



Pallant Chambers Use of Artificial Intelligence Policy

This policy applies to all barristers who are members of Pallant Chambers, all door tenants of Pallant Chambers when carrying out instructions provided to them through Pallant Chambers, and to all pupil barristers undertaking pupillage at Pallant Chambers.

Any failure to comply with this policy will be considered conduct capable of diminishing the trust the public places in the barrister and/or the Bar, bringing or potentially bringing Chambers into disrepute, and/or strongly against the best interests of Chambers for the purposes of Pallant Chambers' Articles of Association and Pallant Chambers' Pupillage Policy.

Pallant Chambers is committed to providing its clients with an excellent, specialist and efficient service, and it acknowledges that the use of Artificial Intelligence ("AI") tools can, when used with appropriate caution, assist its barristers in carrying out a variety of tasks and reduce time spent working on cases.

However, Pallant Chambers equally acknowledges that AI is an emerging industry with considerable technical limitations. Pallant Chambers considers that AI poses the following key risks to the practices of its barristers:

1. The generation of convincing but incorrect or even false results when undertaking legal research, particularly when using freely available tools trained on large language models ("LLMs") such as ChatGPT, which may lead to the Court or clients being misled.
2. The creation of information disorder, or misinformation by AI tools processing large volumes of data.
3. Unknown biases in the data used to 'train' AI tools affecting the information generated by the AI tool in question.

4. A lack of transparency in how AI tools undertake internal decision-making processes, leading to difficulties in interpreting the information generated (sometimes called the “Black Box syndrome”).
5. The risk of breaches of data protection law through entry of personal information into proprietary or public AI tools, which may lead to clients’ personal data entering the public domain.

Members of Chambers, which for the purposes of this policy includes pupil barristers and door tenants, must familiarise themselves with the judgment in *R (on the application of Ayinde) v The London Borough of Haringey* [2025] EWHC 1383 (Admin)¹ and any professional guidance published by the Bar Council or the Bar Standards Board on the use of AI prior to incorporating the use of AI into their practice. At the time of writing, “any professional guidance” includes the Bar Council’s document entitled *Considerations when using ChatGPT and generative artificial intelligence software based on large language models* issued on 30 January 2024².

Members of Chambers must exercise due caution and diligence whenever using AI tools to assist them in their work. In particular, members of Chambers should exercise extreme caution when using LLMs and/or freely available AI tools and members of Chambers are strongly encouraged to limit their use of AI tools to those specifically designed for use in the legal industry.

Members of Chambers must not rely on any results of legal research undertaken using AI tools which the relevant member of Chambers has not independently verified with an authoritative source. Authoritative sources include the Government’s database of legislation, the National Archives database of court judgments, the official Law Reports published by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales, the databases of reputable legal publishers, and widely-recognised practitioners’ texts. This restriction applies to the use of such results in any documents produced by the member of Chambers (including but not limited to counsels’ opinions, pleadings, position statements and skeleton arguments) and to the use of such results in any advice given orally to clients and oral submissions made to the Court.

¹<https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/Ayinde-v-London-Borough-of-Haringey-and-Al-Haroun-v-Qatar-National-Bank.pdf>

² <https://www.barcouncilethics.co.uk/documents/considerations-when-using-chatgpt-and-generative-ai-software-based-on-large-language-models/>

Members of Chambers must not enter any personal information belonging to their clients into any AI tool. Pallant Chambers acknowledges that this has the likely result that members will not be able to use AI tools to assist in drafting documents such as case summaries or analysing bundles of documents for specific cases.

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