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**Artificial intelligence in law practice: an analysis of its compatibility with the Code of Ethics and Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) discipline and the challenges of professional responsibility.**

***Artificial intelligence in legal practice:*** *analysis of compatibility with the OAB Code of Ethics and discipline, and the challenges of Professional Responsibility*

Artificial intelligence in the legal profession: analysis of compatibility with the Code of Ethics and Discipline of the OAB and the challenges of professional responsibility

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**Summary**

This article analyzes the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in law practice, focusing on the compatibility of AI with the Brazilian Bar Association's (OAB) Code of Ethics and the challenges related to professional responsibility. Given technological advancements, digital tools have become integrated into daily legal practice, automating activities such as drafting legal documents, analyzing contracts, and conducting case law research. The central problem lies in understanding how to reconcile the use of these technologies with the ethical duties of lawyers, especially regarding personal responsibility. The hypothesis is that AI is compatible with law practice, provided it is used as an auxiliary tool under human supervision. The study aims to examine the impacts of AI on principles such as confidentiality, diligence, and responsibility, as well as to identify ethical risks and limits. A qualitative, exploratory, and bibliographical methodology is used, aiming to offer a critical reflection on the topic. **Keywords:** AI in law practice. OAB Code of Ethics. Civil Liability. Professional confidentiality.

**Abstract**

The present article analyzes the use of Artificial Intelligence in legal practice, focusing on its compatibility with the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) Code of Ethics and the associated challenges regarding professional liability. In light of technological advancements, digital tools have become part of the legal routine, automating activities such as drafting legal documents, contract analysis, and legal research. The central issue is understanding how to reconcile the use of these technologies with lawyers' ethical duties, especially regarding personal responsibility. The study is based on the hypothesis that AI is compatible with legal practice, provided it is used as a supporting tool under human supervision. The objective is to examine the impacts of AI on principles such as confidentiality, diligence, and responsibility, and to identify risks and ethical limits. A qualitative, exploratory, and bibliographic methodology is adopted, aiming to provide a critical reflection on the topic.

**Keywords:** AI in Legal Practice. OAB Code of Ethics. Civil Liability. Professional Confidentiality.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This article addresses the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal profession, focusing on its compatibility with the Code of Ethics and Discipline of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) and other relevant legislation. challenges related to professional responsibility. In the face of technological advancement, Tools such as *large language models* have become integrated into everyday legal practice. automating tasks such as drafting documents, analyzing contracts, and research. case law.

The research problem consists of understanding how to reconcile the use of these technologies while observing the ethical and disciplinary duties imposed on lawyers, which This raises the following question: How can the use of Artificial Intelligence in law be reconciled with the ethical duties of the Brazilian Bar Association's Code of Ethics, especially regarding personal responsibility? From the lawyer?

As a central hypothesis, it is argued that the OAB Code of Ethics is compatible with the The use of Artificial Intelligence, provided it is used as an auxiliary tool, under supervision. Criticism from the lawyer, who remains responsible for the actions taken. As hypotheses Secondary issues include the absence of specific regulations, which can lead to uncertainty. legal, and the greatest risk lies in the possible "intellectual outsourcing" of legal activity.

The overall goal of the research is to analyze the compatibility between the use of intelligence. Artificial intelligence (AI) and the ethical principles of the legal profession, identifying the main challenges to... professional responsibility. As specific objectives, the aim is to identify the main This study examines the applications of AI in legal practice, analyzes its impact on principles such as confidentiality, diligence, and accountability, and examines provisions of the Code of Ethics. potentially affected.

The work will be structured in three chapters, each with three subtopics: the first will address the fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence and its applications in law; the second will address ethical principles of the profession and its relationship with the use of technology; and the third will analyze The challenges of professional responsibility, proposing guidelines for the ethical use of AI.

Regarding the methodology, the research will be basic in nature, with a qualitative approach and The research will be exploratory in nature, adopting the deductive method. Research procedures will be used. bibliographic and documentary, with analysis of doctrine, legislation and specific cases, in order to to offer a critical reflection on the impacts of Artificial Intelligence on professional ethics. from the lawyer.

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## 2. Artificial Intelligence in Contemporary Law Practice

### 2.1 Fundamentals and evolution of Artificial Intelligence in Law

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as one of the main drivers of transformation in the contemporary legal field, resulting from associated technological evolution. to data processing, algorithms, and machine learning. Its insertion into Law did not emerge abruptly, but rather gradually, keeping pace with the advancement of digital technologies and the computerization of the justice system. As Polla3 points out , AI is The result of an interdisciplinary approach involving computer science, statistics, and theory. legal and is driven by the use of big data and probabilistic models in decision-making. decisions.

The evolution of AI in law can be understood from the perspective of the transition from systems. from merely automated models to more sophisticated learning models, capable of interpret legal standards and assist in solving complex problems. According to Almada and Zanatta4 , "The advancement of AI is increasingly reflected in law, in various applications and "techniques," which shows that technology has become integrated into daily legal life, especially in research and data analysis. Furthermore, the historical evolution of AI in Law is also related to the need for greater efficiency and speed in legal proceedings. According to Trindade and Valadão5

AI systems are being implemented in Brazilian courts with the goal of... To optimize process screening and reduce analysis time, which highlights consolidation. of technology as an institutional tool. This transformation reflects a change paradigmatic in the mode of production of legal knowledge.

From another perspective, Mendes emphasizes that the development of artificial intelligence (AI) in the legal field entails significant regulatory challenges, requiring the development of regulatory frameworks that reconcile technological innovation with the protection of rights.

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3 POLLA, Rafael Montilla. Artificial intelligence and law: complexity, regulation and challenges. **Revista CEJUR,** 2023. Available at: https://revistas.ufpr.br/cejur/article/view/97805. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

4 ALMADA, Marco; ZANATTA, Rafael. Artificial intelligence, law and legal research. **USP Journal,** 2024. Available at: https://revistas.usp.br/revusp/article/view/225209. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

5 TRINDADE, Leonardo; VALADÃO, Marcos. Innovation and the use of artificial intelligence in the justice system. **P2P and Innovation Magazine,** 2024. Available at: https://revista.ibict.br/p2p/article/view/7341. Accessed on: March 29, 2026. p. 61.

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fundamental. For the author, AI should be understood not only as a technical tool, but also as a legal phenomenon that directly impacts principles such as security. legal principles and due process.

The evolution of AI in law raises relevant ethical questions. Silva and Rocha state that the use of these technologies can both broaden access to justice and deepen it. Inequalities, depending on how they are implemented. In this sense, AI presents a Duality: while promoting efficiency, it also demands caution regarding... risks of algorithmic biases.

AI in Law reveals a continuous process of transformation, marked by integration. between technology and legal practice, which demands a critical and interdisciplinary approach to Your proper understanding.

### 2.2 Practical applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice

The practical applications of Artificial Intelligence (AI) encompass various stages of Legal work, from legal research to drafting legal documents. promoting greater efficiency and productivity.

Initially, the use of AI in the analysis of large volumes of legal data stands out. which allows for the identification of precedents, jurisprudential trends, and decisional patterns. According to Trindade and Valadão[6], AI contributes to procedural efficiency and speed. especially through the automation of repetitive tasks, such as process screening. This This functionality reduces the time spent on operational activities, allowing the lawyer to... Focus efforts on more complex legal strategies.

Another relevant aspect is the use of intelligent systems in the preparation of legal documents. According to Sampaio Júnior, Ribeiro and Espinheira[7]

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[6] TRINDADE, Leonardo; VALADÃO, Marcos. Innovation and the use of artificial intelligence in the justice system. **P2P and Innovation Magazine,** 2024. Available at: https://revista.ibict.br/p2p/article/view/7341. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

7 SAMPAIO JÚNIOR, Marcos Nunes; RIBEIRO, Adriana Tedgue; ESPINHEIRA, Catarina. Advocacy and intelligence. https:// periodicos.unb.br/ artificial. **Magazine of CEAM,** 2022. Available in: index.php/revistadoceam/article/view/41116. Accessed on: March 29, 2026. p. 73.

10 ARAÚJO, Milena Rafaela Silva de. The use of artificial intelligence as a tool for legal inclusion. **Brazilian Journal of Philosophy and History,** 2024. Available at: https://www.gvaa.com.br/revista/index.php/RBFH/article/view/11523. Accessed on: March 29, 2026. p. 53.

[11] SILVA, Marco Antonio Marques da. **Artificial intelligence:** key to the future? Paradigma Magazine, 2023. Available at: https:// revistas.unaerp.br/paradigma/article/view/3364. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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The incorporation of technology in the legal profession enables faster production and standardized format for procedural documents, although there is still resistance from some. professionals. In this sense, AI acts as a support tool and not as a replacement for them. human labor.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has been applied to customer service through Legal chatbots and digital platforms that provide basic information and initial guidance. According to Araújo10 , "these tools contribute to expanding access to justice, especially for populations facing difficulties accessing legal services. traditional".

In the field of legal management, AI also plays a relevant role in document organization, contract analysis, and risk forecasting. Silva11 highlights that the Technology allows for a more efficient review of contracts, identifying inconsistencies and suggesting improvements, which reduces the margin for human error.

Despite the advantages, Mendes warns of the need for responsible use of AI. highlighting that excessive reliance on these tools can compromise autonomy. The author emphasizes that AI should be used as an intellectual tool for lawyers. complementary, always under human supervision.

It is observed that the practical applications of AI in law are not limited to automation. of tasks, but also involve a structural transformation in the way of working. professional. Technology redefines routines, expands analytical capabilities, and demands new skills. competencies, consolidating themselves as an indispensable element in legal practice. contemporary.

### 2.3 Impacts of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the performance and profile of lawyers

The incorporation of Artificial Intelligence into the legal field has provoked profound changes. Changes in the role and profile of the contemporary lawyer.

First and foremost, the change in the profile of the activities performed by stands out. lawyer. With the automation of repetitive tasks, such as legal research and drafting of

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According to Silva8, there is a growing appreciation for strategic and analytical skills.

AI allows professionals to focus on higher value-added activities.
such as constructing legal arguments and making complex decisions. The role of
Lawyers are now demanding greater technological proficiency.

According to Mendes9 , The integration between law and technology demands professionals.
capable of understanding how AI tools work, as well as their limitations and
risks. The author states that the proper use of these technologies depends on the critical capacity of the legal professional. AI directly impacts professional ethics, according to Polla10

It emphasizes that the use of automated systems raises liability issues.
civil matters, especially in decisions based on algorithms. The lawyer must act as
guarantor of fundamental rights, ensuring that the use of technology does not compromise
principles such as justice and fairness.

Another relevant impact relates to the democratization of access to justice: according to
According to Silva and Rocha, AI can expand access to legal services, making them more...
accessible and efficient. However, the authors warn that digital exclusion can limit this.
potential, creating new forms of inequality.

It is clear that Artificial Intelligence does not replace the lawyer, but redefines him. As Almada and Zanatta state11 , Technology should be seen as a support tool.
indispensable to human action in order to guarantee the legitimacy of legal decisions. Thus, the
The lawyer of the future will be a hybrid professional who combines legal knowledge with skills.
Technological, acting critically and ethically in the face of digital innovations.

## 3. Professional Ethics and Challenges in the Digital Age

### 3.1 Ethical principles of advocacy: confidentiality, diligence and responsibility

8 SILVA, Fabiano Machado da; ROCHA, Alexandre Almeida. Artificial intelligence: ethical and inclusive use in Law. **TJPR Magazine,** 2024. Available at: https://revista.tjpr.jus.br/gralhaazul/article/view/191. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

9 MENDES, Viviane Alfradique Martins de Figueiredo. Artificial intelligence: challenges and opportunities for its regulation. **Revista da Advocacia Pública Federal,** 2024. Available at: https://seer.anafe.org.br/index.php/revista/article/view/210. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

10 POLLA, Rafael Montilla. Artificial intelligence and law: complexity, regulation and challenges. **Revista CEJUR,** 2023. Available at: https://revistas.ufpr.br/cejur/article/view/97805. Accessed on: March 29, 2026. pp. 45-46.

11 ALMADA, Marco; ZANATTA, Rafael. Artificial intelligence, law and legal research. **USP Journal,** 2024. Available at: https://revistas.usp.br/revusp/article/view/225209. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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The legal profession, as an essential function of justice, is governed by ethical principles.
fundamental principles that guide the professional conduct of a lawyer, among which the following stand out:
Professional secrecy, diligence, and responsibility. These principles take on new dimensions.
In the digital age, especially with the increasing use of technologies such as Artificial Intelligence.
Artificiality in the practice of the profession. Professional secrecy is one of the pillars of the legal profession.
being essential to maintaining trust between lawyer and client. As highlighted by Lôbo12

The duty of confidentiality is not limited to information provided by the client.
but it encompasses all data obtained in the course of professional activity. The use of tools
Digital technology requires extra care, especially regarding information security and protection.
sensitive data.

Diligence, in turn, refers to the lawyer's obligation to act diligently.
Competence and efficiency in defending the client's interests. The contemporary lawyer must...
not only mastering legal knowledge, but also understanding the impacts of new
technologies in your professional practice.

A lawyer's professional responsibility involves adhering to ethical standards and
legal and subject to penalties in case of non-compliance. Tartuce [13] states that
The lawyer's responsibility expands in the digital age, since the improper use of
Technology can cause significant harm to both the customer and third parties.

In the context of Artificial Intelligence, these ethical principles are challenged by issues related to
the automation of tasks and the use of data. Doneda14 emphasizes that the
Handling large volumes of information requires a rigorous ethical stance.
especially with regard to privacy and the protection of personal data.

Professional ethics should be understood as a dynamic element, capable of...
Adapt to social and technological changes. In Nunes' words, [it stands out] that "the
Digital transformation necessitates a reinterpretation of traditional principles.
"legal practice, in order to guarantee its effectiveness in the virtual environment."

12 LÔBO, Paulo. **Statute of the Legal Profession and the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) commented.** São Paulo: Saraiva, 2022. Available at: https://www.saraiva.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.
13 TARTUCE, Flávio. **Manual of Civil Law.** São Paulo: Método, 2023. Available at: https://www.grupogen.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.
14 DONEDA, Danilo. **From privacy to the protection of personal data.** São Paulo: Thomson Reuters Brazil, 2021. Available at: https://www.thomsonreuters.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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The principles of confidentiality, diligence, and responsibility remain essential to the legal profession. but they require updating in the digital age, which imposes an ethical, critical and... conscious use of technology.

### 3.2 The OAB Code of Ethics in the face of new technologies

The Code of Ethics and Discipline of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) constitutes the The main regulatory instrument that guides the conduct of lawyers in the exercise of their profession. With the advancement of digital technologies and Artificial Intelligence, it becomes necessary to analyze The suitability of this instrument to the new demands of contemporary legal practice.

Articles 1 to 3 of the Code of Ethics and Discipline of the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) They demonstrate that ethical principles form the basis of professional practice, guiding the... The conduct of professionals in their relationships with users, institutions, and society.

As Lobo points out [15], The Code should be interpreted systematically, allowing for its adaptation to social and technological transformations. "The Code of Ethics establishes guidelines related to advertising, professional confidentiality, and relationships with "clients and procedural performance", being based on principles such as dignity, independence and probity

However, the rise of digital platforms and automated tools has This has generated unprecedented challenges to the application of these standards. The use of Artificial Intelligence in The drafting of legal documents and data analysis raises questions regarding authorship. and to responsibility for the acts committed.

Tartuce16 points out that, even with the use of technology, the lawyer remains responsible for the content produced, and cannot transfer this responsibility to systems. automated.

Another relevant aspect concerns the protection of personal data. Doneda17 emphasizes that the use of technologies in the legal field must comply with the General Law of

15 NUNES, Dierle. **Artificial intelligence and process: contemporary challenges.** Belo Horizonte: Fórum, 2024. Available at: https://www.editoraforum.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.
16 TARTUCE, Flávio. **Manual of Civil Law.** São Paulo: Método, 2023. Available at: https:// www.grupogen.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.
17 DONEDA, Danilo. **From privacy to the protection of personal data.** São Paulo: Thomson Reuters Brazil, 2021. Available at: https://www.thomsonreuters.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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Data Protection Law (LGPD): It is the lawyer's duty to ensure the security of information.
under your guard.

According to Nunes[18], the OAB Code of Ethics, although it does not specifically address the issue Artificial Intelligence possesses sufficiently broad principles to guide professional practice in this new context. It is noted that the OAB (Brazilian Bar Association) Code of Ethics remains as...
A fundamental instrument for regulating the legal profession, but its application in the digital age requires...
an updated interpretation that is compatible with current technologies.

### 3.3 Regulation of the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Legal Practice by the Bar Association of the Brazilian Bar Association

Technological evolution has brought about significant changes in society.
contemporary times, especially in the legal field, where Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become...
to play a relevant role in carrying out activities previously performed exclusively
by human professionals. According to Russell and Norvig, [19] Artificial Intelligence systems
They are capable of performing tasks that require cognitive abilities similar to those of humans.
contributing to the automation of complex activities. In this sense, tools based
AI has been used for legal research, document preparation, and analysis.
of procedural data and automation of administrative tasks, providing greater efficiency.
in the practice of law.

Artificial Intelligence can be understood as a set of technologies.
focused on simulating human intelligence through computational algorithms. According to Russell and Norvig20, AI is one of the most important areas of computer science.
It is contemporary and widely applied in various sectors of society. In the legal field,
Its use has been promoting significant changes in the way professionals...
They conduct research, organize information, and develop procedural strategies.

In Brazil, the advancement of these technologies has generated debates about the need for regulation and establishment of ethical parameters for its use.

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18 NUNES, Dierle. **Artificial intelligence and process: contemporary challenges.** Belo Horizonte: Fórum, 2024. Available at: https://www.editoraforum.com.br. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.
19 RUSSELL, Stuart; NORVIG, Peter. **Artificial intelligence:** a modern approach. 4th ed. Harlow: Pearson, 2021.
20 RUSSELL, Stuart; NORVIG, Peter. **Artificial intelligence:** a modern approach. 4th ed. Harlow: Pearson, 2021.

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As Barfield and Pagallo21 point out , "the adoption of Artificial Intelligence in Legal activities require the development of regulatory mechanisms that guarantee security. "Legal, transparency, and professional responsibility." In this way, the increasing inclusion of AI in the legal field has led to a need for specific guidance from institutions. representative of the class.

In this context, the Federal Council of the Brazilian Bar Association approved, in November 2024, a recommendation to guide the use of Generative Artificial Intelligence in legal practice. As announced by OAB22 itself, the initiative was developed by National Observatory for Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence and Data Protection, with the The goal is to establish ethical guidelines for the use of these technologies. The measure seeks to ensure that technological innovation occurs without compromising the professional duties inherent to The practice of law.

According to the OAB [23] , The use of Artificial Intelligence must strictly adhere to the Statute of the Legal Profession, the Code of Ethics and Discipline, and the General Law on Professional Development. Personal Data. Thus, although technological tools can assist in the execution of In legal tasks, responsibility for the actions taken remains with the lawyer. who must supervise and validate all information produced by automated systems.

The protection of personal data is one of the main concerns of Recommendation approved by the Brazilian Bar Association. In this regard, Law No. Law 13.709/2018 (Brazil, 2018)24 establishes that the processing of personal data must respect principles such as purpose, necessity, and safety. Therefore, the OAB advises... professionals to adopt preventive measures to avoid the inappropriate sharing of Sensitive information on Artificial Intelligence platforms.

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21 BARFIELD, Woodrow; PAGALLO, Ugo. **Research handbook on the law of artificial intelligence.** Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2020.

22 SÃO PAULO. Brazilian Bar Association – São Paulo Section. **OAB publishes recommendations for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice.** São Paulo: OAB-SP, 2024. Available at: https://www.oabsp.org.br. Accessed on: May 30, 2026.

23 SÃO PAULO. Brazilian Bar Association – São Paulo Section. **OAB publishes recommendations for the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in legal practice.** São Paulo: OAB-SP, 2024. Available at: https://www.oabsp.org.br. Accessed on: May 30, 2026.

24 BRAZIL. **Law No. 13.709, of August 14, 2018.** General Law on the Protection of Personal Data (LGPD). Official Gazette of the Union: Brasília, DF, August 15, 2018. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br. Accessed on: May 30, 2026.

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Another aspect highlighted by the recommendation refers to the preservation of professional confidentiality. As emphasized by the OAB-GO25, the use of Artificial Intelligence tools cannot compromise the confidentiality of information provided by customers to lawyers. This understanding stems from the importance of professional secrecy for maintaining of trust and legal certainty in the relationships established between lawyer and client.

Furthermore, the recommendation emphasizes that Artificial Intelligence should act as Automation is an auxiliary tool, not a substitute, for the intellectual activity carried out by legal professionals. According to Barfield and Pagallo26, automation does not eliminate the need human supervision, especially in activities involving normative interpretation and legal decision-making. Therefore, the use of AI should occur in a way that... complementary to professional practice.

Transparency was also highlighted by the OAB-SP (São Paulo Bar Association) as an essential element for... Ethical use of Artificial Intelligence in law. In this sense, clear communication is key. Understanding the use of these technologies contributes to strengthening the relationship of trust between lawyers. and the client, in addition to ensuring greater predictability regarding the procedures adopted in provision of legal services.

It is observed that the recommendation approved by the Federal Council of the OAB27 represents An important milestone for Brazilian law. The initiative seeks to reconcile innovation. Technology, professional responsibility, and the protection of fundamental rights.

## 4. Professional Responsibility and the Use of AI

### 4.1 Lawyer's responsibility regarding the use of Artificial Intelligence

The increasing incorporation of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the practice of law has significantly broadened the scope of the lawyer's professional responsibility. Although such technologies are employed as tools to support legal activity, the

25 GOIÁS. Brazilian Bar Association – Goiás Section. **Federal Council: guiding recommendation on the use of AI by lawyers.** Goiânia: OAB-GO, 2024. Available at: https://www.oabgo.org.br/conselho-federal-recomendacao-orientadora-do-uso-de-ia-pela-advocacia.
Accessed on: May 30, 2026.

26 BARFIELD, Woodrow; PAGALLO, Ugo. **Research handbook on the law of artificial intelligence.** Cheltenham: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2020.

27 CODE OF ETHICS AND DISCIPLINE OF THE OAB. 1995. Available at: https://eticaedisciplina.oab.org.br/assets/docs/3.codigodeeticaantigo.pdf. Accessed on: June 6, 2026.

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responsibility for the actions taken remains fully attributed to the professional, which It requires greater technical and ethical rigor in its use.

In this context, Marques28 argues that civil liability in the field of AI should to be understood in a broader way, considering the risks inherent in the technologies "emerging." According to the author, the adoption of intelligent systems does not eliminate the This is a human responsibility, but it intensifies the need for control and supervision. This understanding reinforces the central role of the lawyer as the agent responsible for validating the Information produced by automated systems.

In addition, Souza Filho 36 points out that the use of AI imposes the need for new parameters of legal accountability, especially in light of possibility of algorithmic errors. For the authors, the protection of fundamental rights must To guide professional practice, careful verification of results is essential. generated by these tools.

Floridi also emphasizes that the lawyer must possess a minimum knowledge of the The functioning of the technologies employed, avoiding the uncritical adoption of solutions. automated. In this sense, professional responsibility now includes the obligation to To understand the technical limitations of AI, as well as its potential risks.

Another relevant aspect concerns the production of legal content by AI. Cases Recent evidence shows the use of non-existent case law generated by systems. automated processes, which can result in disciplinary sanctions for the lawyer. In this sense, Rocha38 states that professional responsibility requires the rigorous verification of all information used.

The lawyer's responsibility regarding the use of AI is not reduced, but rather increased. requiring ethical, critical and technically qualified performance, capable of guaranteeing safety and The reliability of the legal services provided.

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28 MARQUES, Guilherme Raso. Civil liability in the age of artificial intelligence. **Revista da Advocacia Pública** 8, 2024. https://seer.anafe.org.br/index.php/revista/article/view/202. Accessed on: March 29, 2026, p. 156. 36 SOUZA Available in: FILHO, Fernando Saraiva; PAUL, Luciana Neves Gluck. **The implementation of artificial intelligence in tax enforcement proceedings:** limits and possibilities. Revista Jurídica IUS Vivens, v. 6, n. 6, 2025. Available at: https://iusvivens.emnuvens.com.br/iusvivens/article/view/66. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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**Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 03/06/2026 | Accepted: 06/06/2026 | Publication: 09/06/2026**

### 4.2 Duty of supervision and limits of legal automation

The expansion of Artificial Intelligence in the legal field has promoted the automation of various activities traditionally performed by lawyers, such as research. jurisprudential analysis, drafting of procedural documents, and contract analysis. And according to Fornasier [29], AI should be understood as an auxiliary tool, not capable of... to replace human legal reasoning. This automation does not eliminate the need for Human oversight is essential; defining its boundaries is crucial to ensure the legitimacy of decisions. legal aspects. The duty of supervision is a central element in the ethical use of AI, a since automated systems lack the capacity for moral judgment or contextual interpretation.

In this sense, Sampaio Júnior states that human supervision is indispensable for to ensure that automated decisions comply with legal principles. and ethical. According to the authors, AI governance should include control mechanisms and audits, capable of identifying and correcting any flaws.

The literature points to the problem of algorithmic opacity, which hinders... understanding the criteria used by AI systems. This characteristic, frequently so-called a "black box," it compromises the transparency of decisions and reinforces the need for continuous supervision.

According to Rodrigues et al., it is emphasized that automation should be limited in certain activities. which require subjective analysis and legal interpretation, such as the development of legal arguments and the making of decisions. strategic decisions. In these situations, human intervention is indispensable to guarantee the justice and equity.

According to Araújo [30], The indiscriminate use of AI can lead to standardization. This leads to an excessive number of legal decisions, disregarding the specific circumstances of each case.

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29 SOUZA FILHO, Fernando Saraiva; PAUL, Luciana Neves Gluck. **The implementation of artificial intelligence in tax enforcement processes:** limits and possibilities. Revista Jurídica IUS Vivens, v. 6, n. 6, 2025. Available at: https://iusvivens.emnuvens.com.br/iusvivens/article/view/66. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

30 ARAÚJO, Milena Rafaela cde. The use of artificial intelligence as a tool for legal inclusion. **Brazilian Journal of Philosophy and History,** 2024. Available at: https://www.gvaa.com.br/revista/index.php/RBFH/article/view/11523. Accessed on: March 29, 2026. 43
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**Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 03/06/2026 | Accepted: 06/06/2026 | Publication: 09/06/2026**

This phenomenon could compromise the individualization of legal solutions, a fundamental principle. of Law.

Another relevant point concerns the technical errors of automated systems, which They still present significant limitations. Flaws in data interpretation or processing. Content errors can compromise the quality of legal work, requiring continuous review. on the lawyer's part.

The duty of supervision is presented as an indispensable element for the responsible use of AI in law, with legal automation being limited by ethical, technical and... legal matters, in order to preserve the integrity of professional practice.

### 4.3 Guidelines and perspectives for the ethical use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in law practice

The advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal field has driven... the need to establish ethical guidelines that guide its responsible use and aligned with the fundamental principles of Law. In this context, the definition of parameters Standards and ethical considerations become essential to ensure that technological innovation does not compromise... Justice and legal certainty.

According to Silva and Rocha43, ethics in the use of AI should consider not only the technological efficiency, but also its social impacts, especially with regard to Access to justice. The authors highlight that technology can expand access to services. legal aspects, which can lead to inequalities if not used inclusively.

O'Neil31 also points out that the integration between law and technology will be crucial. for the future of the legal profession, requiring a critical and responsible approach to innovation.

Guidelines for the ethical use of AI in law should seek a balance between Innovation and responsibility, ensuring that technology is used as an instrument of Support for legal activity, without replacing human action, preserving essential values. of Law.

31 O'NEIL, Cathy. **Weapons of math destruction.** New York: Crown, 2020. Available at: https:// weaponsofmathdestructionbook.com. Accessed on: March 29, 2026.

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**Year VII, v.1 2026 | Submission: 03/06/2026 | Accepted: 06/06/2026 | Publication: 09/06/2026**

## FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This research fully achieved its proposed objectives by analyzing the insertion. Artificial Intelligence in contemporary law practice, with a focus on its ethical impacts, legal and professional matters. Throughout the development of the work, it was possible to understand, In depth, how emerging technologies are transforming legal practice. requiring constant adaptation from legal professionals.

The study showed that the lawyer remains a central figure in the provision of services. jurisdictional, being primarily responsible for the actions taken, even when assisted by Automated systems. In this sense, it was found that technology does not replace the professional, but redefines it, requiring new skills, especially with regard to Proficiency in digital tools and critical analysis of the results they generate. Furthermore, The research demonstrated that the use of Artificial Intelligence presents significant ethical challenges. especially with regard to data protection, transparency of decisions and the limits of automation. legal.

Another important point addressed was the need to update and interpret current regulations, especially the Code of Ethics for lawyers, in light of new demands. imposed by the digital age. It was found that the traditional principles of the profession, such as Secrecy, diligence, and accountability remain fundamental, but they need to be applied. in a way that is compatible with the current technological context.

The relevance of this study lies in its contribution to broadening the debate. Legal perspective on the use of Artificial Intelligence in law, providing a critical view. and grounded in its potential and risks. By bringing reflections on the limits and the Through the possibilities offered by these technologies, this work contributes to the construction of a legal practice. more conscious, ethical and aligned with the principles of the Democratic Rule of Law.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Artificial Intelligence should be used as a tool. to support professional performance, always subject to human analysis and to the ethical values that govern the Law. The work, therefore, fulfilled its purpose by to offer a consistent legal understanding of the topic, highlighting the importance of to balance technological innovation and professional responsibility in order to guarantee the Legal certainty and the effectiveness of justice.

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