



COURT OF KING'S BENCH  
FOR SASKATCHEWAN

## **GENERAL APPLICATION PRACTICE DIRECTIVE #12**

### **USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLEGEENCE** **IN COURT SUBMISSIONS**

**REFERENCE: GA-PD #12**

**Effective:** January 1, 2026

#### **General**

1. Artificial intelligence [AI] tools, including large language models, are being increasingly utilized. These technologies may assist counsel and self-represented litigants; however, they also present risks, including the fabrication or alteration of legal authorities, inaccuracies or analytical errors. The integrity of court proceedings depends on the accuracy and reliability of all materials filed with or presented to the Court.
2. This Practice Directive affirms that AI-assisted drafting or use in oral advocacy does not replace the professional and ethical responsibilities of those who appear before the Court.
3. Nothing in this Practice Directive prohibits the appropriate use of AI; rather, it places the onus on the individual filing or presenting materials to ensure their accuracy, authenticity, and reliability.

#### **Duty to ensure accuracy and reliability**

4. Counsel and self-represented litigants are responsible for the accuracy of all information, authorities and legal analysis contained in their written and oral submissions. Reliance on AI does not diminish this duty.

#### **Verification of legal authorities**

5. Where AI tools are used to generate, summarize, or cite case law, statutes, commentary, or other legal materials, all such references must be independently verified against authoritative sources, including but not limited to:
  - a) official Court or legislative websites;
  - b) recognized commercial legal publishers;
  - c) reputable public services such as CanLII.

6. Unverified or fabricated authorities undermine the administration of justice and may attract cost consequences or other sanctions.
7. Any use of AI in preparing materials for filing or presentation must involve meaningful human oversight and review. Verification must be sufficient to ensure that, among other things, the following:
  - a) citations correspond to real authorities;
  - b) quoted passages are accurate;
  - c) summaries or analyses generated by AI accurately reflect the content of the source materials.

### **Professional and ethical obligations**

8. For lawyers, blind or uncritical reliance on AI is inconsistent with professional competence and ethical duties owed to the Court and to clients.
9. Counsel must ensure that AI-assisted work meets the standards expected of reasonably competent practitioners.

Chief Justice M.D. Popescul  
Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan