

Prompting The Law: Overcoming Challenges in Legal AI Content Generation

By

Frédéric Pelletier
VP Legal Information, Lexum
Chief Editor, CanLII

Bench and Bar Education Event
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
2024-11-01

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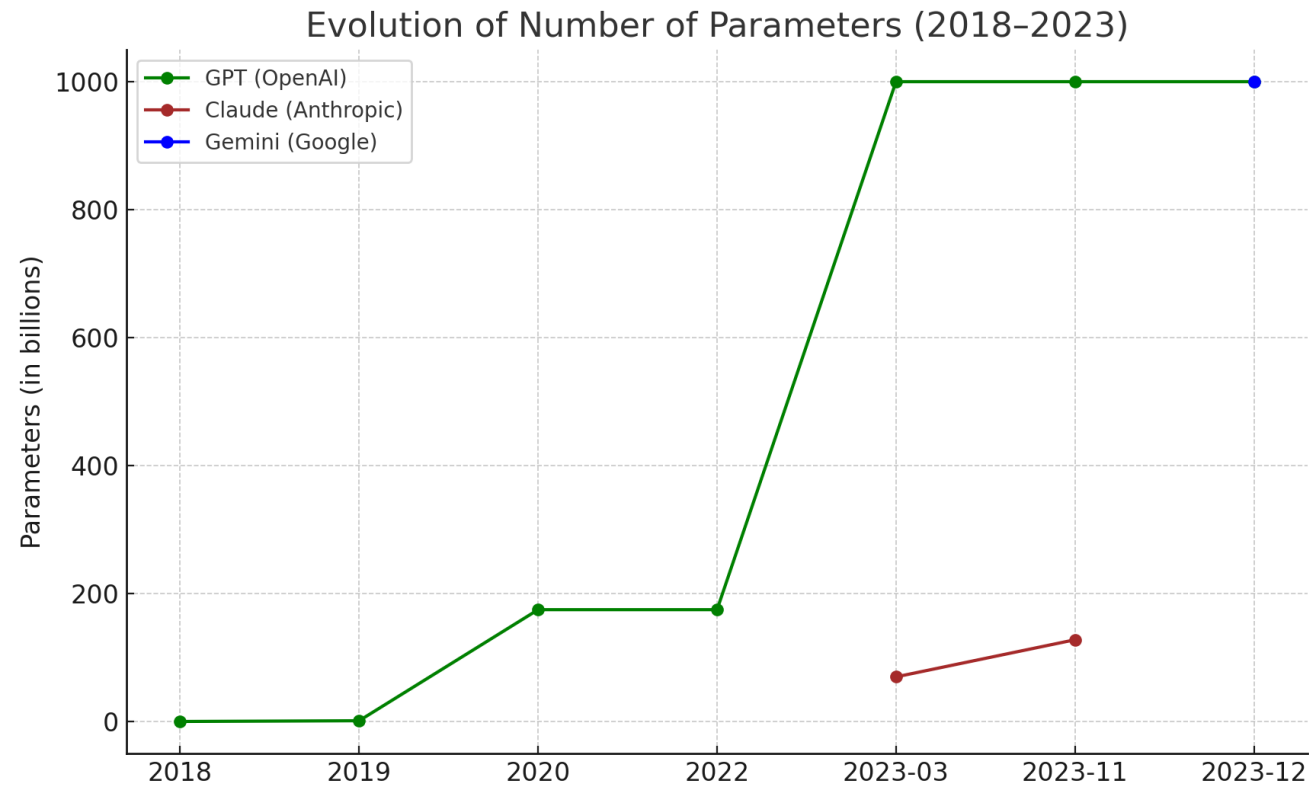


1. From NLP to GenAI

Natural Language Processing (NLP) milestones

- 1950–1980: Symbolic (rules-based learning)
- 1980–2000: Statistical (learning from data)
- 2000–2017: Neural networks (deep learning)
 - “Embeddings”
 - “Parameters”
- 2017–Present: Transformer (parallel processing)
 - “Context window”
 - “Tokens”

1. From NLP to GenAI



Attention Is All You Need

Ashish Vaswani*
Google Brain
avaswani@google.com

Noam Shazeer*
Google Brain
noam@google.com

Niki Parmar*
Google Research
nikip@google.com

Jakob Uszkoreit*
Google Research
usz@google.com

Llion Jones*
Google Research
llion@google.com

Aidan N. Gomez* †
University of Toronto
aidan@cs.toronto.edu

Lukasz Kaiser*
Google Brain
lukaszkaiser@google.com

Illia Polosukhin* †
illia.polosukhin@gmail.com

Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.0 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature.

Tokenizer

Learn about language model tokenization

OpenAI's large language models process text using **tokens**, which are common sequences of characters found in a set of text. The models learn to understand the statistical relationships between these tokens, and excel at producing the next token in a sequence of tokens. [Learn more.](#)

You can use the tool below to understand how a piece of text might be tokenized by a language model, and the total count of tokens in that piece of text.

GPT-4o & GPT-4o mini

GPT-3.5 & GPT-4

GPT-3 (Legacy)

“tokens” generally correspond to a single word, part of a word, or even a character, depending on how the model tokenizes the text. Tokenization splits text into smaller units, often breaking down commonly occurring sequences of characters into distinct tokens. For example, frequently used phrases or subwords may be represented as single tokens, whereas uncommon or complex words may be split into multiple tokens.

Clear

Show example

Tokens

Characters

78

416

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Text

Token IDs

Tokenizer

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Clear

Show example

Tokens

78

Characters

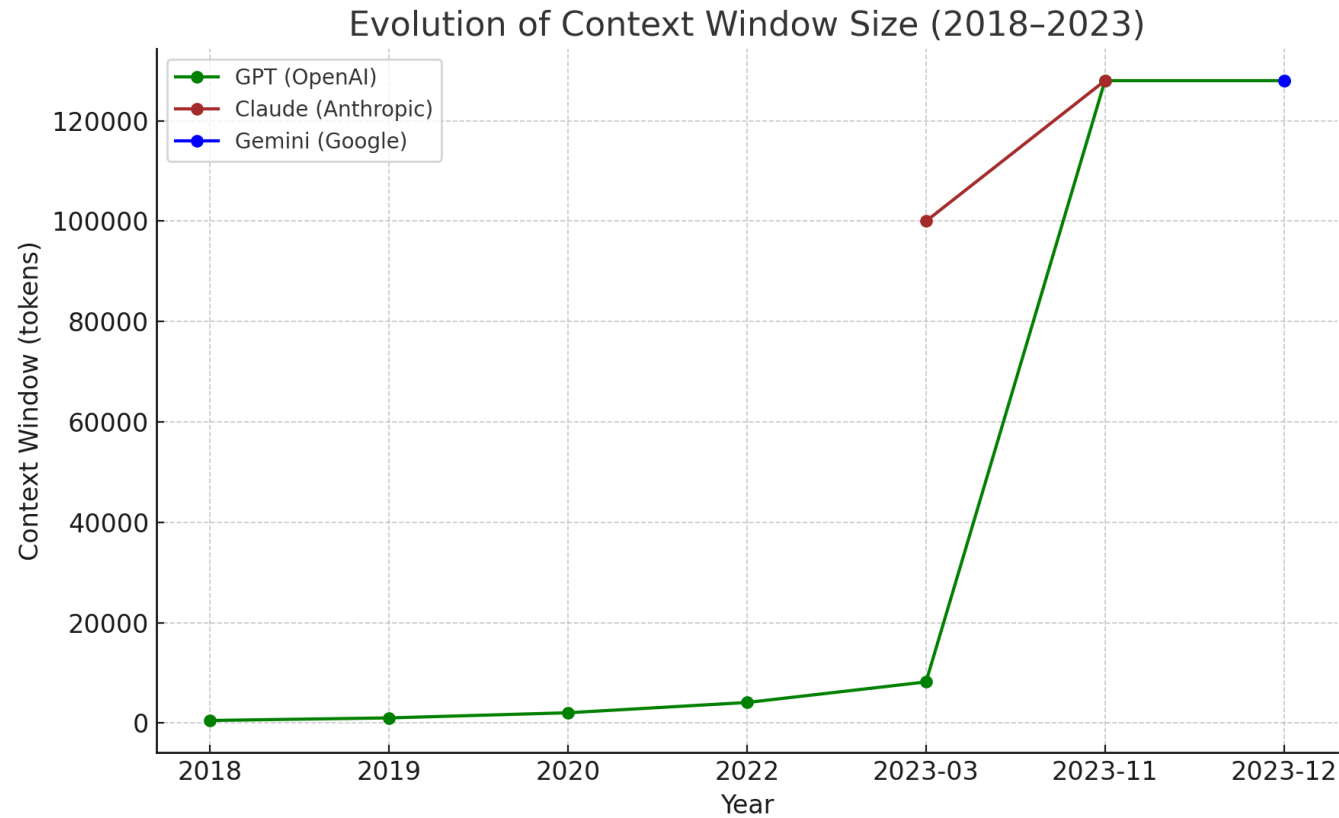
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Text

Token IDs

1. From NLP to GenAI



Towards Infinite LLM Context Windows

It all started with GPT having an input context window of 512 tokens. After only 5 years the newest LLMs are capable of handling 1M+ context inputs. Where's the limit?



Krzysztof K. Zdeb · Follow

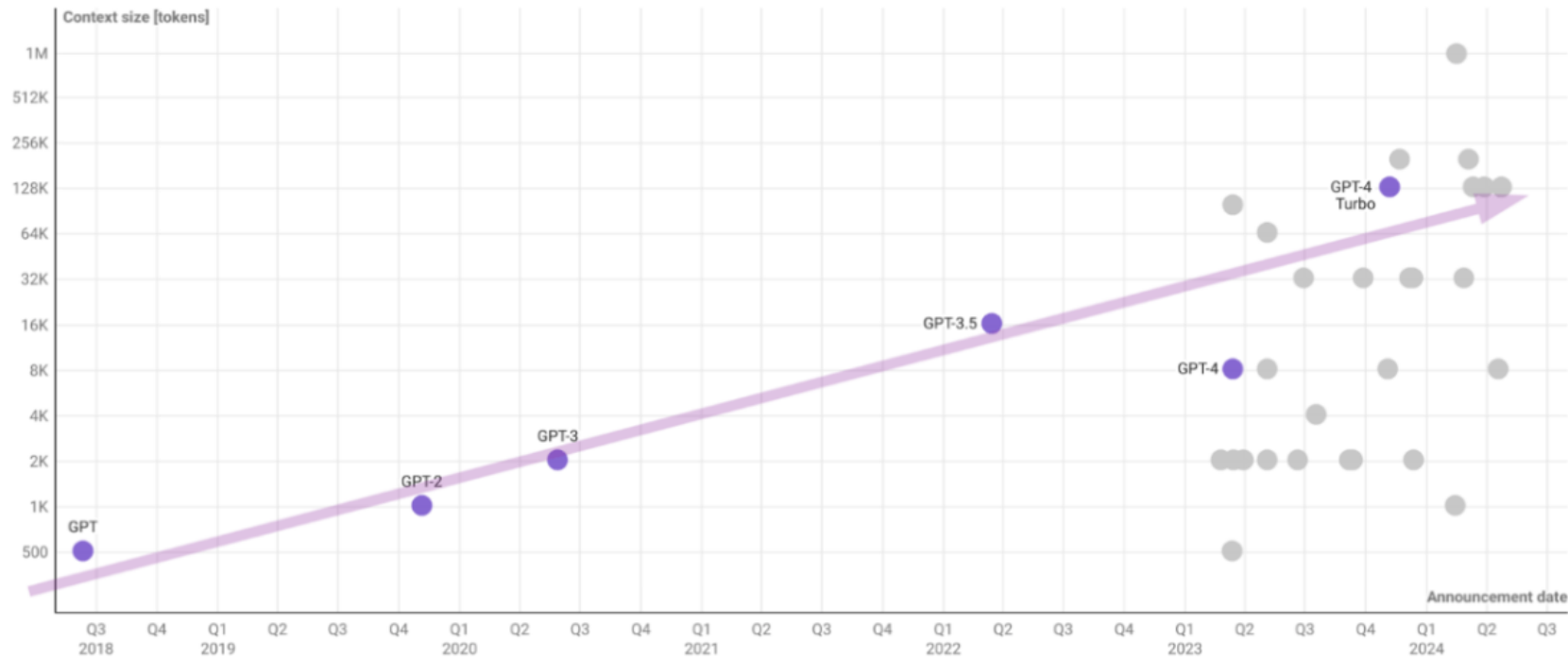
Published in Towards Data Science · 9 min read · Apr 28, 2024



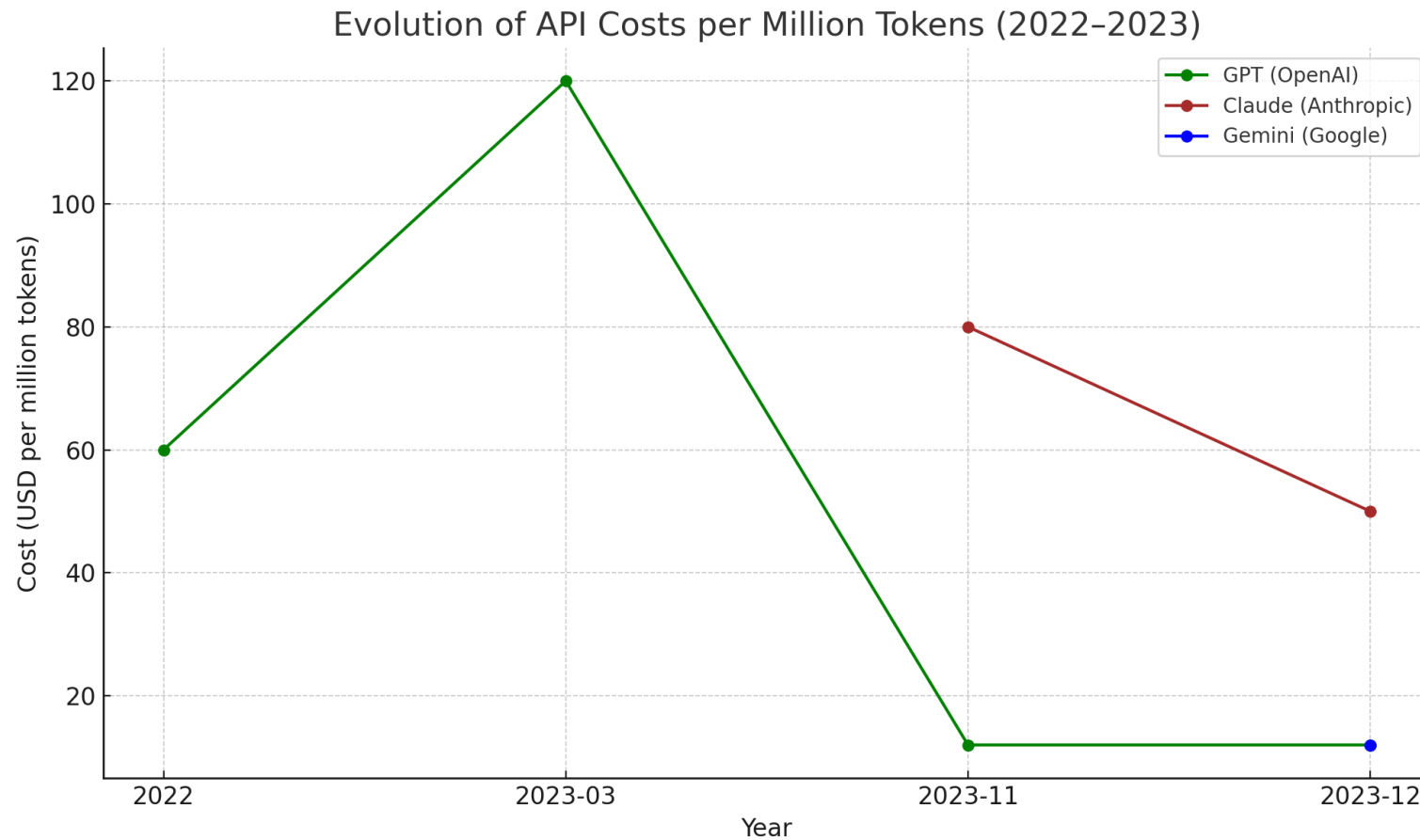
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1. From NLP to GenAI



1. From NLP to GenAI

Generative AI (GenAI) produced with large language models (LLMs) resembles human-created data, but...

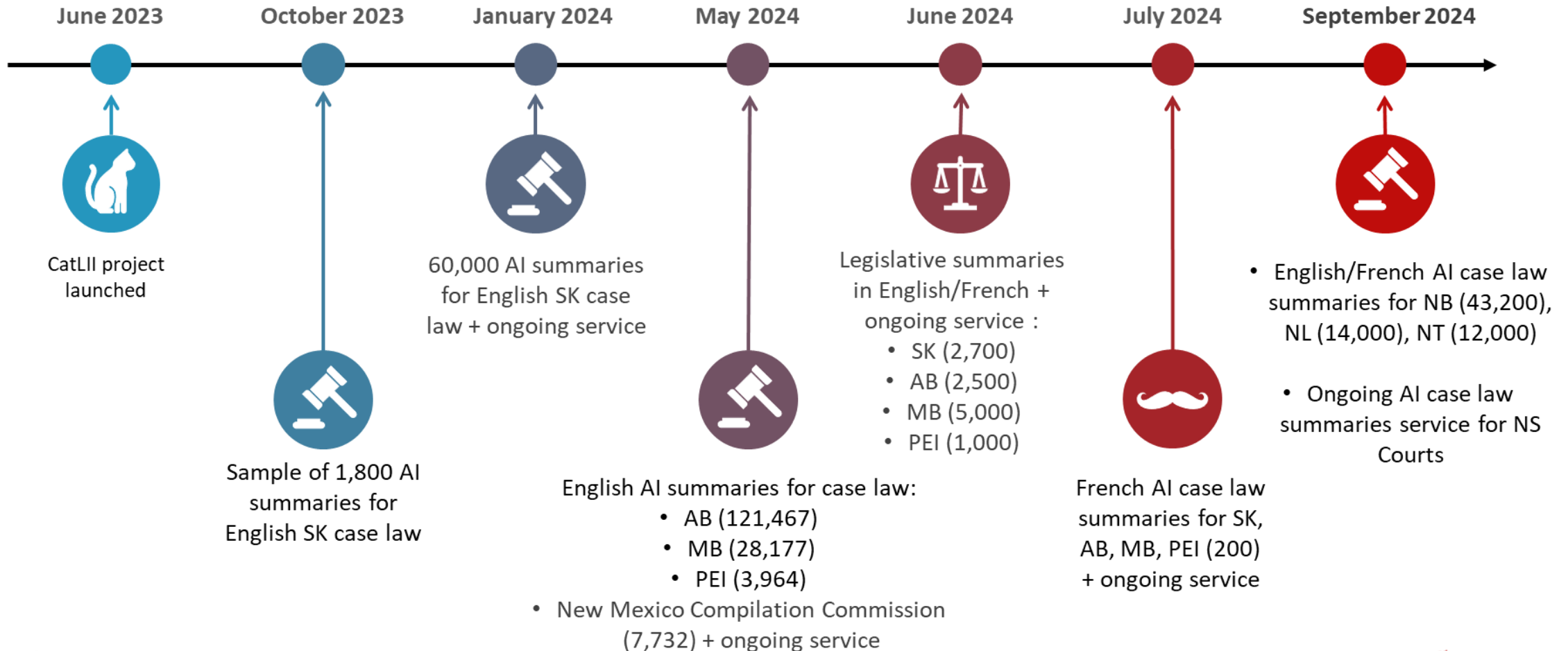
- Operates on probabilistic, non-deterministic models
- Does not aim to produce meaning
- Requires context to function properly

GenAI is good for straightforward document processing tasks

- Extracting data
- Summarizing information
- Drafting or reviewing short texts

GenAI is not independently effective for information retrieval

2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects





Mondal v. Kirkconnell (AI Case Analysis)

Mondal v. Kirkconnell, 2023 ONCA 523 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Nov 6, 2023



EF Institute for Cultural Exchange Limited v. WorldStrides Ca...

EF Institute for Cultural Exchange Limited v. WorldStrides Canada, Inc., 2023 ONCA 566 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Nov 2, 2023



Sauvetage Animal Rescue c. Ville de Longueuil (Analyse IA de ...

Sauvetage Animal Rescue c. Ville de Longueuil, 2023 QCCA 1329 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS



4489705 Canada inc. c. Agence du revenu du Québec (Analyse IA...

4489705 Canada inc. c. Agence du revenu du Québec, 2023 QCCA 1346 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Nov 1, 2023



2177546 Ontario Inc. v. 2177545 Ontario Inc. (AI Case Analysi...

2177546 Ontario Inc. v. 2177545 Ontario Inc., 2023 ONCA 693 (CanLII)



Re Imanpoorsaid (Analyse IA de l'affaire)

Re Imanpoorsaid, 2023 QCCA 1111 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Nov 3, 2023



Obolus Ltd. v. International Seniors Community Care Inc. (AI ...

Obolus Ltd. v. International Seniors Community Care Inc., 2023 ONCA 708 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Oct 31, 2023



Air Palace Co., Ltd. v. Rotor Maxx Support Limited (AI Case A...

Air Palace Co., Ltd. v. Rotor Maxx Support Limited, 2023 BCCA 393 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

 by **CatLII — Lexum Lab**
Oct 30, 2023



Lithium Royalty Corporation v. Orion Resource Partners (AI Ca...

Lithium Royalty Corporation v. Orion Resource Partners, 2023 ONCA 697 (CanLII)

0 CONCURS

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lab
by lexum

CatLII

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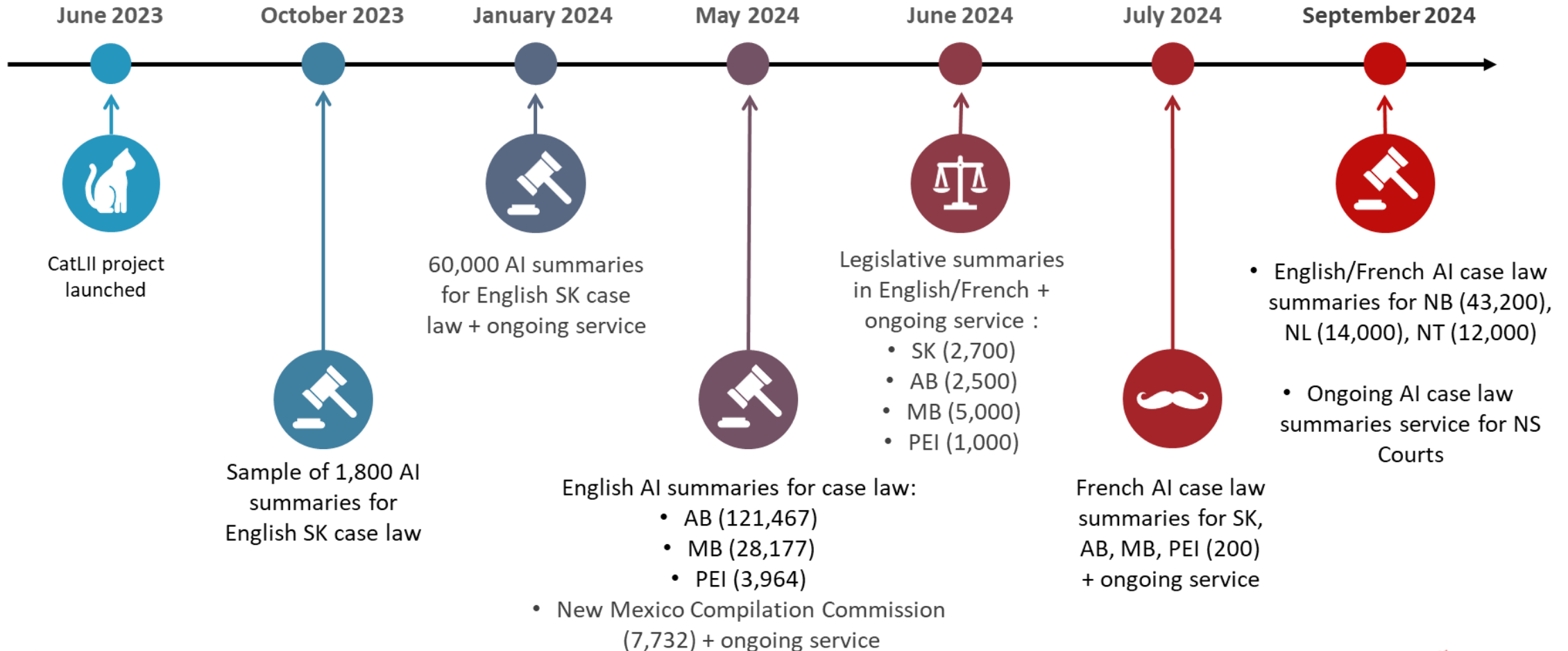
Any types ▾

All jurisdictions ▾

All authors ▾

All publishers ▾

2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects



Brandt Properties Ltd. v Sherwood (Rural Municipality), 2023 SKCA 5 (CanLII)

[Document](#)[History \(1\)](#)[Cited documents \(5\)](#)[Treatment \(13\)](#)[CanLII Connects \(1\)](#)[AI analysis **New!**](#)

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Facts

- The case involves property tax assessments for several commercial properties in the Rural Municipality of Sherwood (RM). The property owners, represented by the same tax agent, appealed their 2020 assessments to the Board of Revision (Board), arguing errors in the Saskatchewan Assessment Management Agency's (SAMA) assessment model. The Board dismissed the appeal, and the subsequent appeal to the Assessment Appeals Committee of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board (Committee) was also dismissed (paras 1-3, 5-9).

Procedural History

- 2022 SKMB 7, Regina: The Board dismissed the property owners' appeal against the 2020 assessments (para 3).
- Assessment Appeals Committee of the Saskatchewan Municipal Board: The Committee dismissed the subsequent appeal by the property owners (para 3).

Parties' Submissions

- Appellant: Argued that the Committee made material errors of law in its decision and that the matter should be remitted for reconsideration. They contended that the Board and Committee failed to apply the correct standard of review, did not properly consider the substance of the evidence, and improperly relied on decisions from previous years (paras 14, 22, 26, 34).
- Respondents: SAMA suggested that the standard of review issue was not raised with the Committee and therefore should not be a basis for appeal. They also argued that the Board's decision was reasonable and that no significant new evidence was presented to warrant a reversal of previous decisions (paras 15, 17-18, 28).

Legal Issues

- Whether the Committee incorrectly found that the Board of Revision had selected and applied the correct standard of review (para 12).
- Whether the Committee erred in law by failing to apply the reasonableness standard of review established in Vavilov (para 12).
- Whether the Committee erred in law by depriving the Appellant of its right of appeal by failing to remedy errors of law found in the Board Decision or by failing to address a ground of appeal (para 12).
- Whether the Committee erred in law by failing to find that the Board had improperly required the Appellant to demonstrate how the alleged errors and/or proposed remedy would impact the population as a whole (para 12).

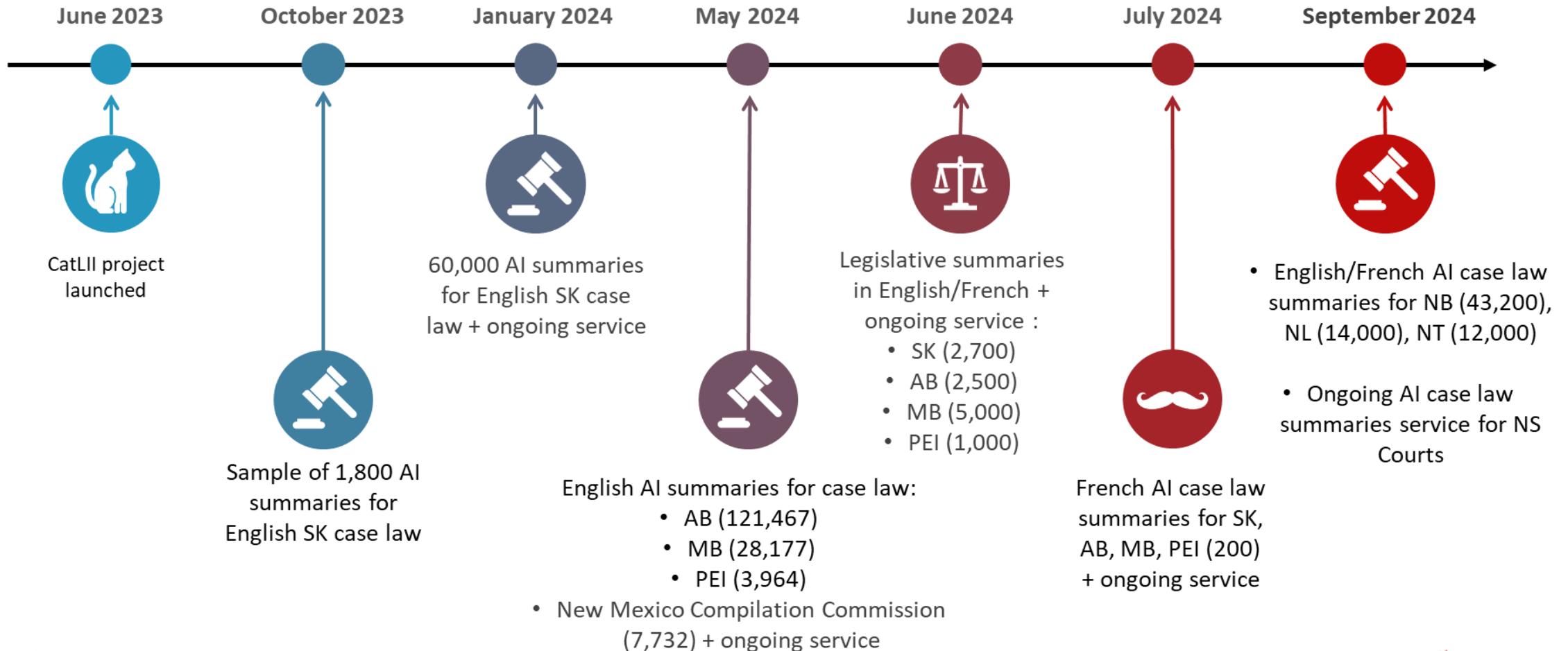
Disposition

- The appeal was allowed.

Reasons

- Per Richards C.J.S. (Whitmore and Tholl J.J.A. concurring): The Committee made material errors of law by endorsing the Board's use of an incorrect standard of review, failing to apply the reasonableness standard of review as explained in Vavilov, and by improperly diluting the Appellant's right of appeal by requiring significant new evidence to reverse previous decisions. The Committee also erred by not recognizing that the Appellant's only obligation was to establish an error in the assessment of its property, not to demonstrate the impact on the entire population. The matter is remitted to the Committee for reconsideration with the direction that the Appellant is entitled to costs (paras 14-18, 20-24, 26-30, 33-37).

2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects



Police Act, RSA 2000, c P-17

[Document](#)[Versions \(27\)](#)[Regulations \(8\)](#)[Amendments \(21\)](#)[Cited by \(1,155\)](#)[AI analysis](#)

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Overview

The [Police Act of Alberta](#) establishes a comprehensive framework for the organization, administration, and operation of police services in the province. It delineates the responsibilities and powers of various entities involved in policing, including ministers, government bodies, police services, and review boards. The Act emphasizes the importance of maintaining public safety, upholding justice, and ensuring that policing services are conducted in a manner respectful of community needs and legal standards. Key aspects of the Act include the establishment of the Law Enforcement Review Board, the creation of municipal and regional police services, and detailed provisions for handling complaints and disciplinary actions against police officers. The Act also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the Minister in setting policing standards and priorities, and it provides mechanisms for the establishment of independent agency police services.

Provisions' Outline

Definitions [\(section 1\)](#)

- Defines key terms used throughout the Act, such as "Board," "Chair," "commission," and various types of police services and officers.

Part 1: Administration [\(sections 1.1-8\)](#)

- Outlines the guiding principles for policing in Alberta, responsibilities of ministers and the government, and the establishment of the Director of Law Enforcement.

Part 2: Law Enforcement Review Board [\(sections 9-20.1\)](#)

- Establishes the Law Enforcement Review Board, detailing its composition, powers, and functions, including handling appeals and conducting inquiries.

Part 3: Police Services and Commissions [\(sections 21-33\)](#)

- Describes the structure and operation of provincial, municipal, and regional police services, including the establishment of police commissions and their responsibilities.

Part 3.1: First Nation Police Services [\(sections 33.1-33.3\)](#)

- Provides for the establishment of police services for First Nation communities through agreements, outlining their jurisdiction and application of the Act.

Part 3.2: Independent Agency Police Services [\(sections 33.4-33.94\)](#)

- Details the creation and governance of independent agency police services, including the roles of chiefs and the Oversight Board.

Part 4: Police Officers [\(sections 34-42\)](#)

- Specifies qualifications, appointments, and the authority of police officers, including disciplinary procedures and liabilities.

Part 5: Complaints and Discipline [\(sections 42.1-52.1\)](#)

- Covers the process for handling complaints against police officers and chiefs of police, including the role of the Public Complaint Director and procedures for appeals.

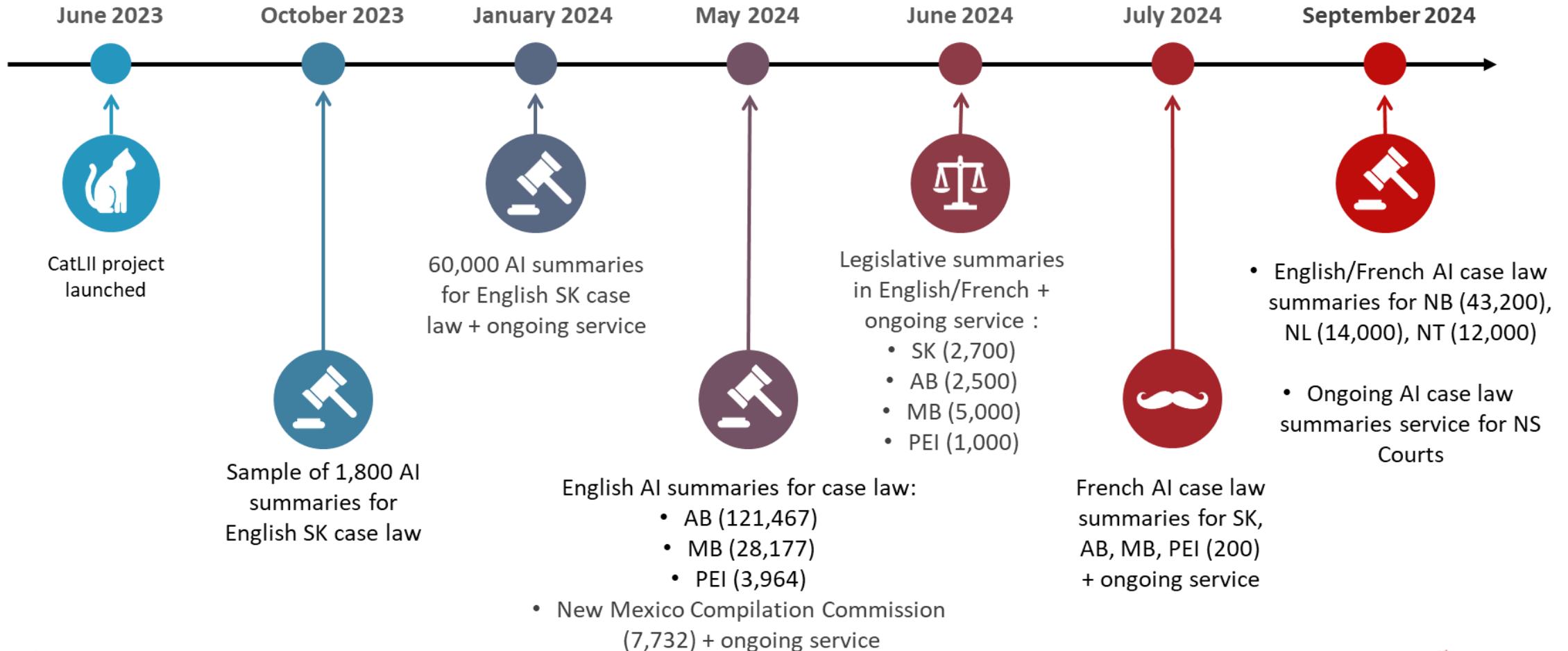
Part 6: General [\(sections 53-63\)](#)

- Includes general provisions related to police operations such as lock-ups, impersonation of officers, and service of documents.

Schedules 1-3

- Provide the oaths of office for members of police commissions, policing committees, and police officers, respectively.

2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects



Colville Lake Renewable Resources Council v Northwest Territories (Minister of Environment and Natural Resources), 2024 NWTCA 8 (CanLII)

[Document](#)[History \(3\)](#)[Cited documents \(4\)](#)[Treatment \(0\)](#)[CanLII Connects \(0\)](#)[AI analysis **New!**](#)

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Facts

- The case involves the management of the harvesting within the Sahtú region of the migratory Bluenose West Caribou Herd, including the implementation of community conservation plans. The dispute centers on the interpretation of section 13.9.4(b) of the Sahtú Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (Treaty) concerning the powers of wildlife management bodies under the Treaty (para 2).

Procedural History

- Colville Lake Renewable Resources Council v Northwest Territories (Minister of Environment and Natural Resources), [2023 NWTSC 22](#): Judicial review decision regarding the management of the Bluenose West Caribou Herd (para 1).

Parties' Submissions

- Applicant (Attorney General of Canada): Argued that Canada has a special interest in the interpretation of section 13.9.4(b) of the Treaty and will be directly affected by the Court's interpretation. Canada also emphasized the broader implications for the interpretation and implementation of the Treaty and other modern treaties, particularly in relation to the United Nations Declarations on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDA). Canada asserted that its participation is necessary for the Court to properly decide the matter (paras 3-4).
- Respondents (Colville Lake Renewable Resources Council, Behdji Ahda First Nation, Ayoni Keh Land Corporation, Government of the Northwest Territories): Consented to the intervention by the Attorney General of Canada (para 5).

Legal Issues

- Whether the Attorney General of Canada should be granted leave to intervene in the appeal concerning the interpretation of section 13.9.4(b) of the Sahtú Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement.

Disposition

- The application for leave to intervene by the Attorney General of Canada was granted (para 6).

Reasons

The Honourable Justice Jane A. Fagnan:

Justice Fagnan considered the factors set out in *Yellowknife Public Denominational District Education Authority v Euchner*, [2008 NWTCA 1](#) at para 5, and concluded that the application should be granted. The Court acknowledged that Canada has a special interest in the interpretation of section 13.9.4(b) of the Treaty and that its participation would provide a unique perspective on modern treaties, self-government rights, and the role of UNDRIP and UNDA in treaty interpretation. The Court also noted that the intervention would not cause delay, widen the issues, prejudice the parties, or transform the Court into a political arena (paras 3-6).

The applicant was permitted to file and serve an intervenor factum not exceeding 15 pages by September 27, 2024. The appellant and respondents were allowed to file and serve a written reply to the applicant's submissions, not to exceed 5 pages each, by October 11, 2024. The panel hearing the appeal would determine whether to grant permission for the applicant to present oral argument and any associated time limits (paras 7-8). Any costs associated with the application would be addressed at the appeal hearing (para 9).

Ryland v Public Service Alliance of Canada, 2022 NWTTC 3 (CanLII)

[Document](#)[History \(0\)](#)[Cited documents \(16\)](#)[Treatment 🗨️ \(1\)](#)[CanLII Connects \(0\)](#)[AI analysis **New!**](#)

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Facts

- The Plaintiff, a unionized employee, alleges that he rented his vehicle to the Defendant, Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC), for a construction project in February 2020. He claims that PSAC agreed to pay him \$20 per hour for 12 hours, totaling \$240, but has refused to pay. PSAC denies the existence of such an agreement and argues that the dispute falls under the collective agreement between PSAC and the Canadian Union of Labour Employees (CULE) (paras 1-4).

Procedural History

[Not applicable or not found]

Parties' Submissions

- Defendant/Applicant: PSAC argues that the Plaintiff's claim is ultra vires of the court's jurisdiction as it arises from the collective agreement and should be resolved through arbitration, not the courts (para 4).
- Plaintiff/Respondent: The Plaintiff contends that he entered into a separate commercial agreement with PSAC for the rental of his vehicle, which falls outside the scope of the collective agreement (paras 17-18).

Legal Issues

- Whether the court has jurisdiction over the Plaintiff's claim.
- Whether unionized employees can enter into separate contracts with their employers.
- Whether disputes arising from such separate contracts require arbitration under the collective agreement.

Disposition

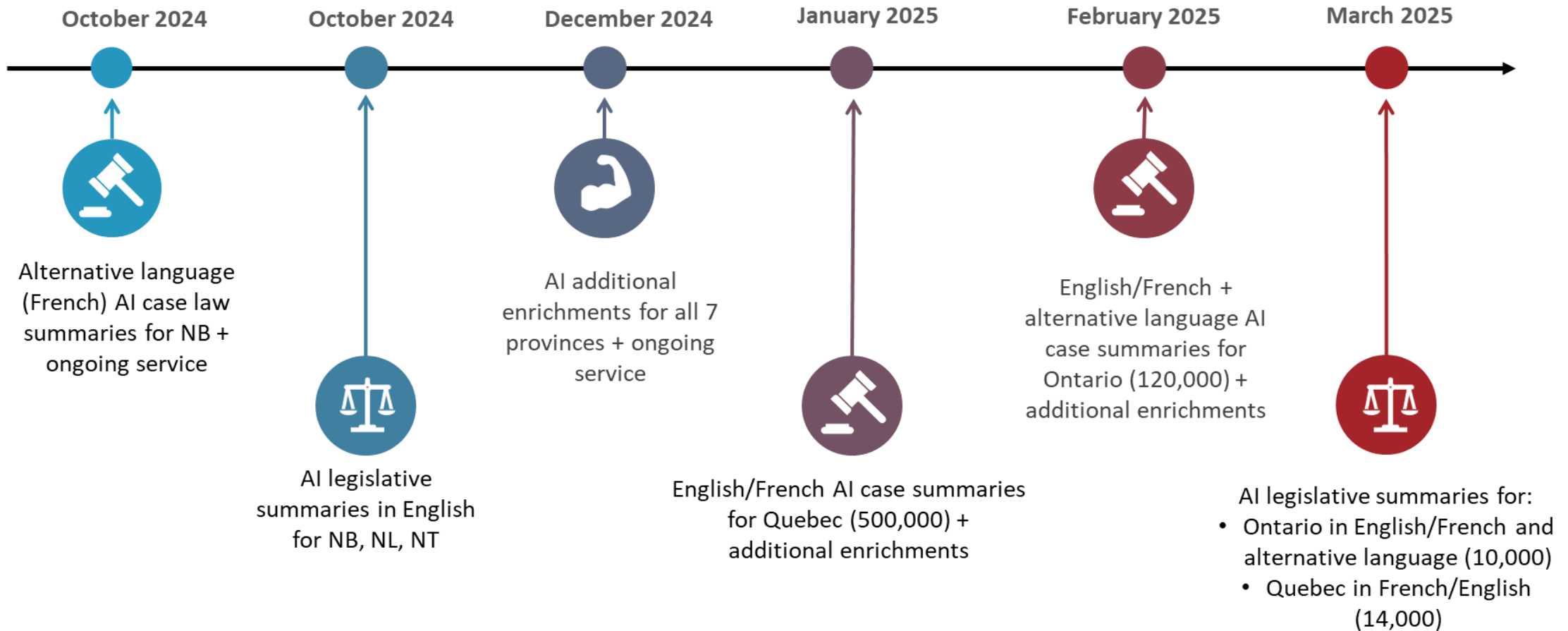
- The Defendant's application for summary judgment is dismissed (para 43).

Reasons

Chief Judge Robert Gorin:

- Jurisdiction and Summary Judgment: The court has the authority to hear applications for summary judgment under the Civil Claims Rules of the Territorial Court, which incorporate the Supreme Court Rules (paras 6-9). The court must determine if there is a genuine issue requiring a trial (paras 10-14).
- Separate Contracts: Unionized employees can enter into separate contracts with their employers unless prohibited by the collective agreement or applicable labour code. No such prohibition was found in the collective agreement or the Labour Code of Canada (paras 24-26).
- Arbitrability: The court must determine if the dispute arises from the collective agreement. If it does, it falls under the exclusive jurisdiction of the labour relations system (paras 28-30). The Plaintiff's claim, based on his affidavit, appears to be a separate commercial agreement and not a claim for a vehicle allowance under the collective agreement (paras 31-41).
- Conclusion: The court has jurisdiction over the Plaintiff's claim as it falls outside the ambit of the collective agreement. The application for summary judgment is dismissed, but no findings are made regarding the ultimate merits of the Plaintiff's claim (paras 43-44).

2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects



2. Lexum / CanLII GenAI Projects

[Lapointe et Cie minière Québec Cartier](#), 1989 CanLII 6959 (QC CALP)

Commission d'appel en matière de lésions professionnelles du Québec — Québec

1989-01-16 | 15 pages | cité par [9917 documents](#)

Constitutional law — Charter of Rights — Fundamental justice — Presumption of innocence — Reasonable limits — Section 33.1 of Criminal Code p...

AI generated

Constitutional law — Remedy — Declaration of invalidity — Whether declaration of unconstitutionality issued by superior court pursuant to s. 52(1...

Criminal law — Appeals — Appeals to Supreme Court of Canada — Jurisdiction — Accused convicted of indictable offence at trial — Court of Appeal setting asid...

The Court allowed an appeal against quashing a seizure before judgment, holding that the right to partition family patrimony is transmissible to a spouse's heirs, and thus procedural remedies are also available to them. The Court found the lower court erred in its restrictive interpretation and in prematurely addressing prescription, which should be reserved for the merits of the case.

[Show more...](#)

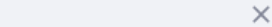
3. Content generation workflow

Trial-and-error approach

Prompting

- No foolproof prompt writing tool or technique
- Clear and unambiguous directions
- Terms of art, not newly defined concepts
- Missing or unreliable information management
- Context
- Chain of thought

A rigorous content generation workflow must be implemented



Playground

History

Prompts

Documents

Metrics

Tags

LABS-284-03-EN

Comments

Archive

Export

quickfilter...

date	tags	reference	model_name
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2024-09-17 14:03:34

Decision Link <https://www.canlii.org/fr/nb/nbca/doc/2000/2000nbca56/2000nbca56.html?resultId=96f88014f8e54e0fb3fdae9d1f0c49>

Canlii Reference 2000 NBCA 56 (CanLII)

Model openai - gpt-4o-2024-08-06

Cost 0.0461875\$

Budeet Code INFO-OPENAI



Reload

Result Prompt Metadata Document

[The following was generated directly from the original decision written in French]

FACTS

The appellant, a seasonal worker employed by the respondents for 15 years, was dismissed without reasonable notice. His position was filled by a family member of the respondent. The appellant sought compensation for the financial loss incurred due to the lack of adequate notice (paras 1, 4-8).

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

- Cour du Banc de la Reine, June 26, 2000: The trial judge awarded the appellant damages equivalent to six months' notice, totaling \$38,018.40 (para 1).

PARTIES' SUBMISSIONS

- ****Appellant****: Argued for a longer notice period and increased compensation, claiming the trial decision did not adequately reflect the legal principles and that the awarded damages only covered half of his financial loss (para 2).
- ****Respondents****: Contended that the dismissal occurred earlier than determined by the trial judge, which would reduce the notice period and damages owed (para 3).

LEGAL ISSUES

- Whether the appellant was entitled to a reasonable notice period for his dismissal.
- Whether the trial judge erred in determining the date of dismissal.
- Whether the trial judge erred in calculating the notice period and corresponding damages.

DISPOSITION

- The main appeal was allowed, and the cross-appeal was dismissed.
- The respondents were ordered to pay the appellant \$76,036.80 in damages, with interest at 6% from October 4, 1996, until the date of judgment (headnotes).

THE SUMMARY STRUCTURE.

Inspiration, Not Duplication

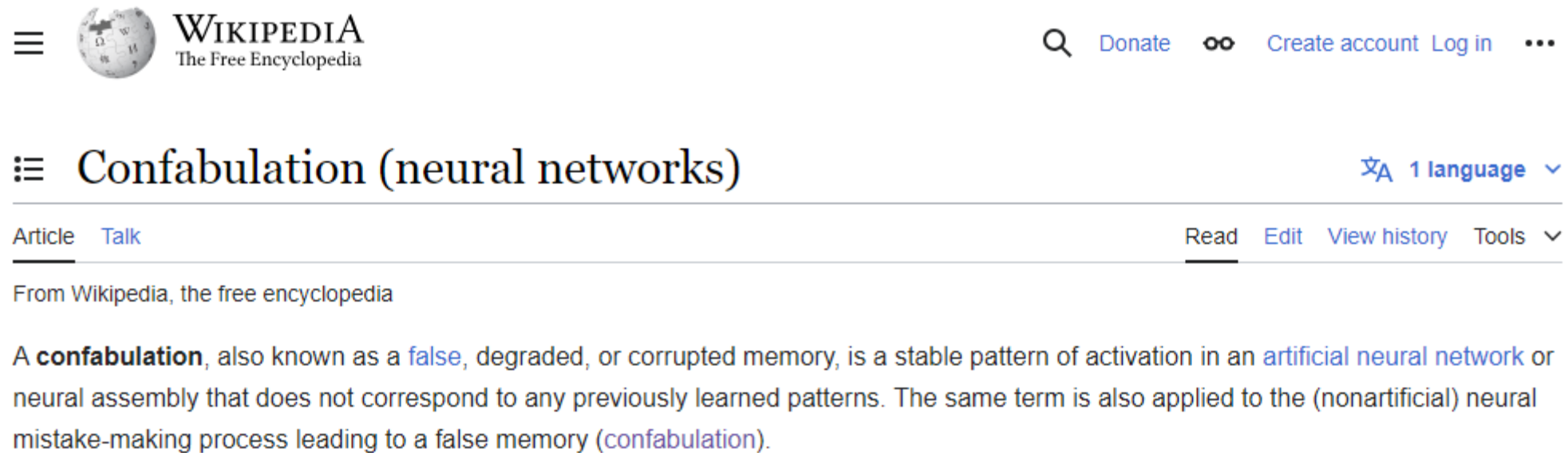
The examples provided between the tags and serve to enrich your understanding and spark creativity. They are intended to inspire your response and demonstrate the depth and breadth of possible summaries. While you may draw inspiration from these examples, it is crucial that you create original content. Direct replication, mere rephrasing, or repurposing of these examples in your SUMMARY is not allowed. Strive to use the examples as a springboard for generating unique and insightful summaries that reflect your own interpretation and synthesis of the information provided.

Indicate missing information with “(N/A)”

If any SUMMARY element cannot be reliably found in the DECISION TO ANALYZE's text, indicate it by writing “(N/A)” next to the element.

Cite paragraph numbers

“This act demonstrates that the Government of Manitoba is sensitive to the hardships of disabled persons.”



The screenshot shows the Wikipedia interface for the article "Confabulation (neural networks)". At the top left is the Wikipedia logo and the text "WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia". To the right are links for "Donate", "Create account", and "Log in". Below the header, the article title "Confabulation (neural networks)" is displayed with a language dropdown set to "1 language". Under the title are tabs for "Article" and "Talk", and on the right, links for "Read", "Edit", "View history", and "Tools". The main text begins with "From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia" followed by a paragraph: "A **confabulation**, also known as a **false**, degraded, or corrupted memory, is a stable pattern of activation in an **artificial neural network** or neural assembly that does not correspond to any previously learned patterns. The same term is also applied to the (nonartificial) neural mistake-making process leading to a false memory (**confabulation**)."

You are a Canadian case law editor responsible for creating headnotes for decisions from various legal bodies. These headnotes are intended to facilitate legal research for lawyers.

The text of the DECISION TO ANALYZE written in French, formatted in plain text:
```\n{{document}}\n```

## Reproduce named entities and cited authorities in their original language

Identify names of companies, organizations or other named entities in the DECISION TO ANALYSE.

Identify titles of acts, regulations, orders, commentary as well as case names and their citations or other cited authorities in the DECISION TO ANALYSE.

In your SUMMARY, when you refer to the named entities and cited authorities identified above, reproduce them in their original language without translating them. Add “[sic]” after the named entity or cited authority to make it clear to the reader that this phrase is provided as found in the original document.

# 3. Content generation workflow

1. Determination of the expected content and format
2. Writing a prompt and perform preliminary testing
3. Project-specific testing
  - Terms to monitor
  - Structure and format validations
  - Post-processing
4. Setting up the product-specific workflow
5. Simulation of the production launch
  - Detect monitored terms
  - Back to step 2 and 3 as needed
6. Monitoring ongoing and past generated content

# 4. The future

## GenAI with fine-tuning

- Provide the LLM with actual input/output examples besides its context window
- More control over the generated content, with simpler prompts

## MLOps – LLM Monitoring and Observability

- Using an LLM to assess the quality of what it produces
- Letting the LLM improve and adjust the prompting by itself

# 5. Conclusion

## Content produced by GenAI systems

- Is not in and of itself meaningful
- May appear accurate and truthful at first glance, while being biased, incomplete, erroneous, or even false

## Best practices for using GenAI systems

- Choose an appropriate task and tool for professional use
- Experiment with the tools to learn their benefits and limits
- Provide clear, precise instructions and context
- Keep humans involved!