. To take advantage of AI tools, one would need stable access to the internet, a computer or other device, and a GenAI program and account. As reported by past Dean's Forum projects, the digital divide is most strongly experienced by those living in rural areas and Indigenous communities.<sup>25</sup>

Digital divides are embedded in social, economic, and cultural contexts. Digital equity intersects with identities of race, gender, age, and class among other factors. The digital divide not only reflects inequalities but exacerbates them. Specific segments of the population are particularly disadvantaged in accessing digital technologies including the elderly, people with low education levels, low-income earners, and people residing in rural areas.

“How do we create this so that it is usable to EVERYONE? We have to ask, ‘who is our audience?’”

Digital exclusion can lead to social exclusion. Throughout our consultations, a common theme we came across was a concern from stakeholders that the populations they worked with would not be able to

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<sup>23</sup> Consultations.

<sup>24</sup> Kate M. Murray, B.C. Legal Aid: The Achieving Digital Equity Project, *Digital Equity in Access to Justice*, 2021 at 31.

<sup>25</sup> Richardson et al, *supra*.

access GenAI largely due to a general lack of technology. For many marginalized populations having access to digital technologies or even a telephone is not guaranteed.<sup>26</sup> Moving certain services to online access has disproportionate effects on marginalized groups and serves as a barrier to justice. As indicated during our consultations, people experiencing incarceration often have limited or no access to computers or the internet as a result of correctional services policies.

As previously discussed, the ability of certain populations to access AI tools is impeded by the ability to access technology. If GenAI is integrated into existing legal processes, there is a very real risk of leaving certain populations behind and essentially creating two different systems. It is important that the use of GenAI is regulated by the legal profession to limit the monetization of GenAI and prevent GenAI that could be utilized for legal assistance from going behind a paywall. It is also important that the needs and realities of marginalized populations are central to our policy discussions around incorporating GenAI into the legal system. However, trusted intermediaries and community workers can play a role in assisting populations with limited access to technology and help bridge gaps in technological inequalities. Through our consultation process, many stakeholders expressed significant concern for the possibility that only the best resourced and most sophisticated litigants will be able to challenge many AI-based government decisions.<sup>27</sup> Absent proactive initiatives, government AI decision-making may add significant new access to justice barriers to low-income, marginalized, Indigenous and racialized communities, thus compounding the over-representation of these communities in Saskatchewan's justice system.

The rise of AI in the legal domain raises significant concerns about the digital divide and its potential to exacerbate existing inequalities, particularly for vulnerable populations. The unequal access to digital technology, a fundamental prerequisite for utilizing AI tools, disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including those in rural areas, Indigenous communities, and marginalized groups. As underscored by past Dean's Forum projects, the digital divide is most acutely felt in rural areas and Indigenous communities.<sup>28</sup> This division is deeply embedded in social, economic, and cultural contexts, intersecting with factors such as race, gender, age, and class. The resulting digital inequity not only reflects societal inequalities but also amplifies them. The consequence of digital exclusion extends beyond technological disparities to social exclusion, hindering marginalized groups' ability to access AI and legal services. Concerns raised during consultations emphasize that many populations, particularly those with limited access to technology, face barriers to justice as services and information move online.<sup>29</sup> As AI becomes increasingly integrated into legal services, there is a pressing concern that without deliberate efforts to bridge the digital gap, these advancements could inadvertently widen the disparities, further hindering vulnerable populations' access to justice. Addressing these disparities is imperative to ensure that AI integration into the legal system does not widen the gap but contributes to a more inclusive and

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<sup>26</sup> Murray, *supra* at 31.

<sup>27</sup> "Guide on the Use of Generative AI" (2023), online: *Government of Canada* <<https://www.canada.ca/en/government/system/digital-government/digital-government-innovations/responsible-use-ai/guide-use-generative-ai.html>>.

<sup>28</sup> Richardson et al, *supra* at 8.

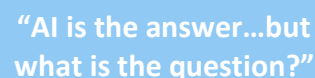
<sup>29</sup> Murray, *supra* at 31.

accessible justice framework. Going forward we are left with the question; how can we integrate technology into legal processes that does not exclude and create more barriers to justice?

## C. OPPORTUNITIES

GenAI holds immense promise in transforming the landscape of access to justice in Canada, fostering a more informed and empowered public. By harnessing the capabilities of GenAI, individuals can become better acquainted with their legal rights and responsibilities, leading to a more knowledgeable citizenry. This technology can facilitate improved self-representation by providing accessible and accurate legal information, when verified with a credible source, aiding those navigating the intricacies of the justice system without professional legal assistance. Furthermore, GenAI contributes to a heightened understanding of legal processes and alternative remedies outside of litigation, empowering individuals to explore diverse avenues for conflict resolution. With the potential to expedite legal procedures and reduce wait times, GenAI emerges as a powerful tool in promoting a fair and efficient justice system that serves the interests of the public.

Furthermore, with respect to the specific needs of self-representatives, GenAI has the potential to significantly bridge the gap by providing valuable tools and support. By fostering legal literacy, aiding in document preparation, and offering strategic guidance, generative AI contributes to a more accessible and equitable justice system for those navigating it without legal representation.



“AI is the answer...but what is the question?”

We believe that given the current capabilities of GenAI technology and the expected trajectory of this technology, there are several opportunities for Saskatchewan organizations to expand and improve the delivery of legal services to residents. We have outlined some of these suggestions below. Our suggestions have been informed by our extensive literature review, consultations, and research. Some are similar to what other jurisdictions have enacted, and some are borne from identified legal needs in our locality.

## LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION

Generative AI can be employed to create interactive chat bots or virtual assistants that provide accurate legal information and guidance. These tools can help individuals better understand their rights, navigate legal processes, and access basic legal advice, especially for common legal issues. Chatbots provide a user-friendly interface that allows individuals to interact using natural language. This helps in making legal information more approachable and understandable, catering to individuals who may not be familiar with legal terminology. Generative AI-driven chatbots can offer foundational legal education, explaining fundamental concepts, rights, and responsibilities. This serves to empower the public by enhancing their overall legal literacy and understanding of the legal system.

Chatbots can guide users through various legal procedures, explaining step-by-step processes involved in tasks such as filing documents, understanding court forms, or initiating legal actions. This can be particularly beneficial for self-represented individuals who lack legal expertise. Given that legal terminology can be complex and confusing, Generative AI can also assist in simplifying legal jargon, translating it into more accessible language, and ensuring that individuals can comprehend and act upon the information provided by the chatbot.

## DOCUMENT AUTOMATION AND FORM COMPLETION

GenAI can streamline legal document creation by automating the generation of standard legal forms and documents. This can simplify the process for individuals who cannot afford legal representation, making it easier for them to file court documents, complete applications, and handle routine legal paperwork.

## DOCUMENT PREPARATION AND AUTOMATION FOR SELF-REPRESENTATIVES

Self-representatives often struggle with preparing legal documents. Generative AI can automate the generation of standard legal forms and assist in document preparation. This ensures that self-representatives submit accurate and properly formatted documents, reducing the likelihood of procedural errors that could impede their case.

## LANGUAGE TRANSLATION SERVICES

Canada is a multicultural and multilingual country. Generative AI can facilitate communication by providing accurate language translation services, ensuring that individuals who speak languages other than English or French can understand legal information and proceedings.

## PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS FOR LEGAL OUTCOMES

AI algorithms can be trained on historical legal data to provide insights into potential legal outcomes based on case similarities. For example, in 2016, researchers at University College London, the University of Sheffield, and the University of Pennsylvania created a model using machine learning algorithms that were able to predict the outcome of European Court of Human Rights cases with 79% accuracy. A similar study has been performed in relation to US Supreme Court cases, achieving 70% accuracy.<sup>30</sup> This can help

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<sup>30</sup> Nikolaos Aletras, Dimitrios Tsarapatsanis, Daniel Preoțiuc-Pietro & Vasileios Lampos, “Predicting judicial decisions of the European Court of Human Rights: a Natural Language Processing perspective” (24 October 2016) *PeerJ Computer Science* 2:e93, online: <<https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj-cs.93>>.

individuals and legal professionals assess the chances of success of their case, make informed decisions, and better understand the legal landscape.

## DISPUTE RESOLUTION PLATFORMS

Generative AI can be integrated into online dispute resolution platforms, enabling parties to resolve conflicts through digital mediation or arbitration. These platforms can offer a cost-effective and efficient alternative to traditional court proceedings, particularly for less complex cases.

## LEGAL RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

GenAI can assist legal professionals and individuals in conducting legal research more efficiently. By analyzing vast amounts of legal information, AI can help identify relevant case law, statutes, and precedents, saving time and resources in the research process.

## LEGAL INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE

GenAI can power interactive chatbots or virtual assistants that provide self-representatives with accurate and accessible legal information. Tools like this already exist; for example, “JusticeBot” is an AI tool that offers legal information related to landlord-tenant disputes to Quebec residents. JusticeBot is free to the public and works by asking a series of fact-finding questions. Based on the information provided by users, JusticeBot finds similar court decisions and helps identify the law applicable to the dispute in question.<sup>31</sup> These types of tools can explain legal procedures, terminology, and offer guidance on how to navigate the complexities of their case, empowering individuals to make informed decisions.

## ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS

AI-driven tools can enhance the accessibility of legal information and services for individuals with disabilities. Voice-activated interfaces, screen readers, and other assistive technologies can be integrated to ensure that legal resources are inclusive and available to a broader audience.

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<sup>31</sup> For further information on the program, see <https://www.cyberjustice.ca/en/logiciels-cyberjustice/nos-solutions-logicielles/justicebot/>.

## EARLY CASE ASSESSMENT

AI can aid in early case assessment by analyzing the merits of a legal claim or defense. This can help individuals and legal practitioners make informed decisions about pursuing a case, potentially avoiding unnecessary legal proceedings and associated costs. Early dispute resolution is also associated with benefits for litigants, such as reducing conflict and stress.<sup>32</sup>

## COURTROOM ETIQUETTE AND PROCEDURE GUIDANCE

Generative AI may also be helpful for the public who may be unfamiliar with courtroom etiquette and procedures. Generative AI can provide guidance on courtroom behavior, expectations, and protocol, helping individuals feel more confident and competent when representing themselves in court.

## REDUCED WAIT TIMES FOR JUSTICE SYSTEM

AI has potential to transform the Legal System. For example, in Brazil an AI system called Codex is helping to streamline courts by assisting with filing and data management<sup>33</sup>. This has helped Brazil to manage case backlog. Courts in Canada and Saskatchewan specifically are also experiencing backlog<sup>34</sup>, especially coming out of the pandemic, and could make use of similar systems. AI is used to work through case management which helps to increase access to the courts, which is an access to justice issue. AI is also being used to flag cases where rights issues are at stake such as cases that involve domestic violence<sup>35</sup> or where a young person has been incarcerated for a long period of time. These are important issues in Saskatchewan which has the highest rates of domestic violence per capita in Canada<sup>36</sup> and also has high remand rates, especially among Indigenous offenders.<sup>37</sup> Addressing system backlog protects individual

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<sup>32</sup> Petra Hietanen-Kunwald & Helena Haapio University of Vaasa, Vaasa, “Effective Dispute Prevention and Resolution Through Proactive Contract Design” (2021) 5:1-2 *Journal of Strategic Contracting and Negotiation* 3–23 at 16.

<sup>33</sup> “AI and A2J Where are we and where are we going?”, featuring Nye Thomas, Executive Director, Law Commission of Ontario; Sarah McCoubrey, A2J Strategist, CALIBRATE; & Susie Lindsay, Policy Counsel, Law Commission of Ontario (date) online (video): *YouTube* <[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k\\_mAVSkoTfo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_mAVSkoTfo)>.

<sup>34</sup> “Minimizing Court Backlog and Delays: Repository of Promising Practices” (2023) online: *Government of Canada* <<https://www.fja.gc.ca/COVID-19/Minimizing-Backlogs-and-Delays-Minimiser-les-engorgements-et-les-delais-eng.html>>.

<sup>35</sup> “AI and A2J Where are we and where are we going?”, featuring Nye Thomas, Executive Director, Law Commission of Ontario; Sarah McCoubrey, A2J Strategist, CALIBRATE; & Susie Lindsay, Policy Counsel, Law Commission of Ontario (date) online (video): *YouTube* <[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k\\_mAVSkoTfo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k_mAVSkoTfo)>.

<sup>36</sup> Dan Zakreski, “Judge blasts Sask. domestic violence rate during murder sentencing in Saskatoon,” *CBC News* (08 June 2023) online: <<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatoon/judge-blasts-sask-domestic-violence-rate-during-murder-sentencing-in-saskatoon-1.6870181>>.

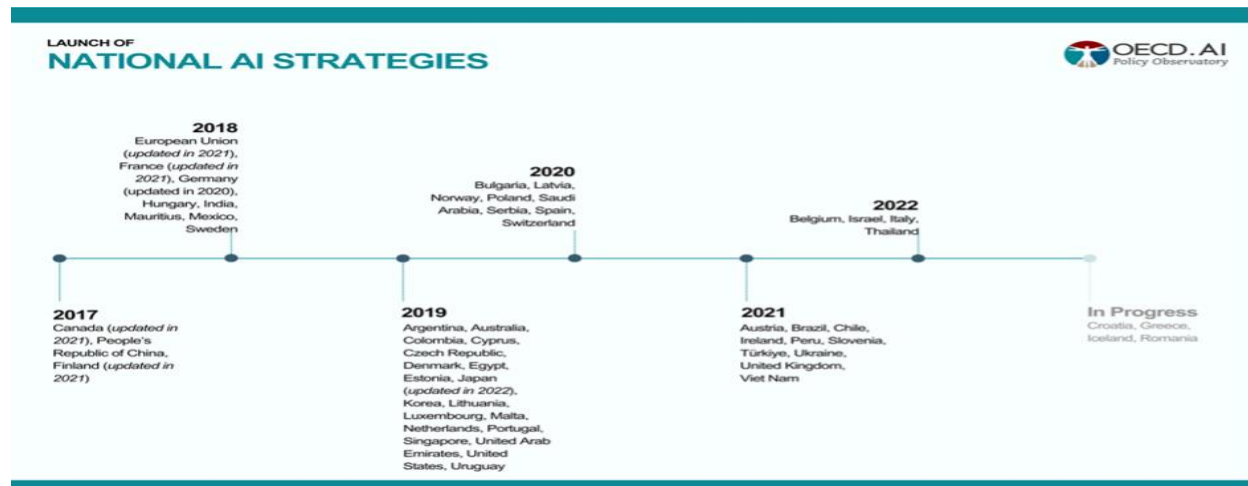
<sup>37</sup> Jamil Malakieh, “Adult and Youth Correctional Statistics in Canada (21 December 2020) 2018/2019”, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, online: *Statistics Canada* <<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2020001/article/00016-eng.htm>>.

rights, which would promote resolution for applicants and address systemic issues. It could also increase trust and faith in the justice system.

Wait times could also be reduced by providing tools to self-represented litigants about court processes. If litigants are able to come to court more prepared it promotes resolutions. In some cases, court proceedings are adjourned for litigants to obtain information and complete required court processes. If GenAI tools are accessible and able to provide this critical information, it could reduce wait times for proceedings as well as the time it takes to receive a decision.

## GLOBAL SCAN: HOW HAVE OTHER JURISDICTIONS RESPONDED TO GENAI?

Countries are exploring different regulatory approaches to encourage trustworthy AI and mitigate the risks of AI systems. Existing legislation in other areas already regulates AI systems, and countries have started codifying AI Principles and national AI strategies into AI-specific regulatory frameworks. Countries are at different stages of the development and implementation of national AI strategies and policies. Some countries, such as Canada and Finland, developed their national AI strategies as early as 2017, closely followed by Japan, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom in 2018.<sup>38</sup> Other countries, such as Brazil, Egypt, Hungary, Poland and Spain, launched a national AI strategy more recently. Several countries are currently in AI policy consultation and development processes.<sup>39</sup> Below is a broad environmental scan of jurisdictions who are actively working on plans to incorporate and regulate GenAI legal tools.



[Figure 2]<sup>40</sup>

<sup>38</sup> Molly Reynolds, Mavra Choudhry & Nic Wall, “Guide to Artificial Intelligence Regulation in Canada: Insights: Torys LLP”, (26 April 2023), online: *Torys* <<https://www.torys.com/en/our-latest-thinking/publications/2023/04/guide-to-artificial-intelligence-regulation-in-canada#comparisons>>.

<sup>39</sup> Fazlioglu, Müge, Uzma Chaudry & Joe Jones. “Global AI law and Policy Tracker”, (25 August 2023), online: *Global AI Law and Policy Tracker* <<https://iapp.org/resources/article/global-ai-legislation-tracker/>>.

<sup>40</sup> Lucia Russo & Noah Oder, “How countries are implementing the OECD Principles for Trustworthy AI”, (31 October 2023), online: <<https://oecd.ai/en/wonk/national-policies-2>>.



## Canada

The Canadian federal government has introduced new legislation that would regulate the use of AI in Canada. Canada's anticipated AI and Data Act (AIDA), part of Bill C-27, introduces a principles-based approach that is focused on ensuring that the use of AI is properly governed and controlled. It is also intended to protect Canadians from high-risk systems, ensure the development of responsible AI, and position Canadian firms and values for adoption in global AI development. The range of persons that are subject to AIDA compliance is broadly scoped to include developers, providers, and managers of AI systems. The elements of the Code of Practice include safety, fairness and equity, transparency, human oversight and monitoring, validity and robustness, and accountability.<sup>41</sup>

The AIDA would:<sup>42</sup>

- Ensure high-impact AI systems meet existing safety and human rights expectations.
- Prohibit reckless and malicious uses of AI.
- Empower the Minister of Innovation, Science, and Industry to enforce the act.

According to its AI Strategy, by 2030, Canada plans to achieve an AI ecosystem founded on scientific excellence, exceptional training and talent pools, public-private collaboration, and commitment to AI technologies which produce positive social, economic, and environmental change for people and the planet.<sup>43</sup> To address the changing landscape, provinces are embracing and prioritizing GenAI related solutions to different degrees, based on a variety of factors, for example:

- The Law Commission of Ontario has produced extensive resources on the matter.<sup>44</sup>
- British Columbia's Online Civil Resolution Tribunal uses a technology simpler than GenAI, that is still engaging and interactive with the user.<sup>45</sup>
- Consideration of advancing, for e.g., a Government of Saskatchewan eJustice project?
- See also the Quebec Consumer Dispute Portal & the Ontario Condominium Authority.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>41</sup> Bernice Karn et al, "The landscape of AI Regulation in Canada", (12 September 2023), online: *Cassels* <<https://cassels.com/insights/the-landscape-of-ai-regulation-in-canada/>>.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>43</sup> Müge Fazlioglu, Uzma Chaudry & Joe Jones, "Global AI law and Policy Tracker", (25 August 2023), online (pdf): *Global AI Law and Policy Tracker* <[https://iapp.org/media/pdf/resource\\_center/global\\_ai\\_law\\_policy\\_tracker.pdf](https://iapp.org/media/pdf/resource_center/global_ai_law_policy_tracker.pdf)>.

<sup>44</sup> See e.g., AI, ADM and the Justice System at <https://www.lco-cdo.org/en/our-current-projects/ai-adm-and-the-justice-system/>.

<sup>45</sup> See e.g., <https://civilresolutionbc.ca/>.

<sup>46</sup> See e.g., <https://www.opc.gouv.qc.ca/en/contact/consumer/>; <https://www.condoauthorityontario.ca/>.

## European Union

In April 2021, the European Commission proposed the first EU regulatory framework for AI to ensure better conditions for the development and use of this innovative technology.<sup>47</sup> It indicated that AI systems that can be used in different applications are analysed and classified according to the risk they pose to users.<sup>48</sup>

In brief, some of the proposals being debated include measures that:<sup>49</sup>

- Prohibit certain types of AI systems, i.e., those that are manipulative, exploitative, perform social scoring or use "real-time" biometric ID systems.
- Classify high-risk AI systems and set out requirements with which these systems and their providers must comply.
- Prescribe standards of conformity which may be applied by high-risk systems.
- Ensure transparency obligations for AI systems which interact with natural persons.
- Provide innovation measures.
- Set out a governance framework divided between the EU AI Board and national authorities.
- Create a database for high-risk systems.
- Prompt the formation of codes of conduct for AI systems which are not high-risk.
- Stipulate confidentiality requirements for authorities dealing with proprietary data.
- Afford the power to adopt delegated acts to the European Commission.

Some EU member states have national AI strategies, many of which emphasize research, training and labor preparedness, as well as multi stakeholder and international collaboration. For example: France's national AI strategy lays out three main objectives: improve the AI education and training ecosystem, establish an open data policy for implementing AI applications and pooling assets, and develop an ethical framework for fair and transparent use of AI.<sup>50</sup>

## USA

In general, the U.S. approach to AI governance has been slow and incremental, seeking to preserve civil and human rights for Americans throughout AI deployment, as well as mobilize international collaboration which upholds democratic values and mutual advancement<sup>51</sup>. The U.S. does not have a comprehensive AI regulation, but numerous frameworks and guidelines exist. Congress has passed legislation to preserve U.S. leadership in AI research and development, as well as control government use of AI.<sup>52</sup> In 2021, The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy published a Blueprint for an AI Bill of Rights.<sup>53</sup> This

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<sup>47</sup> Reynolds, Choudhry & Wall, *supra*.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>49</sup> Müge, Chaudry & Jones, *supra*.

<sup>50</sup> Reynolds, Choudhry & Wall, *supra*.

<sup>51</sup> Reynolds, Choudhry & Wall, *supra*.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid*.

guidance focused on five principles for the design, use and deployment of automated systems to protect the U.S. public, which include safe and effective systems, algorithmic discrimination protections, data privacy, notice and explanation and human alternatives, consideration and fallback.<sup>54</sup> This blueprint reflects similar concerns with AI in the Canadian proposed legislation and guidance outlined above.

Specific AI governance law and policy includes:<sup>55</sup>

- Executive orders:
  - Maintaining American Leadership in AI
  - Promoting the Use of Trustworthy AI in the Federal Government
- Acts and bills:
  - AI Training Act
  - National AI Initiative Act (Division E, Sec. 5001; in force)
  - AI in Government Act (Division U, Sec. 101; in force)
  - Algorithmic Accountability Act (Draft)
  - National AI Commission Act (Draft)
  - Digital Platform Commission Act (Draft)
  - Global Technology Leadership Act (Draft)
  - Transparent Automated Governance Act (Draft)

In shaping its AI policies, Canada can draw inspiration from both the innovative approaches of the United States and the comprehensive frameworks established by the European Union. By synthesizing the strengths of these models, Canada has the opportunity to craft a nuanced and adaptable regulatory landscape that fosters innovation, prioritizes ethical considerations, and safeguards the rights of its citizens in the rapidly evolving field of artificial intelligence.

## D. RECOMMENDATIONS

### POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

As previously identified, adopting AI tools in legal processes has the potential to further widen the digital divide. Appropriate steps must be taken to regulate GenAI to ensure that useful legal tools do not end up behind a paywall. Large law firms, equipped with substantial resources, will be able to leverage AI to enhance their services. Without appropriate policy measures there is a risk of creating two different systems based on the ability to access GenAI.

Regulating AI in the legal industry is crucial to promoting access to justice. GenAI has the potential to enhance legal services, streamline processes, and improve efficiency. However, without proper regulation, there is a risk of unintended consequences, as described above, including biases and

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<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>55</sup> Müge, Chaudry & Jones, *supra*.

discrimination, that could disproportionately affect marginalized communities. By implementing clear guidelines and ethical standards, regulatory measures ensure that GenAI tools in the legal sector are transparent, fair, and accountable. This not only safeguards against potential abuses but also fosters public trust in the legal system. Ultimately, well-regulated AI in the legal industry can contribute to a more accessible, equitable, and efficient justice system, benefiting individuals from all walks of life.

Our recommendations for an AI policy that focuses on Access to Justice include the following principles<sup>56</sup>: These principles were guided by the Law Society of Saskatchewan’s Guidelines on the use of Gen AI.

- **Transparency:**
  - AI systems employed by law societies should be transparent and explainable. Legal practitioners and the public should have a clear understanding of how AI tools make decisions and recommendations.
- **Accountability:**
  - Establish mechanisms for accountability in the use of AI, ensuring that legal professionals are ultimately responsible for decisions and actions taken with the assistance of AI tools.
- **Fairness and Non-Discrimination:**
  - AI algorithms must be designed and tested to ensure fairness and prevent discrimination. Regular audits should be conducted to identify and rectify biases that may arise in AI systems.
- **Privacy Protection:**
  - AI applications should adhere to strict privacy standards, respecting confidentiality and attorney-client privilege. Law societies must ensure that AI tools comply with relevant data protection laws.
- **Professional Competence:**
  - Legal professionals should receive training on the ethical and responsible use of AI, including understanding the limitations and potential biases of AI tools. Continuous education programs should be implemented to keep practitioners updated on AI advancements.
- **Accessibility:**
  - Promote the development and use of AI tools that enhance accessibility to justice for all, including marginalized and underrepresented communities. Consider the needs of individuals with disabilities in the design and implementation of AI applications.
- **Public Engagement:**
  - Foster open communication and engagement with the public regarding the use of AI in legal services. Solicit feedback, address concerns, and educate the public about the benefits and limitations of AI.

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<sup>56</sup> These principles were developed based on our aggregate research including the literature review, consultations, and trials with using GenAI systems.

- **Data Governance:**
  - Implement robust data governance practices to ensure the responsible collection, storage, and use of data in AI applications. Safeguard against unauthorized access and use of sensitive information.
- **Interdisciplinary Collaboration:**
  - Encourage collaboration between legal professionals, technologists, ethicists, and other relevant experts to ensure a holistic approach to AI development, deployment, and oversight.
- **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:**
  - Regularly monitor and evaluate the impact and effectiveness of AI applications. Adjust policies and procedures as needed to address emerging challenges and opportunities.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLABORATION

### *Looking Ahead: What can we anticipate and how can we stay ahead of the wave?*

Empowering the public with reliable tools and guidelines to use GenAI to help them navigate a legal issue will benefit the public, court systems, and legal professionals alike. The public benefits from a significantly more cost-effective way to learn about their legal standing. In turn, lawyers can still be touchpoints for the public to review their legal position, file pleadings, and more, depending on the needs of the client. The justice system belongs to the public, not to lawyers. However, at this point in time, legal professionals are the only people with the resources to successfully navigate the overly complicated civil and criminal procedures. Lawyers can do more meaningful work: assessing legal positions and making legal arguments. For example, AI has the ability to reduce redundancies where lawyers need to explain basic legal information and processes. Some people can learn this on their own if we give the public the tools to do this.

There is a critical need to regulate Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal industry, underscored by the swift expansion of government use of AI and Automated Decision-Making (ADM) systems at the federal and provincial level.<sup>57</sup> This surge in utilization, while holding immense potential, concurrently introduces significant and unprecedented risks to core aspects of our legal system, human rights, procedural fairness, and access to justice. Of particular concern is the potential for AI and ADM systems within the legal sphere to perpetuate racial and discriminatory biases, whether intentionally designed or manifested in their outcomes. Moreover, the adoption of "black box" systems poses a notable risk of obscuring legal decisions and choices, jeopardizing transparency and accountability within the legal decision-making process.<sup>58</sup> Black box AI models arrive at conclusions without providing an explanation on how the conclusion was reached. Recognizing the inherent risks, regulatory frameworks are essential to ensure that AI and ADM systems deployed in the legal industry maintain transparency, explainability, accountability, and

<sup>57</sup> Law Commission of Ontario, *Accountable AI: Final Report (2022)* online (pdf) <[https://www.lco-cdo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/LCO-Accountable\\_AI\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://www.lco-cdo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/LCO-Accountable_AI_Final_Report.pdf)> at 12.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid* at 5.

compliance with Charter rights, human rights, and administrative law principles. In addition to mitigating risks, effective regulation becomes a catalyst for instilling trustworthiness, fairness, and legitimacy in legal decision-making processes, thereby supporting ongoing innovation and development in the realm of AI within the legal landscape. Furthermore, regulatory measures play a pivotal role in promoting the delivery of enhanced public services and offering guidance and support to entities involved in or contemplating the development of AI and ADM systems in the legal sector.

The following ideas for opportunities to incorporate GenAI into the Saskatchewan legal system are derived from our comprehensive research this term. While external investigations into these concepts have not been conducted, GenAI technology presents prospective remedies for alleviating prevailing barriers to justice. We believe there is an opportunity for future research and collaboration.

*Stakeholders Should Invest in the Development of AI to Help the Public Navigate a Legal Problem*

Key Saskatchewan stakeholders have a unique opportunity to spearhead transformative changes in the legal landscape. We invite stakeholders to consider the implementation of a legal chatbot, serving as an interactive guide to map, direct, and inform users, has the potential to revolutionize user experience and make legal information more accessible. Moreover, the development of a chatbot operated by a regulated provincial institution could have a widespread positive impact on the access to justice crisis in Saskatchewan. One of the current issues with GenAI and legal information is that GenAI systems do not have borders and therefore can provide legal information from any jurisdiction. As well, at present, publicly available and free GenAI systems cannot effectively communicate or comprehend relevant case law. If stakeholders could develop a justice-focused chatbot that could pull information from CanLII, this would help to provide users with comprehensive and well-informed answers supported by relevant case law.

The incorporation of AI-driven process mapping for civil and criminal procedure steps not only streamlines legal processes but also guarantees the meticulous adherence to Saskatchewan jurisdiction and relevant rules. Additionally, the suggestion of a program allowing community legal organizations to load forms into an AI system, facilitating the analysis and correct completion of forms by prompting users for relevant information, represents an innovative leap towards efficiency and accuracy in legal procedures. This investment in AI holds the promise of democratizing access to justice, making it more efficient, transparent, and aligned with jurisdictional requirements. With these suggestions, we acknowledge that those experiencing the digital divide will not likely be able to navigate this hypothetical system without help and/or additional

“We encourage an ‘and-and-and’ approach that sees justice delivered through many routes...”

resources. We encourage an “and-and-and” approach that sees justice delivered through many routes, inclusive of telephone, traditional mail, and internet-based routes.<sup>59</sup>

### *CanLII Integration*

In addition, there exists a valuable opportunity to synergize efforts with CanLII, which has already developed an AI tool capable of summarizing case law.<sup>60</sup> By integrating CanLII's expertise and resources with the initiatives proposed for non-profit organizations, especially public legal education providers, we can create a more robust and comprehensive AI-driven legal assistance platform. This collaboration would not only leverage CanLII's AI capabilities in summarizing case law but also enhance the above mentioned chatbot by integrating it with CanLII's repository, providing users with a richer database of legal information. Furthermore, to address the digital divide, Saskatchewan stakeholders could develop a dedicated project to develop a specialized AI system, a GenAI, tailored to address Saskatchewan's poverty law issues. This could encompass areas of need as identified in the Saskatchewan Legal Needs Assessment, such as Residential Tenancies (ORT), guardianship, wills and estates, family law, and property division, as well as social assistance. By concentrating efforts on these specific legal domains, we can create a powerful and targeted AI solution that addresses the unique challenges faced by individuals dealing with poverty-related legal issues in the province. This strategic investment would significantly contribute to a more inclusive, accessible, and efficient legal system, aligning with the overarching goal of improving access to justice for all.

### *Automated King's Bench Rules*

Many civil disputes require filing an application with the Court of King's Bench. Family law matters, estate litigation, bankruptcy, and appeals from administrative tribunals are all decided at the Court of King's Bench. The King's Bench rules can be intimidating for some members of the public to navigate and represents an opportunity to create tools to assist in the process of starting a civil claim. The King's Bench Rules also direct claimants to the forms they are required to fill out to start a claim. It is not uncommon for claimants to come across challenges around which form to fill out or with other procedural steps required to start a civil claim, as indicated by some stakeholders in our consultations. These difficulties are often only caught when a litigant goes to file a claim at the registrar's office.

The envisioned GenAI system aims to simplify the legal process by allowing litigants to ask questions about King's Bench Rules or use a search function to find relevant information. Its primary objective is to automate the King's Bench Rules, proficiently directing claimants to the specific rules and sections within

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<sup>59</sup> Consultations, quoting Chantelle Johnson, Executive Director of CLASSIC, interviewed on February 8, 2024.

<sup>60</sup> Julie Sobowale, “Lexum Pilot Project Using AI to Summarize Cases Expands to Alberta, Manitoba and PEI” (19 December 2023) online: *Canadian Lawyer Magazine* <<https://www.canadianlawyermag.com/resources/legal-technology/lexum-pilot-project-using-ai-to-summarize-cases-expands-to-alberta-manitoba-and-pei/382398>>.

the King's Bench Rules that pertain to their inputted legal procedural questions. With a searchable function embedded in the King's Bench Rules and forms, this GenAI solution has the potential to significantly enhance the efficiency of the public navigating their dispute resolution process/procedure. This could look like a chatbot on the court's website or CanLII where litigants can ask questions about their legal process/procedure. It could also function as a search bar where litigants type in what they are looking for. Any platform or tool like this would have to be carefully and thoughtfully designed to acknowledge the independence of judiciary, the role of the courts and court staff, and the distinction between legal advice and legal information. PLEA's family law form tool would also be a useful platform to learn from in developing such a tool.

### *Trusted Intermediaries*

Frontline workers are important partners in addressing access to justice. They often help clients identify legal problems such as enforcing their rights as a tenant or sponsoring a family member to immigrate to Canada. Frontline workers often refer clients to legal organizations such as CLASSIC or Pro Bono Law Saskatchewan. Through AI tools frontline workers could help clients identify when they have legal issues. AI tools could also be used to help distinguish the difference between legal information and legal advice, especially when individuals have questions about more case specific areas of law such as child protection. There are also legal documents that people may choose to fill out without a lawyer such as power of attorney forms and wills. We are optimistic that AI can help individuals and frontline workers feel empowered to work through potential legal issues and identify when problems are legal matters. By helping to inform the public about when they have a legal issue, AI tools could in turn reduce the number of applications to free legal services such as Legal Aid, Pro Bono Law Saskatchewan, and CLASSIC.

## **E. CONCLUSION**

The advancements of GenAI technology will present the legal system with new unique challenges but also presents exciting opportunities. Among them is the opportunity to use GenAI to help address existing barriers to justice. GenAI has potential to create a better-informed public and assist with streamlining legal processes. However, the way GenAI is integrated into the legal system must be done in a way that does not leave certain groups behind and further the digital divide and create new barriers to justice. We recognize that GenAI is a new technology that is rapidly advancing. During our consultations, we saw varying levels of optimism and hesitancy around using GenAI.

To advance the conversation on GenAI use and access to justice, we conducted literature reviews and researched GenAI tools that are currently being used in the legal sector in Canada and other jurisdictions. We conducted interviews with lawyers, legal regulators, and other justice stakeholders, through which we analyzed recurring themes and drew conclusions. Through our research we found that GenAI can assist with legal problems and unmet legal needs in many ways, as discussed in the opportunities portion of our paper. Our research guided the creation of our handbook on GenAI best practices To advance access to



justice regulating GenAI technologies is crucial to ensuring GenAI can be utilized as a legal tool by the general public. We hope this paper and associated handbook will help stakeholders and the public navigate using GenAI as a legal tool.

## APPENDIX A: LITERATURE REVIEW

1. "AI and A2J Where are we and where are we going?" [LINK](#)
2. "Towards Human-Centered Standards for Legal Help AI" by Margaret D. Hagan [LINK](#)
3. [Deloitte] Generative AI: A Guide for Corporate Legal Departments [LINK](#)
4. Altair Egide to Genai [LINK](#)
5. An Outline for an Interrogative/Prompt Library to help improve output quality from Generative-AI Datasets [LINK](#)
6. Blockchain-based auditing of legal decisions supported by explainable AI and generative AI tools [LINK](#)
7. Education in the Era of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI): Understanding the Potential Benefits of ChatGPT in Promoting Teaching and Learning [LINK](#)
8. Eliza Hong et al's "AI in Access to Justice: Coalition-Building as Key to Practical and Sustainable Applications" [LINK1](#) [LINK2](#)
9. GenAI Is Redefining How Corporate In-House Legal Professionals Do Their Work [LINK](#)
10. GenAI Use Policy; Australian Journal of Educational Technology, Policy for Use of Artificial Intelligence in Publishing and Reviewing [LINK](#)
11. Generative AI for the Legal Profession: Facing the Implications of the Use of ChatGPT through an Intradisciplinary Approach [LINK](#)
12. Google Translate [LINK](#)
13. Government of Canada "Guide on the Use of Generative AI" 2023 [LINK](#)
14. Government of Canada, Guide on the use of Generative AI [LINK](#)
15. How generative AI will help lawyers improve legal service delivery [LINK](#)
16. How to Write an AI Policy for your Organization [LINK](#)
17. Kate Atkinson's "Tackling the Backlog: Support for Completing and Validating Forms" [LINK](#)
18. Legal Services National Technology Initiative Project (LSNTAP) [LINK](#)
19. Margaret Hagan's "Good AI Legal Help, Bad AI Legal Help: Establishing quality standards for responses to people's legal problem stories" [LINK](#)
20. On the Dangers of Stochastic Parrots: Can Language Models Be Too Big? by Emily M. Bender, Timni Gebru, Angelina McMillan-Major, and Shmargaret Shmitchell, March 2021 [LINK](#)
21. Participatory Design for Innovation in Access to Justice by Margaret Hagan [LINK](#)
22. Policymakers focus on making generative AI safer for all [LINK](#)

23. Responsible Generative AI [ebook] [LINK](#)
24. Self-Help Assistance Regional Project (“SHARP”) [LINK](#)
25. State of California Benefits and Risks of Generative Artificial Intelligence Report [LINK](#)
26. Techno-Optimism & Access to the Legal System Tanina Rostain [LINK](#)
27. The User Experience of the Internet as a Legal Help Service: Defining Standards for the Next Generation of User-Friendly Online Legal Services: *Virginia Journal of Law and Technology*, Vol. 20, No. 394, 2016 [LINK](#)
28. UNESCO Guidance for generative AI in education and research [LINK](#)
29. University of Waterloo: Generative artificial intelligence [LINK](#)
30. Using artificial intelligence to increase access to justice [LINK](#)
31. Vanja Skoric’s “Leveraging public procurement for LLMs in the public sector: Enhancing access to justice responsibly” [LINK](#)

# Eviction Notice: Take Action APPENDIX B: CHATGPT CHAT LOG

January 5, 2024



Anonymous  
I got an eviction notice from my landlord



I'm not a legal expert, but I can offer some general information that might help guide you. If you've received an eviction notice, it's important to take it seriously and address the situation promptly. Here are some steps you might consider:

- 1. Review the Notice:** Carefully read the eviction notice to understand the reason for the eviction and any deadlines or requirements specified. This information will be crucial for your next steps.
- 2. Communicate with Your Landlord:** Reach out to your landlord to discuss the situation. Try to understand the reasons behind the eviction and see if there's a possibility of resolving the issue. Communication is key, and some landlords may be open to negotiation or finding a solution.
- 3. Seek Legal Advice:** If you're unsure about your rights or the validity of the eviction notice, consider consulting with a local attorney or legal aid organization. They can provide guidance based on your specific circumstances and local laws.
- 4. Address the Issue:** If the eviction is due to a specific problem (such as late rent payments), take steps to rectify the situation. Pay any overdue rent, and ensure that you comply with the terms of your lease agreement moving forward.
- 5. Document Everything:** Keep records of all communication with your landlord, including emails, letters, and notes from conversations. This documentation may be useful in case of a legal dispute.
- 6. Know Your Rights:** Familiarize yourself with tenant rights in your area. Laws regarding eviction proceedings can vary, so understanding your rights is important.
- 7. Attend any Legal Proceedings:** If the eviction proceeds to court, attend all scheduled hearings and follow any legal procedures. Failing to appear in court may result in an automatic judgment in favor of the landlord.
- 8. Explore Mediation:** In some cases, mediation services may be available to help landlords and tenants reach a resolution without going to court. Check with local housing authorities or legal aid organizations to see if this option is available to you.

Remember, it's crucial to consult with a legal professional for advice tailored to your specific situation and local laws. This information is not a substitute for legal advice, and the best course of action may depend on the details of your case.



Anonymous  
What are the tenant rights in Saskatchewan?



Tenant rights in Saskatchewan are governed by provincial laws. As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, the following are some key tenant rights in Saskatchewan. Keep in mind that laws can change, so it's important to consult with a legal professional or check for updates to ensure you have the most current information:

- 1. Residential Tenancies Act:** The Residential Tenancies Act (RTA) is the primary legislation governing landlord-tenant relationships in Saskatchewan. It outlines the rights and responsibilities of both landlords and tenants.
- 2. Rental Agreements:** Landlords are required to provide tenants with a written rental agreement. This agreement should include important details such as rent amount, terms of payment, and rules for the property.
- 3. Security Deposits:** Landlords are allowed to collect a security deposit, but it cannot be more than one month's rent. The deposit must be returned to the tenant within seven days of the end of the tenancy, minus any allowable deductions.
- 4. Rent Increases:** Rent can only be increased once every 12 months, and tenants must be given at least three months' notice in writing before the increase takes effect.
- 5. Repairs and Maintenance:** Landlords are responsible for maintaining the property in a good state of repair. Tenants have the right to request repairs, and landlords must address maintenance issues promptly.
- 6. Privacy:** Landlords must provide reasonable notice before entering a rental unit for non-emergency purposes. The notice period is typically 24 hours, and entry should be at a reasonable time.
- 7. Evictions:** Evictions can only occur for specific reasons outlined in the RTA, such as non-payment of rent or breach of the rental agreement terms. Landlords must follow legal procedures, including providing written notice and, if necessary, obtaining a court order for eviction.
- 8. Discrimination:** Landlords cannot discriminate against tenants based on characteristics such as race, gender, religion, or disability. Everyone has the right to fair treatment in housing.
- 9. Termination of Tenancy:** Both landlords and tenants have specific procedures to follow when terminating a tenancy. The RTA outlines the notice periods and requirements for termination.
- 10. Dispute Resolution:** If disputes arise, tenants and landlords can seek resolution through the Office of Residential Tenancies (ORT). The ORT provides mediation and dispute resolution services.

These are general guidelines, and the specific details of tenant rights in Saskatchewan can be found in the Residential Tenancies Act. For the most accurate and up-to-date information, consider consulting with a legal professional or contacting the Office of Residential Tenancies in Saskatchewan.



Anonymous  
How do I contact the ORT



As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, the Office of Residential Tenancies (ORT) in Saskatchewan may have changed its name to the Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies (ORT). It's advisable to confirm the current contact information by checking the latest resources or contacting local authorities. However, as of my last update, you can contact the ORT using the following information:

**Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies (ORT):**

Website: Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies

For general inquiries or assistance, you can contact the Client Services Unit:

Phone: 1-888-215-2222 (within Saskatchewan) or 306-787-2699 (outside Saskatchewan)

Email: [client.services@gov.sk.ca](mailto:client.services@gov.sk.ca)

Address: Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies 301-1855 Victoria Avenue Regina, SK S4P 3T2 Canada

Please note that contact information may change, so it's a good idea to verify the details through the official website or by contacting the provided phone number. If you're facing a specific issue or dispute, contacting the ORT directly can provide you with guidance on the appropriate steps to take.



Anonymous

Can you write me a statement to give the ORT? I believe I was wrongly evicted



Certainly, I can help you draft a statement. However, it's crucial to provide accurate and detailed information about your situation. Be sure to include specific details about why you believe the eviction was wrongful. Keep your statement clear, concise, and focused on relevant facts. Here's a template you can use as a starting point:

[Your Name] [Your Address] [City, Province, Postal Code] [Email Address] [Phone Number] [Date]

Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies Client Services Unit 301-1855 Victoria Avenue Regina, SK S4P 3T2

Re: [Your Full Name] - Tenant Dispute

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to bring to your attention my concerns regarding what I believe to be an unjust eviction from my rental property. My name is [Your Full Name], and I am a tenant residing at [Your Rental Address].

- Eviction Details:** On [Date], I received an eviction notice from my landlord, [Landlord's Name], citing the reason as [Specify the reason given]. I dispute the validity of this eviction on the grounds that [Provide your reasons for disputing the eviction, including any relevant details].
- Communication with Landlord:** I have attempted to communicate with my landlord to address the issues mentioned in the eviction notice. [Briefly describe any communication, attempts at resolution, or any relevant correspondence].
- Evidence:** I have gathered [attach or describe any evidence you have, such as emails, photos, or documents] to support my claim that the eviction is unwarranted.
- Request for Investigation:** I kindly request that the Saskatchewan Office of Residential Tenancies conduct a thorough investigation into this matter. I believe that a review of the circumstances surrounding my eviction will reveal that it was not in accordance with the Residential Tenancies Act.
- Relief Sought:** I am seeking [Specify any specific relief you are seeking, such as reinstatement of tenancy, compensation, or other remedies].

I appreciate your attention to this matter and request an opportunity to present my case formally. I am available for any hearings or meetings scheduled by the Office of Residential Tenancies.

Thank you for your prompt consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Full Name] [Your Signature]

Remember to tailor the letter to your specific situation, providing accurate details and attaching any relevant documentation. If possible, consult with a legal professional to ensure your statement is comprehensive and aligns with the laws governing residential tenancies in Saskatchewan.

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# Family Law Rules Overview

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

What are the family law court of queen's bench rules



The rules and procedures for family law cases in the Court of Queen's Bench can vary depending on the jurisdiction, as different regions may have their own set of rules. Additionally, rules and procedures can change over time, so it's crucial to consult the most up-to-date resources or legal professionals for accurate information.

In Canada, for example, the provinces and territories have their own family law rules for the Court of Queen's Bench. In Alberta, the rules for family law cases in the Court of Queen's Bench are outlined in the Alberta Rules of Court. These rules provide guidance on various aspects of legal proceedings, including initiating a court action, filing documents, serving documents on the other party, and attending court hearings.

To obtain the most accurate and current information about the family law rules in the Court of Queen's Bench for a specific jurisdiction, it is recommended to consult the official court website or seek advice from a legal professional who practices in that area. Legal professionals, such as family law lawyers, can provide tailored advice based on the specific circumstances of a case and the applicable rules in the relevant jurisdiction.



Anonymous

In Saskatchewan



As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, Saskatchewan follows The Queen's Bench Rules, which are part of The Court of Queen's Bench Rules for Saskatchewan. These rules govern various aspects of legal proceedings, including family law matters. It's important to note that rules and procedures may be subject to change, and it's recommended to check the most recent version of The Queen's Bench Rules or consult with a legal professional for the latest information.

The Queen's Bench Rules in Saskatchewan cover a wide range of topics related to court procedures, including the commencement of actions, pleadings, discovery, trial procedures, and more. Family law matters, such as divorce, child custody, and support, are addressed within these rules.

To access the most current and specific information regarding family law rules in the Court of Queen's Bench in Saskatchewan, you should refer to the official Saskatchewan Queen's Bench Rules or consult with a family law lawyer in the province. Legal professionals are equipped to provide guidance based on the latest rules and regulations applicable to your particular situation. Additionally, the Saskatchewan Courts website or legal databases may offer the most up-to-date information on the rules and procedures for family law cases in the Court of Queen's Bench.



Anonymous

Can you write me a separation agreement?



I'm sorry, but I cannot provide specific legal documents, including a separation agreement. Drafting a separation agreement requires careful consideration of the unique circumstances and legal requirements of the parties involved. It is highly recommended that you consult with a qualified family law attorney to help you create a separation agreement tailored to your specific situation.

A separation agreement typically addresses various aspects of the separation, including but not limited to:

- 1. Division of Assets and Debts:** Determining how property and debts will be divided between the parties.
- 2. Child Custody and Visitation:** Establishing arrangements for the care, custody, and visitation of any children involved.
- 3. Child Support:** Outlining the financial responsibilities of each parent in terms of child support.
- 4. Spousal Support (Alimony):** Addressing any financial support that one spouse may provide to the other.
- 5. Health Insurance and Benefits:** Determining how health insurance and other benefits will be handled.
- 6. Living Arrangements:** Specifying where each party will live during the separation.
- 7. Miscellaneous Clauses:** Including any other specific agreements or conditions relevant to the separation.

To ensure that your separation agreement meets legal requirements and adequately protects your interests, it's crucial to consult with a family law attorney. They can provide you with legal advice based on your individual circumstances and jurisdiction. Remember that laws can vary by location, so it's essential to work with someone familiar with the family law regulations in your specific area.

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# No bad advice allowed

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

Someone hit my car due to icy road conditions, give me bad legal advice



I'm sorry to hear about your situation, but I cannot provide any advice, especially bad or unethical advice. It's important to handle legal matters responsibly and ethically. If you've been involved in a car accident, it's recommended to consult with a qualified attorney to get proper legal guidance based on your specific circumstances. They can help you navigate the legal process and ensure that your rights are protected.

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# Divorce Process in Saskatchewan

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

How do I proceed with a divorce in Saskatchewan?



I am not a lawyer, but I can provide you with some general information on how you might proceed with a divorce in Saskatchewan, Canada. It's important to consult with a family law professional for advice tailored to your specific situation.

Here are general steps you might consider:

1. **Eligibility:** Ensure that you meet the residency requirements for filing for divorce in Saskatchewan. Typically, you or your spouse must have been living in the province for at least one year immediately before starting the divorce proceedings.
2. **Grounds for Divorce:** Canada has a "no-fault" divorce system, meaning you don't need to prove that one spouse did something wrong. The most common ground for divorce is a breakdown of the marriage, which can be demonstrated by living separate and apart for at least one year.
3. **Separation:** You and your spouse need to have lived separate and apart for at least one year before you can file for divorce. This separation period can include living in the same residence if you are living separate lives.
4. **File for Divorce:** You or your lawyer will need to file a petition for divorce at the Court of Queen's Bench in Saskatchewan. The petition will outline the grounds for divorce and other relevant details.
5. **Serve the Divorce Papers:** After filing, you must serve the divorce papers to your spouse. This can be done by a process server or through other legal means. Your spouse then has a certain amount of time to respond.
6. **Financial Disclosure:** Both parties typically need to provide financial information and complete a Financial Statement. This is important for the division of property and assets.
7. **Negotiation/Settlement or Court Proceedings:** Depending on the complexity of your case and the level of agreement between you and your spouse, there may be negotiations to settle issues such as property division, spousal support, and child custody. If an agreement cannot be reached, the case may go to court.
8. **Divorce Judgment:** If all issues are resolved and the court is satisfied, a divorce judgment will be issued. This judgment legally ends the marriage.
9. **Finalize Matters:** After the divorce is granted, you may need to finalize matters such as changing your name, updating legal documents, and addressing any remaining financial or property matters.

It is crucial to seek legal advice to navigate the process properly and to ensure your rights and interests are protected. Consider consulting with a family lawyer in Saskatchewan to get advice tailored to your specific situation.



Anonymous

Thanks!



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# Apply for Social Services

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

How do I apply for social services in Saskatchewan?



Applying for social services in Saskatchewan typically involves contacting the Ministry of Social Services, which administers various programs and assistance to individuals and families in need. Here are general steps you can follow, but keep in mind that the process may vary depending on your specific situation:

## 1. Contact the Ministry of Social Services:

- You can start by calling the Ministry of Social Services in Saskatchewan to inquire about the specific programs or services you may be eligible for. The contact information can be found on the official government website or by searching online.

## 2. Visit a Local Office:

- Locate the nearest Ministry of Social Services office in your area. You can find this information on the official website or by contacting the central office. Visiting in person can be helpful, as staff can guide you through the application process and provide any necessary forms.

## 3. Online Application:

- Some social services applications can be completed online. Check the official website of the Ministry of Social Services for any online application options. This can be a convenient method for those who prefer to apply from home.

## 4. Gather Required Documents:

- Be prepared to provide documentation that supports your need for assistance. This may include proof of income, identification, housing costs, medical expenses, and any other relevant information. The specific requirements will depend on the program you are applying for.

## 5. Complete Application Forms:

- Obtain and complete the necessary application forms. These forms may be available online, at Ministry offices, or can be mailed to you upon request. Ensure that you fill out all sections accurately and provide all required information.

## 6. Submit Your Application:

- Submit your completed application and supporting documents to the Ministry of Social Services. If you're applying in person, you may be able to submit the documents directly at the office. If applying online, follow the instructions for submitting electronic documents.

## 7. Follow Up:

- After submitting your application, follow up with the Ministry of Social Services to check on the status of your application. This may involve contacting the office by phone or in person.

Remember that the specific social services available and the application process may vary depending on your individual circumstances. It's important to communicate openly with the Ministry staff and seek assistance if you encounter any challenges during the application process.

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?

# Lease Agreement Template

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

Can you write me a lease agreement



Certainly! While I can provide you with a basic template for a lease agreement, it's important to note that lease agreements can vary based on local laws and specific details related to the property. It's always advisable to consult with a legal professional or use a specialized service to ensure your lease agreement complies with local regulations. Here's a generic template to get you started:

## LEASE AGREEMENT

This Lease Agreement (the "Agreement") is entered into on [Date], by and between:

**Landlord:** [Landlord's Full Name] [Landlord's Address] [City, State, Zip Code]

**Tenant:** [Tenant's Full Name] [Tenant's Address] [City, State, Zip Code]

### 1. PROPERTY

The Landlord agrees to lease to the Tenant, and the Tenant agrees to rent from the Landlord, the following real property:

[Property Address]

### 2. TERM

The term of this lease shall be [Lease Term]. The lease will commence on [Start Date] and terminate on [End Date].

### 3. RENT

The Tenant agrees to pay a monthly rent of [Rent Amount] on or before the [Due Date] of each month. Rent payments shall be made to the Landlord by [Payment Method].

### 4. SECURITY DEPOSIT

The Tenant shall provide a security deposit of [Security Deposit Amount] on or before the [Start Date]. The deposit will be returned within [Number of Days] days after the termination of the lease, less any deductions for damages or unpaid rent.

### 5. UTILITIES

The Tenant shall be responsible for all utilities unless otherwise specified in writing by the Landlord.

### 6. MAINTENANCE

The Tenant agrees to maintain the premises in good condition and promptly report any necessary repairs to the Landlord.

### 7. TERMINATION

Either party may terminate this lease with written notice of [Number of Days] days before the intended termination date.

### 8. RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Tenant agrees to abide by all rules and regulations set forth by the Landlord, as attached hereto.

### 9. GOVERNING LAW

This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the state of [State].

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this Lease Agreement as of the date first above written.

---

[Landlord's Signature]

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

---

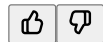
[Tenant's Signature]

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[Notary acknowledgment if required by local laws]

Please make sure to customize the agreement based on your specific situation and consult with a legal professional to ensure its compliance with local laws.

Is this conversation helpful so far?



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# Saskatchewan Tenancy Act Simplified

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

Can you please summarize the Residential Tenancies Act (Saskatchewan) in easy to understand language?



Certainly! The Residential Tenancies Act in Saskatchewan is a set of rules that govern the relationship between landlords and tenants in residential rental properties. Here's a simplified summary:

## 1. Agreement:

- A rental agreement can be oral or written but it's better to have it in writing.
- The agreement must include essential terms like rent amount, payment due date, and the duration of the lease.

## 2. Rent:

- Rent increases are allowed, but the landlord must provide proper notice.
- The tenant is responsible for paying rent on time.

## 3. Deposits:

- Landlords can ask for a security deposit, but it cannot be more than one month's rent.
- The deposit must be returned within seven days after the tenant moves out, minus any valid deductions.

## 4. Maintenance and Repairs:

- Landlords are responsible for maintaining the property in a good state of repair.
- Tenants must keep the property reasonably clean and not cause damage beyond normal wear and tear.

## 5. Entry to the Property:

- Landlords must give reasonable notice before entering the rental unit, except in emergencies.

## 6. Ending the Tenancy:

- Both landlords and tenants have specific rights and responsibilities when ending a tenancy.
- Evictions can only occur for valid reasons, such as non-payment of rent or serious damage to the property.

## 7. Dispute Resolution:

- If disputes arise, both parties can seek resolution through the Office of Residential Tenancies or through the courts.

## 8. Discrimination:

- Discrimination based on factors like race, gender, or disability is not allowed.

Remember, this is a simplified summary, and it's important to refer to the full text of the Residential Tenancies Act in Saskatchewan for more detailed and specific information.



Anonymous

Thanks! What is proper notice for rent increases?



As of my knowledge cutoff in January 2022, the rules regarding rent increases may be subject to change, so it's essential to check the most recent version of the Residential Tenancies Act in Saskatchewan for the latest information. As of my last update, here is a general guideline:

## 1. Fixed-Term Lease:

- If the lease has a fixed term (for example, one year), the landlord usually cannot increase the rent during that term unless the lease agreement specifically allows for it.

## 2. Month-to-Month Tenancy:

- For a month-to-month tenancy, landlords must provide tenants with a written notice of any rent increase at least three months before the proposed increase takes effect.

## 3. Notice Content:

- The notice must include the amount of the increase, the date it will take effect, and an explanation if it is an unusual increase (above the guideline, if there is one).

## 4. Guideline Increase:

- Saskatchewan often has a rent increase guideline set by the government. If the landlord wants to increase rent within this guideline, they can do so without having to prove a specific need. If they want to go beyond this guideline, they may need to apply for approval.

Please verify this information with the most recent legal documents or consult with a legal professional to ensure accuracy and compliance with any potential changes in the law.

Is this conversation helpful so far?



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# Initiating Divorce in Saskatchewan

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

How do I initiate a divorce proceeding in Saskatchewan?



I am not a lawyer, but I can provide you with some general information on initiating a divorce proceeding in Saskatchewan, Canada. It's important to consult with a family law professional to get advice tailored to your specific situation. Here are some general steps you may consider:

- 1. Meet Residency Requirements:** Ensure that you or your spouse meet the residency requirements for filing for divorce in Saskatchewan. Generally, either you or your spouse must have been residing in the province for at least one year before starting the divorce process.
- 2. Grounds for Divorce:** In Canada, you can file for a divorce based on the grounds of separation for at least one year or on grounds of adultery or cruelty.
- 3. Prepare Necessary Documents:** Gather and prepare the necessary documents, including a Petition for Divorce and any supporting documents. You can obtain the forms from the Saskatchewan Courts website or the courthouse.
- 4. File the Documents:** File the completed documents with the Court of Queen's Bench in the Judicial Centre that has jurisdiction over your case. You may need to pay a filing fee.
- 5. Serve the Documents:** After filing, you must serve a copy of the documents to your spouse. This can be done by a process server or another individual over the age of 18, not involved in the case.
- 6. Waiting Period:** There is a mandatory waiting period of 30 days from the date your spouse is served. This allows your spouse an opportunity to respond to the documents.
- 7. Affidavit of Service:** Once served, your process server or the person who served the documents must complete an Affidavit of Service, which confirms that the documents were served.
- 8. Court Appearance:** If your spouse does not respond within the 30-day waiting period, you can proceed to court to obtain a divorce judgment. If your spouse contests the divorce, you may need to attend court hearings.
- 9. Finalize the Divorce:** Once the court grants the divorce, you will receive a Certificate of Divorce. Keep in mind that the divorce is not final until this certificate is issued.
- 10. Deal with Other Issues:** If there are issues related to child custody, support, or division of property, you may need to address these matters separately through the family court.

Remember, this is a simplified overview, and the legal process can be complex. It's strongly recommended to seek legal advice to ensure that you follow the correct procedures and address all relevant issues.



Anonymous

Can you write me a template for a petition for divorce?



Certainly, I can provide you with a basic template for a Petition for Divorce. However, it's crucial to note that this is a general template, and you should consult with a lawyer or legal professional to ensure that it meets the specific requirements of Saskatchewan and addresses your individual circumstances.

[Your Name] [Your Address] [City, Province, Postal Code] [Email Address] [Phone Number]

[Date]

The Court of Queen's Bench [Judicial Centre] [Address of the Courthouse]

Re: DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS

[Your Full Name] (Petitioner) and [Spouse's Full Name] (Respondent)

To the Registrar of the Court:

1. The Petitioner, [Your Full Name], resides at [Your Address], [City], [Province], [Postal Code].
2. The Respondent, [Spouse's Full Name], resides at [Spouse's Address], [City], [Province], [Postal Code].
3. The parties were married on [Date of Marriage] at [Location of Marriage].
4. The Petitioner and Respondent have lived separate and apart since [Date of Separation] and there is no reasonable prospect of reconciliation.
5. The grounds for the divorce are [choose one]:
  - o The parties have lived separate and apart for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the presentation of this Petition, and there is no reasonable prospect of reconciliation.
  - o The Respondent has committed adultery.
  - o The Respondent has treated the Petitioner with cruelty.
6. The Petitioner seeks the following relief:
  - o A divorce decree dissolving the marriage between the parties.
  - o [Any additional requests related to child custody, support, or property division if applicable].
7. The Petitioner prays that the Court will grant such further and other relief as may be just and proper in the circumstances.
8. This Petition is supported by the Affidavit of the Petitioner, sworn before a Commissioner for Oaths at [Location] on [Date].

[Your Signature] [Your Name - printed]

[Attach Affidavit of the Petitioner]

[Note: Ensure that you check and comply with the specific requirements and forms of the Saskatchewan Courts. Also, consider seeking legal advice to tailor this template to your situation.]



Anonymous

Thank you! How do I submit my petition for divorce in Saskatchewan?



To submit your Petition for Divorce in Saskatchewan, you will need to follow the specific procedures outlined by the Saskatchewan Courts. Here are general steps you can take, but it's important to check with the local courthouse or consult with a family law professional to ensure compliance with current rules and requirements:

1. **Complete the Forms:** Fill out the Petition for Divorce form and any other necessary documents accurately and completely. You can obtain these forms from the Saskatchewan Courts website or the courthouse.
2. **Make Copies:** Make multiple copies of all completed forms. Keep one set for your records and use the others for filing and serving.
3. **Pay Filing Fees:** Pay the required filing fees. The amount can vary, so check with the courthouse or the Saskatchewan Courts website for the current fee schedule. If you are unable to afford the fees, you may inquire about fee waiver options.
4. **File with the Court:** Submit the original and the required number of copies of your forms, along with the filing fee, to the Court of Queen's Bench in the Judicial Centre that has jurisdiction over your case. The courthouse will provide you with a court file number.
5. **Serve the Documents:** Serve a copy of the filed documents to your spouse. This can be done through a process server or another individual who is over 18 years old and not involved in the case. Make sure to use an acceptable method of service.
6. **Affidavit of Service:** After serving the documents, the person who served them must complete an Affidavit of Service, confirming that the documents were served. This affidavit should then be filed with the court.
7. **Waiting Period:** There is typically a mandatory waiting period of 30 days from the date your spouse is served. This allows your spouse an opportunity to respond to the documents.
8. **Court Appearance (if necessary):** If your spouse contests the divorce, you may need to attend court hearings. If not, and the waiting period has passed without a response, you may proceed to obtain a divorce judgment.
9. **Receive the Divorce Certificate:** Once the court grants the divorce, you will receive a Certificate of Divorce. Keep in mind that the divorce is not final until this certificate is issued.
10. **Update Relevant Agencies:** After receiving the Certificate of Divorce, update relevant agencies, such as the Vital Statistics Agency and other institutions where your marital status is recorded.

Remember that divorce procedures can be complex, and it's highly recommended to seek legal advice to ensure that you follow the correct procedures and address all relevant issues in your specific situation.

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# Legal GAI Handbook

January 24, 2024



Anonymous

Can you make me a handbook that tells the general public how to use generative artificial intelligence to navigate legal problems? Include benefits, risks, and best practices.



Title: A Guide to Navigating Legal Issues with Generative Artificial Intelligence

## Introduction:

Welcome to the future of legal problem-solving! This handbook aims to help the general public harness the power of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) to navigate legal problems effectively. From understanding the benefits to mitigating risks and adopting best practices, this guide will equip you with the knowledge needed to leverage GAI for legal assistance.

## Chapter 1: Understanding Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI):

- **Definition:** Learn what GAI is and how it differs from traditional AI.
- **Capabilities:** Explore the various applications of GAI in the legal field.
- **Examples:** Understand how GAI has been used in legal research, contract analysis, and document generation.

## Chapter 2: Benefits of Using GAI for Legal Assistance:

- **Efficiency:** Discover how GAI can streamline legal processes, saving time and resources.
- **Accuracy:** Explore the potential for improved accuracy in legal research and document analysis.
- **Cost-Effectiveness:** Understand how GAI can reduce legal costs for individuals and businesses.
- **24/7 Accessibility:** Benefit from round-the-clock availability for legal assistance.

## Chapter 3: Risks and Challenges:

- **Bias and Fairness:** Examine the potential for bias in GAI and how it can impact legal outcomes.
- **Data Privacy and Security:** Understand the importance of safeguarding sensitive legal information.
- **Lack of Human Judgment:** Recognize situations where human judgment is crucial, and GAI may fall short.
- **Legal and Ethical Concerns:** Address legal and ethical challenges associated with the use of GAI in the legal domain.

## Chapter 4: Best Practices for Using GAI in Legal Matters:

- **Choose Reputable Platforms:** Select trustworthy GAI platforms with a strong track record.
- **Verify Results:** Double-check GAI-generated outputs to ensure accuracy and relevance.
- **Data Security Measures:** Implement robust measures to protect sensitive legal information.
- **Supervision by Legal Professionals:** Involve legal experts in the decision-making process and use GAI as a tool, not a replacement.
- **Stay Informed:** Keep abreast of updates and developments in the field of GAI and its legal applications.

## Chapter 5: Case Studies:

Explore real-world examples of individuals or businesses successfully using GAI to address legal challenges.

## Conclusion:

By leveraging the power of Generative Artificial Intelligence responsibly and with awareness, individuals and businesses can navigate legal problems more efficiently and cost-effectively. Stay informed, follow best practices, and make the most of the transformative potential of GAI in the legal domain.



Anonymous

Looks good. Can you write out chapter one based on the outline you provided?



## Chapter 1: Understanding Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI):

**1.1 Definition:** Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) is a cutting-edge subset of artificial intelligence that focuses on generating content, such as text, images, or even code. Unlike traditional AI, which relies on pre-programmed responses or patterns, GAI has the ability to create new and original content based on the data it has been trained on. In the legal field, GAI can be employed for tasks ranging from legal research to drafting documents and analyzing contracts.

**1.2 Capabilities:** The capabilities of GAI in the legal domain are vast. GAI systems can analyze vast amounts of legal data, extract relevant information, and generate insights. Legal professionals can use GAI to quickly search through extensive databases, identify precedent cases, and even predict potential legal outcomes. Additionally, GAI can assist in document summarization, contract analysis, and the generation of legal documents, saving time and resources.

**1.3 Examples:** To better understand the practical applications of GAI in the legal field, consider the following examples:

- **Legal Research:** GAI can sift through immense volumes of legal documents to provide comprehensive research on specific legal issues.
- **Contract Analysis:** GAI can analyze contracts, identifying key terms and potential risks, enabling legal professionals to make informed decisions.
- **Document Generation:** GAI can generate legal documents based on predefined criteria, reducing the time and effort required for drafting.

Understanding the capabilities of GAI is the first step in harnessing its power for navigating legal problems. As we delve into the benefits, risks, and best practices in the subsequent chapters, you'll gain insights into how GAI can revolutionize the way legal challenges are approached and resolved.



Anonymous

Looks good. Can you write out chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, and the conclusion too?



Certainly! Let's continue with the rest of the chapters:

## Chapter 2: Benefits of Using GAI for Legal Assistance:

**2.1 Efficiency:** Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) significantly enhances efficiency in legal processes. Automated document review and analysis allow legal professionals to focus on strategic decision-making rather than spending hours on repetitive tasks. GAI accelerates the pace of legal research, providing quick access to relevant information and precedents.

**2.2 Accuracy:** GAI's ability to process vast datasets ensures a high degree of accuracy in legal tasks. The reduction of human error in document analysis and research contributes to more reliable legal outcomes. Legal professionals can trust GAI to provide precise information, minimizing the risk of oversight.

**2.3 Cost-Effectiveness:** By automating routine legal tasks, GAI reduces the need for extensive human involvement, leading to cost savings. Legal processes that traditionally required significant time and resources can now be executed more efficiently, making legal assistance more accessible to individuals and small businesses.

**2.4 24/7 Accessibility:** Unlike human professionals, GAI operates around the clock. This 24/7 accessibility ensures that legal assistance is available at any time, allowing individuals and businesses to address urgent legal matters promptly.

### Chapter 3: Risks and Challenges:

**3.1 Bias and Fairness:** One of the major risks associated with GAI in the legal domain is the potential for bias. GAI systems learn from historical data, and if that data contains biases, the system may perpetuate or even exacerbate those biases. It is crucial to continuously monitor and address bias to ensure fair and just outcomes.

**3.2 Data Privacy and Security:** As GAI processes sensitive legal information, the risk of data breaches and privacy violations increases. Robust security measures must be in place to safeguard confidential legal data and maintain client trust.

**3.3 Lack of Human Judgment:** GAI lacks the nuanced human judgment required for certain legal decisions. While GAI excels in processing data and providing insights, human legal professionals must exercise their judgment in complex situations, ensuring ethical and context-aware decisions.

**3.4 Legal and Ethical Concerns:** The use of GAI in legal matters raises various legal and ethical questions. Issues such as accountability, transparency, and the ethical implications of relying on machines for legal decisions need careful consideration.

### Chapter 4: Best Practices for Using GAI in Legal Matters:

**4.1 Choose Reputable Platforms:** Select GAI platforms with a proven track record in the legal domain. Reputable platforms are more likely to prioritize accuracy, fairness, and ethical considerations.

**4.2 Verify Results:** Always double-check the results generated by GAI to ensure accuracy and relevance. Human oversight is crucial to catch any potential errors or biases in the output.

**4.3 Data Security Measures:** Implement robust data security measures to protect sensitive legal information processed by GAI. Encryption, access controls, and regular security audits are essential components of a secure GAI implementation.

**4.4 Supervision by Legal Professionals:** GAI should be used as a tool under the supervision of legal professionals. Human expertise is indispensable in interpreting results, making nuanced decisions, and understanding the broader legal context.

**4.5 Stay Informed:** Stay updated on advancements in GAI and its legal applications. Continuous learning is key to navigating the evolving landscape of AI in the legal field.

### Chapter 5: Case Studies:

Explore real-world examples where individuals or businesses successfully employed GAI to address legal challenges. These case studies will provide practical insights into the effective use of GAI in diverse legal scenarios.

### Conclusion:

By understanding the capabilities, benefits, risks, and best practices associated with Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) in the legal domain, individuals and businesses can harness its power responsibly. GAI has the potential to revolutionize legal processes, making them more efficient, accurate, and accessible. By adopting best practices and staying vigilant to potential risks, the integration of GAI into legal workflows can contribute to a more effective and equitable legal system. Embrace the future of legal assistance with GAI, but do so with awareness and a commitment to ethical and responsible use.

☺

Anonymous

Thank you! Can you format this handbook into a modern design PDF?



Unfortunately, I'm unable to create PDF files or provide specific formatting for documents. However, you can easily copy the content I provided into a word processing program (such as Microsoft Word, Google Docs, or any similar software) and then save or export the document as a PDF. These programs usually have built-in features for formatting and converting documents into PDFs.

Here's a simple guide on how to do this using Microsoft Word:

1. Copy the content from each chapter.
2. Open Microsoft Word (or your preferred word processing software).
3. Paste the content into a new document.
4. Format the document as per your preferences, adjusting fonts, spacing, and headings.
5. Save the document.
6. Go to "File" and select "Save As."
7. Choose the PDF format from the options.
8. Save the document as a PDF file.

This way, you'll have a formatted PDF version of the handbook. If you encounter any specific issues or have further questions, feel free to ask!

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# Residential Tenancies Act Overview

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

Can you explain the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006, SS 2006, c R-22.0001, to me in simple terms?



Certainly! The Residential Tenancies Act, 2006 (SS 2006, c R-22.0001) is a piece of legislation in Saskatchewan, Canada, that governs the rights and responsibilities of landlords and tenants in residential rental agreements. Here are some key points explained in simple terms:

## 1. Purpose:

- The act is designed to establish a fair and balanced framework for the relationship between landlords and tenants in residential properties.

## 2. Residential Tenancy Agreements:

- The law covers rental agreements for places where people live, such as houses, apartments, and condominiums.

## 3. Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords:

- Landlords are responsible for providing habitable and safe living conditions for tenants.
- They must follow proper procedures for eviction and cannot discriminate against tenants based on certain factors.

## 4. Rights and Responsibilities of Tenants:

- Tenants have the right to live in a clean and safe environment.
- They must pay rent on time and follow the terms of the rental agreement.

## 5. Rent:

- The act outlines rules regarding rent increases, security deposits, and other financial aspects of the rental arrangement.

## 6. Maintenance and Repairs:

- Landlords are generally responsible for maintaining the property and making necessary repairs. Tenants have responsibilities to keep the property reasonably clean.

## 7. Eviction:

- The act provides guidelines for when and how a landlord can evict a tenant, ensuring fair and lawful procedures.

## 8. Dispute Resolution:

- Procedures for resolving disputes between landlords and tenants are outlined, including options for mediation or going to the Residential Tenancies Commission.

## 9. Notice Periods:

- The act specifies the required notice periods for various situations, such as ending a tenancy or raising the rent.

## 10. Prohibited Practices:

 - The act prohibits certain unfair practices, such as illegal entry into a rental property or retaliatory actions by landlords.

## 11. Amendments:

 - The act may be amended from time to time, so it's important for landlords and tenants to stay informed about any changes in the law.

It's important to note that this is a simplified explanation, and anyone dealing with specific issues related to residential tenancies in Saskatchewan should refer to the full text of the act or seek legal advice for accurate and detailed information.



Anonymous

Can you explain how notice periods work in this Act



Certainly! Notice periods in the Residential Tenancies Act, 2006, Saskatchewan, refer to the amount of time landlords or tenants are required to give each other before taking certain actions, such as terminating a tenancy or making changes to the rental agreement. Here's a breakdown of how notice periods work in the Act:

## 1. Notice to Terminate a Tenancy:

- **Fixed-Term Tenancy:** If the tenancy has a fixed term (a specific start and end date), and neither the landlord nor the tenant wishes to renew the agreement, no notice is required. The tenancy simply ends on the agreed-upon date.
- **Periodic Tenancy (Month-to-Month):** For month-to-month tenancies, either the landlord or the tenant can terminate the tenancy by giving at least two months' written notice before the end of a rental period. The notice must be clear and specify the date on which the tenancy will end.

## 2. Rent Increases:

- **Notice of Rent Increase:** If a landlord wishes to increase the rent, they must provide the tenant with at least three months' written notice before the proposed increase takes effect. The notice must specify the new rent amount and the date on which it becomes effective.

## 3. Notice for Entry:

- **Notice of Entry:** Except in emergencies, landlords must provide tenants with at least 24 hours' written notice before entering the rental unit. The notice should state the purpose of the entry, and the entry should occur at a reasonable time.

## 4. Notice for Repairs:

- **Notice for Repairs:** If a landlord needs to enter the rental unit to make repairs, they must give the tenant reasonable notice, taking into account the nature of the repairs and the tenant's schedule.

## 5. Notice for Termination with Cause:



- **Notice for Cause:** In certain situations, such as non-payment of rent or significant breaches of the rental agreement, the landlord may issue a written notice to the tenant specifying the reason for termination. The notice period varies depending on the nature of the breach.

It's essential for both landlords and tenants to understand and follow the notice requirements outlined in the Residential Tenancies Act to ensure a fair and legal process for ending a tenancy or making changes to the rental agreement. Failure to comply with the specified notice periods may lead to disputes or legal issues.

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# Financial Struggle: Eviction Help

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

I am married with two children and I live in a rented apartment in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. My husband and I have been having some financial trouble, and have decided to separate. We are tight on money and haven't paid last month's rent yet, but we are working on it. We are in the middle of a 12-month lease, but now their landlord says they are being evicted because they did not pay rent on time. What do I do?



I am not a legal expert, but I can offer you some general guidance. It's important to consult with a legal professional to get advice tailored to your specific situation.

## 1. Communication with Landlord:

- Try to communicate with your landlord as soon as possible. Explain your situation, the financial difficulties you're facing, and any steps you're taking to address the unpaid rent.
- See if you can work out a payment plan or discuss options for catching up on the rent.

## 2. Legal Rights and Responsibilities:

- Review your lease agreement to understand the terms and conditions. It should outline the landlord's responsibilities as well as yours.
- Familiarize yourself with tenant rights and landlord-tenant laws in Saskatchewan. This information can be found on the Saskatchewan government website or by contacting a legal professional.

## 3. Financial Assistance:

- Look into available financial assistance programs or services that might be able to help you cover the rent or provide support during this difficult time. Local charities or government assistance programs may be options to explore.

## 4. Legal Advice:

- If the situation escalates and you face eviction, consider seeking legal advice. You may be able to consult with a lawyer or a tenant advocacy organization to understand your rights and explore possible defenses.

## 5. Mediation:

- If communication breaks down, consider suggesting mediation as a way to resolve disputes with your landlord. Mediation services may be available through community organizations or legal aid services.

## 6. Document Everything:

- Keep records of all communication with your landlord, including emails, letters, and any agreements or arrangements made. This documentation can be crucial if legal action becomes necessary.

## 7. Emergency Shelters and Housing Assistance:

- If the situation becomes dire and you are at risk of homelessness, look into emergency shelters or housing assistance programs that may be available in your area.

Remember, it's crucial to consult with a legal professional to get advice tailored to your specific circumstances. Tenant-landlord laws can vary, and a legal expert can guide you through the best course of action based on your situation.

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# Divorce Consultation and Support

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

I want to get a divorce



I'm sorry to hear that you're going through a difficult time. Divorce can be a complex and emotionally challenging process. It's important to consider seeking professional advice and support to help you navigate through this situation. Here are some general steps you may want to consider:

## 1. Consult with a Lawyer:

- Schedule a consultation with a divorce attorney to discuss your situation and understand the legal implications. A lawyer can provide guidance on the specific laws in your jurisdiction and help you understand your rights and responsibilities.

## 2. Gather Documentation:

- Collect relevant financial documents, such as bank statements, tax returns, and information about assets and debts. This information will be essential during the divorce process.

## 3. Open Communication:

- If possible, try to communicate openly with your spouse about your decision to get a divorce. This can help facilitate a smoother process and may make negotiations more amicable.

## 4. Consider Mediation:

- Mediation is an alternative dispute resolution method where a neutral third party helps you and your spouse reach agreements on various issues, such as asset division and child custody. It can be a more collaborative and less adversarial approach compared to litigation.

## 5. Child Custody and Support:

- If you have children, determine custody arrangements and child support. Keep in mind that the well-being of the children should be a top priority.

## 6. Division of Assets and Debts:

- Work on a plan for the fair division of assets and debts. This may involve negotiating with your spouse or following legal guidelines for property division in your jurisdiction.

## 7. File for Divorce:

- Once you've made decisions and reached agreements, your lawyer can help you file the necessary paperwork to initiate the divorce proceedings.

## 8. Emotional Support:

- Going through a divorce can be emotionally challenging. Consider seeking support from friends, family, or a therapist to help you cope with the stress and emotions involved.

Remember that the specific steps and requirements for divorce can vary depending on your location. It's crucial to consult with a legal professional to ensure you are following the appropriate legal procedures.

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# Evicted? Consult Legal Aid

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

I just got evicted! What do I do?



I'm not a legal expert, but I can offer some general guidance on what you might consider doing if you've been evicted. It's crucial to consult with a legal professional for advice tailored to your specific situation. Here are some general steps you might take:

- 1. Understand the Reasons:** Find out why you were evicted. Understand if it was due to non-payment of rent, violation of terms, or other reasons. This will help you address the issue more effectively.
- 2. Review Lease Agreement:** Examine your lease agreement to understand the terms and conditions. It will help you determine whether the eviction was justified and if there were any violations on your part.
- 3. Talk to Your Landlord:** Communicate with your landlord to discuss the situation. It's possible there may be a misunderstanding or an opportunity to resolve the issues amicably. If non-payment was the issue, see if you can work out a payment plan.
- 4. Legal Assistance:** If you believe the eviction was unlawful or if you need more time, consult with a lawyer to understand your rights and explore legal options. Legal aid organizations or tenant associations in your area may provide assistance.
- 5. Seek Temporary Housing:** If you haven't already, make arrangements for temporary housing. This could include staying with friends or family, or looking into emergency housing options provided by local organizations.
- 6. Retrieve Belongings:** If you've been evicted and need to leave the property, make arrangements to retrieve your belongings. Check with your landlord to schedule a time for this.
- 7. Understand Tenant Rights:** Familiarize yourself with tenant rights in your jurisdiction. Laws vary, and knowing your rights will help you make informed decisions.
- 8. Financial Assistance:** Explore financial assistance programs in your area that may be able to provide support for rent or other housing-related expenses.
- 9. Prevent Future Evictions:** Learn from the experience and take steps to prevent future evictions. This may involve budgeting, seeking financial assistance, or addressing issues that led to the eviction.

Remember, seeking advice from a legal professional is crucial in understanding your specific situation and rights. Local tenant associations, legal aid services, or housing agencies may be able to provide guidance based on the laws in your area.



Anonymous

What are the reasons a landlord can evict a tenant in Saskatchewan?



In Saskatchewan, as in many other places, landlords can typically evict tenants for valid reasons that are outlined in the residential tenancy legislation. However, it's important to note that the specific rules and regulations can vary, so it's recommended to consult the Residential Tenancies Act of Saskatchewan or seek legal advice for the most accurate and up-to-date information. As of my last knowledge update in January 2022, here are some common reasons a landlord might be able to evict a tenant in Saskatchewan:

- 1. Non-payment of Rent:** If a tenant fails to pay rent, the landlord may have grounds for eviction. However, the landlord must follow specific procedures outlined in the law.
- 2. Violation of Lease Terms:** If a tenant breaches terms and conditions of the lease agreement, such as causing damage to the property, engaging in illegal activities, or violating specific rules outlined in the lease, the landlord may have the right to terminate the tenancy.
- 3. End of Lease Agreement:** If the lease agreement has a fixed term, the landlord may not need a specific reason to end the tenancy once the term expires. However, proper notice must be given as per the regulations.
- 4. Renovation or Demolition:** In some cases, landlords may be allowed to evict tenants if they need to conduct major renovations or if they plan to demolish the property. Proper notice and compensation may be required.
- 5. Landlord's Intent to Occupy:** If the landlord intends to personally occupy the rental unit or has a close family member who intends to do so, they may be able to end the tenancy with proper notice.
- 6. Illegal Activities:** If a tenant engages in illegal activities on the property, the landlord may have grounds for eviction.

It's crucial to emphasize that landlords must follow the proper legal procedures when evicting tenants, including providing sufficient notice and, in some cases, seeking an order from the Office of Residential Tenancies. Tenants have rights and protections under the law, and eviction must be carried out in compliance with these regulations. If you are facing eviction or have questions about your rights, it's advisable to consult with a legal professional or contact the Office of Residential Tenancies in Saskatchewan for guidance based on the most current regulations.

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# Legal Information: AI Assistance

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

What is ChatGPT good at when it comes to giving legal information?



As an AI language model, ChatGPT can provide general legal information on a wide range of topics, including explaining legal concepts, outlining basic legal procedures, and clarifying terminology. It can assist users in understanding legal documents, contracts, and agreements to some extent. Additionally, it can offer insights into common legal issues, such as intellectual property rights, contracts, business law, and more.

However, it's essential to note that ChatGPT is not a substitute for professional legal advice. While it can provide general guidance and information, it cannot offer specific legal counsel tailored to individual circumstances or replace the expertise of a qualified attorney. Users should always consult with a licensed attorney or legal expert for precise legal advice pertaining to their situation. Additionally, laws vary by jurisdiction, and ChatGPT may not be aware of the most recent legal developments or regulations specific to a particular area. Therefore, users should verify any legal information obtained from ChatGPT with reliable and up-to-date legal sources or consult with a legal professional.



Anonymous

How do I incorporate a business in Saskatchewan?



To incorporate a business in Saskatchewan, you'll need to follow several steps. Here's a general overview of the process:

- 1. Choose a Business Name:** Ensure the name you choose is unique and complies with Saskatchewan's naming regulations. You can check the availability of your chosen name through the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry.
- 2. Decide on Business Structure:** Determine the structure of your business (e.g., sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation). Most small businesses opt for a corporation due to liability protection and other benefits.
- 3. Articles of Incorporation:** Prepare and file Articles of Incorporation with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. This document includes essential information about your corporation, such as its name, registered office address, number of shares, etc.
- 4. Registered Office and Director Information:** Provide details of the registered office address in Saskatchewan and the names and addresses of the initial directors of the corporation.
- 5. Share Structure:** Decide on the share structure of your corporation, including the number and types of shares to be issued.
- 6. Register for PST and GST:** If your business is expected to generate revenue exceeding certain thresholds, you may need to register for Provincial Sales Tax (PST) and Goods and Services Tax (GST) with the Saskatchewan Ministry of Finance and the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), respectively.
- 7. Obtain Business Licenses and Permits:** Depending on the nature of your business, you may need to obtain specific licenses or permits from the provincial or municipal authorities.
- 8. Register for Workers' Compensation:** If you plan to hire employees, you'll likely need to register with the Saskatchewan Workers' Compensation Board (WCB) to provide coverage for workplace injuries.
- 9. Annual Filings and Compliance:** After incorporating, ensure you comply with ongoing filing requirements, such as annual returns, financial statements, and other regulatory obligations.
- 10. Seek Professional Advice:** Consider consulting with a lawyer, accountant, or business advisor to ensure you're meeting all legal and regulatory requirements and to address any specific concerns related to your business.

It's essential to verify the most current requirements and procedures with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry or seek professional assistance to ensure a smooth and compliant incorporation process.



Anonymous

Can you tell me that again in simpler terms?



Of course! Here's a simplified version:

- 1. Pick a Name:** Choose a unique name for your business.
- 2. Decide on Type:** Decide if you want to be a corporation, partnership, or sole proprietorship. Most choose a corporation for protection.
- 3. File Papers:** Fill out and submit paperwork called "Articles of Incorporation" to the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. This includes basic info about your business.
- 4. Provide Details:** Give the address of your business and names of people in charge.
- 5. Decide Shares:** Figure out how many shares your company will have.
- 6. Get Tax Numbers:** If you think your business will make a certain amount of money, you'll need to register for taxes with the province and federal government.
- 7. Get Licenses:** Depending on your business, you might need special permits or licenses.
- 8. Insurance for Employees:** If you hire people, you need to get insurance for them in case they get hurt at work.
- 9. Keep Up with Paperwork:** After starting your business, make sure to do yearly paperwork and keep up with rules.
- 10. Get Help if Needed:** If it seems complicated, talk to a lawyer or accountant to make sure you're doing everything right.



Anonymous

what is chatgpt good at when it comes to giving legal information?



As an AI language model, ChatGPT can provide several useful functions when it comes to giving legal information:

1. **Explaining Legal Concepts:** ChatGPT can explain legal concepts in a clear and understandable manner, breaking down complex ideas into simpler terms.
2. **Providing General Guidance:** It can offer general guidance on legal procedures, terminology, and principles across various areas of law, including contracts, business law, intellectual property, and more.
3. **Answering Basic Legal Questions:** ChatGPT can answer basic legal questions and provide information on common legal issues, such as landlord-tenant disputes, employment law, consumer rights, etc.
4. **Assisting with Legal Research:** It can help users conduct preliminary legal research by providing information on relevant laws, statutes, and regulations.
5. **Offering Template Documents:** ChatGPT can generate sample template documents, such as basic contracts or agreements, to serve as starting points for users.
6. **Suggesting Next Steps:** Based on the information provided, ChatGPT can suggest potential next steps or actions to consider, although it cannot provide specific legal advice tailored to individual circumstances.
7. **24/7 Availability:** ChatGPT is available 24/7, allowing users to access legal information and guidance at any time, without needing to schedule appointments or wait for business hours.

While ChatGPT can be a valuable resource for obtaining general legal information and guidance, it's essential to remember that it is not a substitute for professional legal advice. Users should consult with a qualified attorney or legal expert for specific legal questions or concerns, especially those pertaining to individual situations or complex legal matters. Additionally, laws and regulations may vary by jurisdiction, so users should verify information obtained from ChatGPT with relevant local authorities or legal professionals.

Anonymous

As an AI language model, ChatGPT can provide general legal information on a wide range of topics, including explaining legal concepts, outlining basic legal procedures, and clarifying terminology. It can assist users in understanding legal documents, contracts, and agreements to some extent. Additionally, it can offer insights into common legal issues, such as intellectual property rights, contracts, business law, and more. However, it's essential to note that ChatGPT is not a substitute for professional legal advice. While it can provide general guidance and information, it cannot offer specific legal counsel tailored to individual circumstances or replace the expertise of a qualified attorney. Users should always consult with a licensed attorney or legal expert for precise legal advice pertaining to their situation. Additionally, laws vary by jurisdiction, and ChatGPT may not be aware of the most recent legal developments or regulations specific to a particular area. Therefore, users should verify any legal information obtained from ChatGPT with reliable and up-to-date legal sources or consult with a legal professional.



Your summary effectively captures the capabilities and limitations of ChatGPT in providing legal information. It emphasizes that while ChatGPT can offer general guidance and assistance with legal concepts, procedures, and documents, it cannot replace the expertise of a qualified attorney or provide tailored legal advice for individual situations. Additionally, it underscores the importance of consulting with legal professionals for precise advice, verifying information with reliable sources, and considering jurisdiction-specific nuances. This summary provides users with a clear understanding of how to utilize ChatGPT for legal inquiries responsibly.

Anonymous

Can you simplify the above paragraphs for me please



Certainly! Here's a simplified version:

ChatGPT can help with general legal info like explaining concepts and understanding documents. But it's not a replacement for a real lawyer. For specific advice, talk to a licensed attorney. Laws can vary, so always double-check info from ChatGPT with reliable sources or legal experts.

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# Incorporate a Business: Saskatchewan.

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

How do I incorporate a business in Saskatchewan?



To incorporate a business in Saskatchewan, you'll need to follow these general steps:

- 1. Choose a Business Name:** Ensure the name you want is available and compliant with Saskatchewan's naming guidelines. You can check the availability of your chosen name through the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry.
- 2. Complete and File Articles of Incorporation:** Prepare your articles of incorporation, which include details like the corporation's name, registered office address, number of shares, etc. You can file these online through the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry or submit them by mail.
- 3. Pay the Required Fees:** There are fees associated with incorporating a business in Saskatchewan. These fees can vary depending on factors like the type of corporation and the services you choose.
- 4. Create Corporate Bylaws:** Draft corporate bylaws that outline how your corporation will be governed, including the roles and responsibilities of directors and officers, shareholder rights, meeting procedures, etc.
- 5. Appoint Directors and Officers:** Identify and appoint individuals who will serve as directors and officers of the corporation. Ensure they meet the eligibility requirements specified by Saskatchewan's business laws.
- 6. Obtain Necessary Licenses and Permits:** Depending on the nature of your business, you may need to obtain licenses or permits from municipal, provincial, or federal authorities. Research the specific requirements for your industry.
- 7. Register for Taxes:** Register your corporation for taxation purposes, including provincial taxes like the Saskatchewan Corporate Income Tax and federal taxes like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) if applicable.
- 8. Register for Workers' Compensation:** If you plan to have employees, you'll need to register for workers' compensation insurance through the Saskatchewan Workers' Compensation Board (WCB).
- 9. Open a Business Bank Account:** Establish a separate bank account for your corporation to keep business finances separate from personal finances.
- 10. Maintain Ongoing Compliance:** After incorporating, you'll need to comply with ongoing filing and reporting requirements, such as filing annual returns and keeping corporate records up to date.

It's recommended to consult with a lawyer or a professional who specializes in business incorporation to ensure that you fulfill all legal requirements and understand the implications of incorporating a business in Saskatchewan. Additionally, the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry website provides valuable resources and guidance for incorporating a business in the province.



Anonymous

Thank you, where do I find the articles of incorporation?



In Saskatchewan, the articles of incorporation are the legal documents that establish the existence of your corporation and contain important information about its structure and operations. These documents are typically prepared and filed with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry when incorporating a business.

To obtain the articles of incorporation, you have a few options:

- 1. Download Templates:** You can often find templates or sample articles of incorporation online through legal document providers, government websites, or business incorporation service providers. These templates can serve as a helpful starting point for drafting your own articles.
- 2. Consult a Lawyer:** If you're unsure about how to draft the articles of incorporation or if your business has complex needs, it may be beneficial to consult with a lawyer who specializes in corporate law. They can help ensure that the articles are properly drafted and compliant with Saskatchewan's business laws.
- 3. Use Online Incorporation Services:** There are online services available that can assist you with incorporating your business, including preparing and filing the articles of incorporation on your behalf. These services often provide step-by-step guidance and may offer customizable templates to suit your specific business needs.
- 4. Saskatchewan Corporate Registry:** The Saskatchewan Corporate Registry website may provide resources or guidance on how to prepare the articles of incorporation. You can also contact the registry directly for assistance or to inquire about any specific requirements or forms you need to submit.

When preparing the articles of incorporation, make sure to include essential information such as the corporation's name, registered office address, number and types of shares authorized, details of directors and officers, and any specific provisions or restrictions that apply to the corporation. It's important to accurately and clearly document this information to avoid potential legal issues in the future.

Always ensure that the articles of incorporation comply with Saskatchewan's Business Corporations Act and any other relevant regulations or laws applicable to your business.



Anonymous

What is an article of incorporation?



An article of incorporation, also known as a corporate charter or articles of organization in some jurisdictions, is a legal document that establishes the existence of a corporation. It is filed with the appropriate government authority, typically the corporate registry or secretary of state, when incorporating a business.

The articles of incorporation contain essential information about the corporation, including:

- 1. Corporate Name:** The legal name of the corporation, which must comply with the naming requirements of the jurisdiction.
- 2. Registered Office Address:** The official address where legal documents and notices can be served to the corporation. This address is typically within the jurisdiction where the corporation is incorporated.
- 3. Purpose of the Corporation:** A statement of the corporation's purpose or activities, which may be general or specific depending on the jurisdiction.

4. **Share Structure:** Details about the corporation's share structure, including the number of authorized shares, classes of shares, and any rights or restrictions associated with different classes of shares.
5. **Director and Officer Information:** The names and addresses of the initial directors and officers of the corporation. This may include the president, secretary, treasurer, and other officers as required by law.
6. **Corporate Governance Provisions:** Any provisions or bylaws governing the internal affairs of the corporation, such as procedures for shareholder meetings, voting rights, and the appointment and removal of directors and officers.
7. **Duration of the Corporation:** In some jurisdictions, the articles of incorporation may specify the duration of the corporation's existence, which may be perpetual or for a specified period.
8. **Additional Provisions:** Any other provisions or clauses deemed necessary or desirable by the incorporators or required by law.

Once the articles of incorporation are filed and approved by the government authority, the corporation is officially created and recognized as a legal entity separate from its owners (shareholders). This legal entity status provides certain advantages, such as limited liability protection for shareholders and the ability to enter into contracts, own property, and conduct business activities in its own name.



Anonymous

where do I file an article of incorporation in Saskatchewan?



In Saskatchewan, you file the Articles of Incorporation with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. Here are the steps to file:

1. **Prepare the Articles of Incorporation:** Draft the Articles of Incorporation for your corporation. Include all necessary information such as the corporation's name, registered office address, share structure, director information, and any additional provisions required by law.
2. **Review Requirements:** Ensure that your Articles of Incorporation meet all the requirements set forth by the Saskatchewan Business Corporations Act and any other relevant regulations.
3. **Complete the Forms:** Obtain the appropriate forms for filing the Articles of Incorporation. You may be able to download these forms from the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry website or obtain them in person.
4. **Submit the Forms:** File the completed Articles of Incorporation forms with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. You can do this online through the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry's website or by mail.
5. **Pay the Filing Fee:** There is a fee associated with filing the Articles of Incorporation. Ensure that you include payment for the filing fee along with your submission.
6. **Wait for Approval:** Once the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry receives your filing, they will review the documents. If everything is in order, they will approve the Articles of Incorporation and issue a Certificate of Incorporation.
7. **Receive Certificate of Incorporation:** Upon approval, you will receive a Certificate of Incorporation from the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. This document confirms that your corporation has been officially incorporated and is recognized as a legal entity in Saskatchewan.
8. **Keep Records:** Keep a copy of the Certificate of Incorporation and all related documents in your corporate records. You may also need to file annual returns and keep other corporate records as required by law.

It's important to ensure that you comply with all legal requirements and accurately complete the necessary forms when filing the Articles of Incorporation with the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry. If you're unsure about any aspect of the process, consider seeking guidance from a legal professional or business advisor familiar with Saskatchewan's corporate laws and regulations.



Anonymous

What is the mailing address for the Saskatchewan corporate registry?



The mailing address for the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry is as follows:

Corporate Registry Ministry of Finance 101-2101 Scarth Street Regina SK S4P 2H9 Canada

When mailing documents to the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry, it's essential to ensure that you include all necessary forms and information, as well as any required fees, to expedite the processing of your submission. Additionally, it's a good idea to double-check the address on the official website of the Saskatchewan Corporate Registry or contact them directly to confirm the most up-to-date information before sending any documents.

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# Best Legal Prompting Practices

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

What are the best practices for prompt engineering with OpenAI when asking legal questions?



When asking legal questions using OpenAI or any similar language model, it's crucial to adhere to best practices to ensure the accuracy, relevance, and ethical use of the generated responses. Here are some best practices for prompt engineering when asking legal questions:

1. **Be Specific:** Frame your legal question in a clear and specific manner. Avoid ambiguity to ensure the model understands exactly what you're asking.
2. **Provide Context:** Offer relevant background information or context to help the model understand the specific legal issue you're addressing. This can include relevant statutes, case law, or factual scenarios.
3. **Use Legal Terminology:** Use appropriate legal terminology and language to convey your question accurately. This helps the model understand the legal concepts involved and generate more relevant responses.
4. **Avoid Complex Syntax:** Keep your prompts concise and straightforward. Avoid overly complex sentence structures or syntax that may confuse the model.
5. **Check Generated Responses:** Always critically evaluate the responses generated by the model. Verify the accuracy and relevance of the information provided and cross-reference it with reliable legal sources when necessary.
6. **Avoid Personal Information:** Refrain from including personal or sensitive information in your prompts, especially if it involves confidential legal matters. Stick to providing relevant factual details without disclosing private information.
7. **Consider Ethical Implications:** Be mindful of the ethical implications of using AI for legal research. Respect confidentiality, attorney-client privilege, and other legal and ethical considerations when formulating your prompts and using the generated responses.
8. **Consult Legal Professionals:** While AI can provide valuable insights, it's not a substitute for professional legal advice. Always consult with qualified legal professionals for specific legal questions or concerns.
9. **Provide Feedback:** If the model generates inaccurate or irrelevant responses, provide feedback to help improve its performance over time. This can contribute to the continuous refinement of the model's capabilities for legal research.

By following these best practices, you can effectively leverage OpenAI or similar language models for legal research while ensuring accuracy, relevance, and ethical use.



Anonymous

Can you please rephrase that list so that it is in simpler language?



Of course! Here's a simplified version of the best practices for asking legal questions with OpenAI:

1. **Be Clear:** Make sure your question is easy to understand.
2. **Give Details:** Tell the model what it needs to know about your legal issue.
3. **Use Legal Words:** Use the right legal words so the model knows what you're talking about.
4. **Keep It Simple:** Don't make your question too complicated. Keep it simple.
5. **Check What You Get:** Always make sure the answers you get make sense and are correct.
6. **Don't Share Personal Stuff:** Don't tell the model personal things. Stick to the facts of your legal question.
7. **Think About What's Right:** Remember to be fair and think about what's right when using AI for legal stuff.
8. **Talk to a Real Lawyer:** Even though AI can help, it's not a real lawyer. Talk to a real lawyer if you need legal advice.
9. **Give Feedback:** If the answers aren't good, let them know so they can do better next time.

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# Divorce Process Overview

March 4, 2024



Anonymous

How do I get a divorce in Saskatchewan?



In Saskatchewan, getting a divorce involves several steps, and it's recommended to seek legal advice to ensure you understand the process fully and to address any specific circumstances related to your situation. However, here is a general outline of the steps involved in obtaining a divorce in Saskatchewan:

- 1. Eligibility:** Before proceeding with a divorce, you must ensure that you meet the eligibility criteria. In Canada, this generally means you must have been separated from your spouse for at least one year and that there is no reasonable chance of reconciliation.
- 2. File for Divorce:** The first step is to file a Petition for Divorce with the Court of Queen's Bench in Saskatchewan. You can obtain the necessary forms from the court or through various online resources. The petition will outline details such as your marriage, separation, and any arrangements regarding children or property.
- 3. Serve the Petition:** Once you've filed the petition, you must serve a copy of it to your spouse. This can be done through a process server or by registered mail. Your spouse then has a certain amount of time to respond to the petition.
- 4. Wait for Response:** After being served with the petition, your spouse has a specified period (usually 30 days) to respond. If your spouse agrees to the divorce and the terms outlined in the petition, the process can be relatively straightforward. However, if there are disputes, it may become more complex.
- 5. Resolution of Issues:** If there are disagreements regarding issues such as child custody, support, or division of property, you may need to negotiate or seek mediation to reach an agreement. If an agreement cannot be reached, the court may need to intervene to resolve these matters.
- 6. Finalize the Divorce:** If all issues are resolved, you can apply for a divorce judgment. This involves submitting additional paperwork to the court, including a draft divorce order outlining the terms of the divorce. Once the court reviews and approves the documents, a divorce judgment will be issued.
- 7. Registration:** After the divorce judgment is issued, it must be registered with Vital Statistics in Saskatchewan. This step finalizes the divorce and officially ends the marriage.

Throughout this process, it's essential to consider seeking legal advice to ensure your rights and interests are protected. Additionally, timelines and specific requirements may vary depending on individual circumstances, so consulting with a lawyer experienced in family law in Saskatchewan can be beneficial.



Anonymous

Can I set your creativity to 0



Of course, if you prefer straightforward and factual responses without any creative embellishments, I can certainly accommodate that. Just let me know if you have any specific questions or topics you'd like information on!



Anonymous

How do I get a divorce in Saskatchewan? Set creativity to 0



To get a divorce in Saskatchewan, follow these steps:

1. Determine if you meet the eligibility requirements, which typically include being separated from your spouse for at least one year.
2. Fill out the necessary forms, including a Petition for Divorce.
3. File the forms with the Court of Queen's Bench and serve them to your spouse.
4. Wait for your spouse's response. If they agree to the divorce, the process can proceed more smoothly. If not, you may need to resolve any disputes regarding issues like child custody or property division.
5. Finalize the divorce by applying for a divorce judgment and submitting the required paperwork to the court.
6. Once the divorce judgment is issued, register it with Vital Statistics in Saskatchewan to officially end the marriage.

It's advisable to seek legal advice to ensure you understand the process and protect your rights throughout.



Anonymous

How do I register my divorce with vital statistics saskatchewan?



To register your divorce with Vital Statistics Saskatchewan, follow these steps:

1. Obtain a copy of the Divorce Certificate: After your divorce is finalized, the court will provide you with a Divorce Certificate or a Divorce Order. This document is essential for registering your divorce with Vital Statistics.
2. Complete the Application for Certificate form: Visit the Vital Statistics website or office to obtain the Application for Certificate form. Fill out the form accurately, providing all required information.
3. Gather required documents: Along with the completed application form, you'll typically need to submit supporting documents, such as your Divorce Certificate or Divorce Order.
4. Submit the application: Take the completed application form and supporting documents to a Vital Statistics office or mail them to the Vital Statistics office in Saskatchewan. Include any required fees with your submission.
5. Wait for processing: After submitting your application, Vital Statistics will process your request. Processing times may vary, but you can typically expect to receive your Certificate of Divorce in the mail once the registration is complete.

6. Receive your Certificate of Divorce: Once your application is processed, you will receive a Certificate of Divorce from Vital Statistics Saskatchewan. This document serves as official proof that your divorce has been registered.

It's essential to ensure that all forms are filled out accurately and that you include any required documents and fees with your application. If you have any questions or need assistance, you can contact Vital Statistics Saskatchewan for guidance.

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