

Generative AI

From revolution
to responsible practice
in the legal function

 A guide for legal leaders

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0. Introduction



Today almost every company uses AI in some way, and legal departments are no exception. But with so many headlines, **it is hard to tell what is real and what is just noise. This ebook was written to clear that up.**

We start with the basics: what generative AI is and how it works. We then answer the question many lawyers are asking, whether it is here to take their jobs or to help them, and look at the most common fears and why most of them are unfounded.

We also cover something that cannot be overlooked: **how to use it responsibly when you work with legal information.**

And we finish with the practical side: use cases that already work in legal teams and how to put them in place in yours.

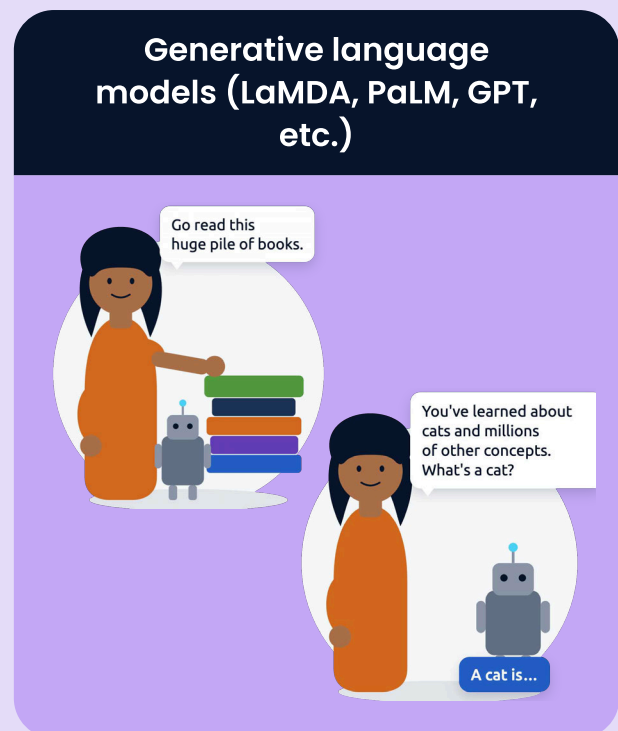
1. Demystifying generative AI

1.1. Defining generative AI. What it is and what it is not

Generative AI is a branch of artificial intelligence that focuses on creating content such as text, images and music. Unlike traditional software solutions, which rely on programming existing patterns, generative AI is able to learn through training.

It uses machine learning models, combined with specific training, to learn from large datasets and then produce results that are not based on specific examples, but on a general understanding and abstraction of the context.

We would like to stress that AI is not a replacement for lawyers or for human work in the legal field. Although it can automate specific tasks and assist with drafting and analysis, **the involvement and judgment of legal professionals is required to interpret results**, make strategic decisions and provide comprehensive legal advice.





1.2. Is AI a threat or an opportunity for lawyers?

Many professionals in sectors such as law wonder whether AI will put certain professional profiles at risk or even replace their work entirely. This concern stems from the apparent plausibility and speed of the content produced by generative AI tools such as ChatGPT (OpenAI), Gemini (Google) or Claude (Anthropic), and from the amount of misinformation circulating online, some of it without any basis, knowledge or research behind it.

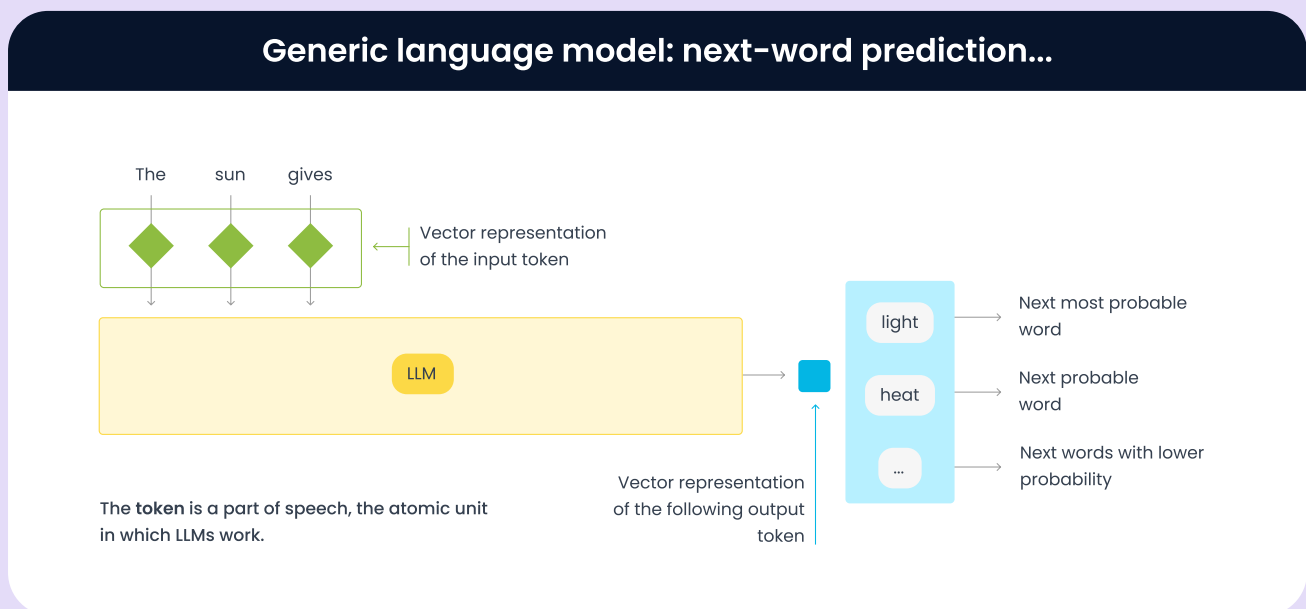
However, the speed at which content is created, or whether that content is accurate, does not mean that professionals are in any way dispensable. **Their experience, intuition and human skills remain essential**, as all AI-generated content must be reviewed.

Controversial AI-related cases have drawn widespread attention, **in which so-called AI hallucinations have led to worrying results**. In Spain, for example, the High Court of Justice of the Canary Islands sanctioned a lawyer in February 2026 for filing an appeal containing 48 fake case-law citations, generated with AI and left unverified. It is not an isolated case, as we will see later on.

If we are aware of the limitations of this technology and use it well, AI is a huge opportunity for lawyers to free themselves from low-value work and focus on more strategic tasks that make a real difference. **The arrival of AI in the legal market should be welcomed as great news for lawyers** and a real opportunity, as they will have at their disposal **new tools to boost their daily work**, make it more efficient and, ultimately, improve their performance.

1.3. Myths and limitations of generative AI in the legal sector

Let us be clear: **AI is not a thinking entity or an all-powerful being with all the answers.** Nor is it a robot that looks like Arnold Schwarzenegger and wants to wipe out humanity, so there is no need to panic. Today's solutions are based on models that receive instructions, analyze billions of parameters and provide answers based on the data they have analyzed, in a way that mimics the tone and manner of human speech. Basically, **today's Large Language Models ("LLMs") predict which word comes next in a sequence of words.** These models are trained on large amounts of text so they can better understand which word is likely to follow. In this context, the better trained the algorithm, the better the results it will deliver.



It should also be noted that generative artificial intelligence can suffer from the now well-known hallucinations: moments when it fails and delivers a result that makes no sense or has no basis at all, even though, to someone unfamiliar with the subject, it looks accurate because of the way it is written and argued.

Today's models reason better and handle far more information than those of a few years ago, but that does not change the essentials: **AI does not think like a lawyer.** It does not know the context of each company, each negotiation or each client, so it is up to the user to provide it and, when they do, it starts delivering results that can be genuinely useful.

But it must be clear that **AI produces content without thinking and, with a poorly defined context, can deliver results that are not true.** It always answers: **whether or not it has enough context, it always answers,** and that becomes a problem in professional environments such as law. In this industry, you need a high level of expertise to know whether something is true or not. It takes judgment to tell whether what the AI is saying matches reality, as these tools deliver results that appear highly plausible.

For this reason, it is important to remember that every result AI provides must be reviewed. It is an assistant, a tool that can simplify tasks for legal professionals, but **the final say will always rest with the lawyer using it.**

That said, it must be made clear that, as with any innovation that changes the way we work and society itself, **AI should not be ignored.** It is a fact that knowing is always better than not knowing. Keeping up with technological innovation will always be a plus for any professional, and getting to know these tools seems essential given the impact they can have on task automation.



2. Advantages and benefits of using AI in the legal sector



2.1. How does generative AI affect the legal sector?

The benefits of generative AI for the legal sector are varied and come in different forms. The efficiency offered by the right integration between databases, legal tools and a generative AI solution stands out in several areas:

Key data extraction

This technique makes it possible to identify and classify important entities in a text, such as names of people, organizations, places, dates and amounts, among others. It is useful in many applications, such as organizing and searching information in large volumes of text, and for tasks such as extracting information when analyzing news and legal documents.

Text summarization and review of executive summaries

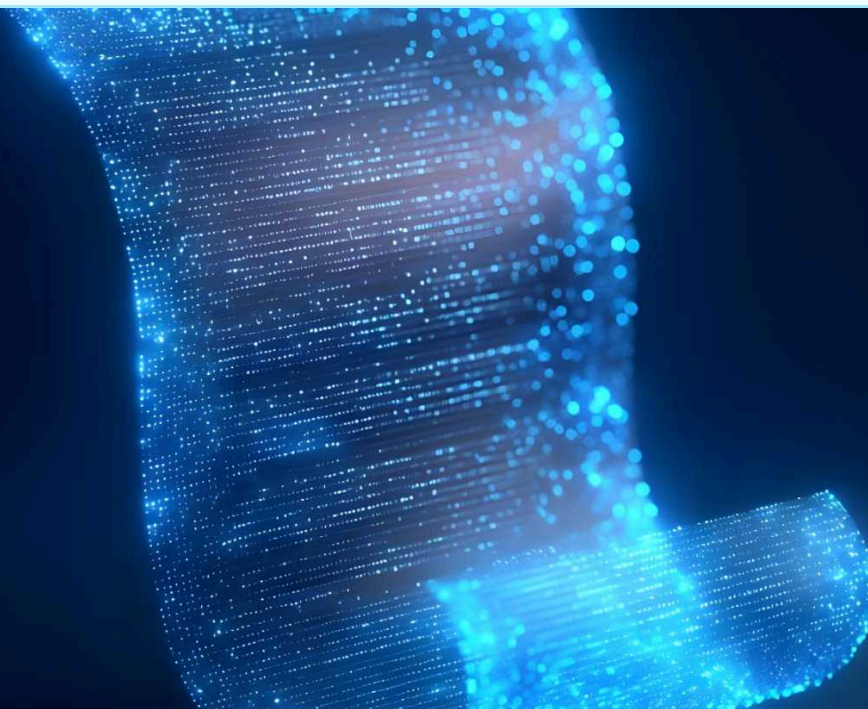
The ability to automatically summarize long texts is valuable in many contexts, such as reviewing and analyzing legal documents, contracts and other complex texts. It also makes it quicker and easier to understand large amounts of information in business reports and documents.

Natural language generation and legal content

Natural language generation refers to the ability to produce coherent and understandable text, which is relevant for creating content in many fields, including law. This technology can be used to automatically draft contracts, legal reports, letters and other legal documents, improving productivity and efficiency in the legal field.

Text classification

This technique involves assigning labels or categories to texts based on their content, which is useful for organizing and classifying large textual datasets. In the legal field, it can be applied to categorize cases, legal documents or case law, as well as to train and improve artificial intelligence models and store information more efficiently.





Sentiment analysis

Sentiment analysis refers to identifying the emotions and opinions expressed in a text. In the legal field, it is useful for identifying how likely it is that a text worded in a certain way could lead to unnecessary conflict or dissatisfaction between the parties to a negotiation, when the same thing could be expressed differently and be better received by the reader.

Machine translation

This technology automatically translates texts from one language to another, which is valuable in a global context where different languages may be involved in legal documentation and communication. Machine translation makes understanding and collaboration easier between people and organizations from different countries and cultures.

Question answering

Question-answering systems can be applied in many contexts, such as making search engines more efficient at finding specific information in legal documents or case law, or as virtual assistants in the legal field that answer frequently asked questions and help users obtain relevant information.

Part-of-speech (POS) tagging

Part-of-speech tagging is useful for analyzing the grammatical structure of a text and is essential for tasks such as information retrieval and linguistic analysis in the legal field.

Coreference resolution

Coreference resolution is relevant to understanding a text, especially when the same entity is referred to with different expressions or pronouns. In the legal field, it helps extract accurate information and build coherent answers in chatbots and assistance systems.

Dependency parsing

Dependency parsing involves determining the grammatical relationships between the words in a text, which is valuable for analyzing and understanding complex legal texts, as well as for information retrieval and machine translation.

Speech recognition

This technology converts speech into written text, which is useful in the legal field for transcribing audio recordings of trials, statements and other relevant events. It makes it easier to obtain accurate and detailed records of the conversations and speeches that take place in a legal context.





2.2. The advantages artificial intelligence offers lawyers

✓ Improved document automation

- This technology helps automate the creation of legal documents, contracts and agreements, saving time and reducing errors.
- AI makes it possible to generate standardized templates that can be tailored to each client's specific needs, ensuring consistency and accuracy.

✓ Streamlined legal research

- Use generative AI to analyze large amounts of legal information, giving lawyers complete, up-to-date data and key insights.
- Quickly identify relevant cases, arguments and case law, so lawyers can build stronger arguments and develop better strategies.

✓ Improved contract analysis

- Use generative AI to review and analyze contracts. Identify potential risks, inconsistencies and contingencies.
- Automate the extraction of key terms, clauses and obligations, making contract management and due diligence processes easier.

✓ Improved client service

- Give your clients faster response times and greater accuracy by using generative AI for legal tasks.
- Devote more time to high-value advisory services and strategic thinking, improving overall client satisfaction.





2.3. How to use AI responsibly in legal practice

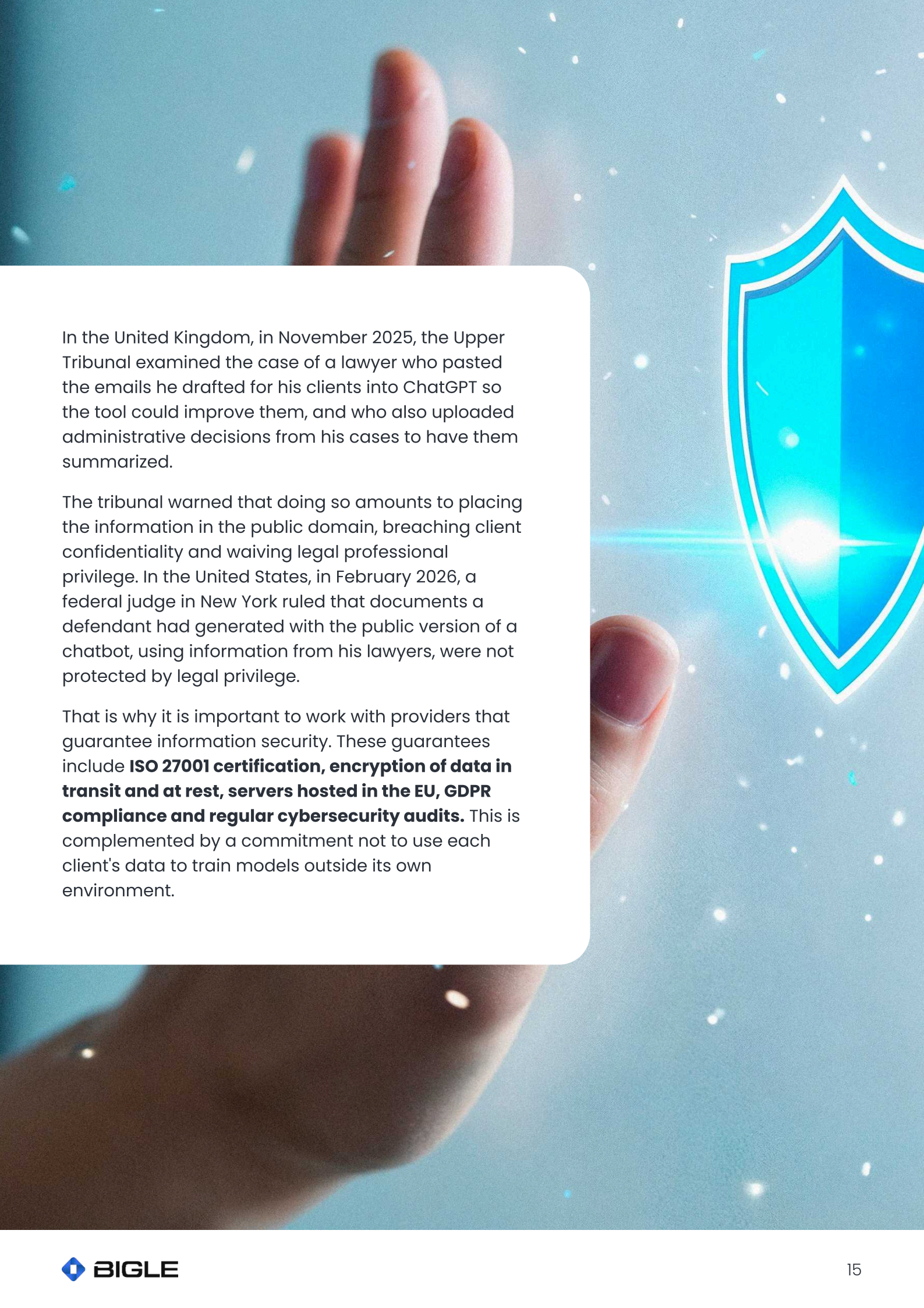
Using AI responsibly does not mean using it less, but using it with judgment. Any professional can open a chatbot in their browser and paste a contract or an email into it in seconds. That immediacy means it is often used without thinking about where the information goes or who is accountable for the result.

Careless use can have many consequences, but two stand out. **The first concerns accuracy.** As we have seen, AI answers with a confidence that can lead people to accept a citation or a clause without checking it, and the Canary Islands case is not the only one.

In Chile, in April 2026, the Supreme Court suspended a lawyer for one month and fined her for including fake AI-generated doctrinal citations in a cassation appeal, among them references to a work that does not exist.

The lawyer claimed it was an unintentional error, but the court found that she had breached procedural good faith. In Spain, in July 2026, the High Court of Justice of Galicia fined another lawyer 1,800 euros for an appeal with 24 fake citations.

The second consequence concerns confidentiality. Whatever is entered into a publicly available AI tool, such as free or general-purpose chatbots, leaves the lawyer's control: it is stored on a third party's servers and, in some cases, may be used to train its models. For an in-house lawyer, this risk is especially sensitive, because their contracts contain commercial terms, personal data and strategic company information.



In the United Kingdom, in November 2025, the Upper Tribunal examined the case of a lawyer who pasted the emails he drafted for his clients into ChatGPT so the tool could improve them, and who also uploaded administrative decisions from his cases to have them summarized.

The tribunal warned that doing so amounts to placing the information in the public domain, breaching client confidentiality and waiving legal professional privilege. In the United States, in February 2026, a federal judge in New York ruled that documents a defendant had generated with the public version of a chatbot, using information from his lawyers, were not protected by legal privilege.

That is why it is important to work with providers that guarantee information security. These guarantees include **ISO 27001 certification, encryption of data in transit and at rest, servers hosted in the EU, GDPR compliance and regular cybersecurity audits**. This is complemented by a commitment not to use each client's data to train models outside its own environment.



Beyond that, a few guidelines help ensure AI is used safely:

✓ **Always review the output**

Any citation, clause or figure must be checked before it is used, because the final responsibility always lies with the lawyer.

✓ **Define a usage policy**

This means establishing which tools are authorized, what information can be used in them and who is accountable for the results.

✓ **Supervise and train the team**

Whoever delegates a task remains responsible for its outcome, so the team needs to know which tools it can use, with what information and how to review what it gets.

3. Outlook and upcoming AI challenges for in-house lawyers



3.1. How to empower in-house lawyers with generative AI

Taking the step toward technology

The speed at which change happens in the technology world shows that it is increasingly necessary to keep up with innovation, **become familiar with technological advances and analyze how they affect**, and will affect, one's profession. The rise of artificial intelligence is a clear example of this.

Lawyers should see the arrival of this technology not only as a way to leave behind inefficient traditional ways of working, but also as an **opportunity to unleash the true potential of the legal service**, to step forward and **make Legal one of the leading areas of innovation** in any company. This transformation requires more than choosing a technology or securing a budget.

The most important step is the cultural change that drives digitalization from the ground up, and in that change the biggest obstacle is often ourselves: pushing ourselves to learn and engage with innovation is what makes it possible to find effective ways of working and future-proof solutions. To integrate AI into the legal department, there are a number of key points to bear in mind.

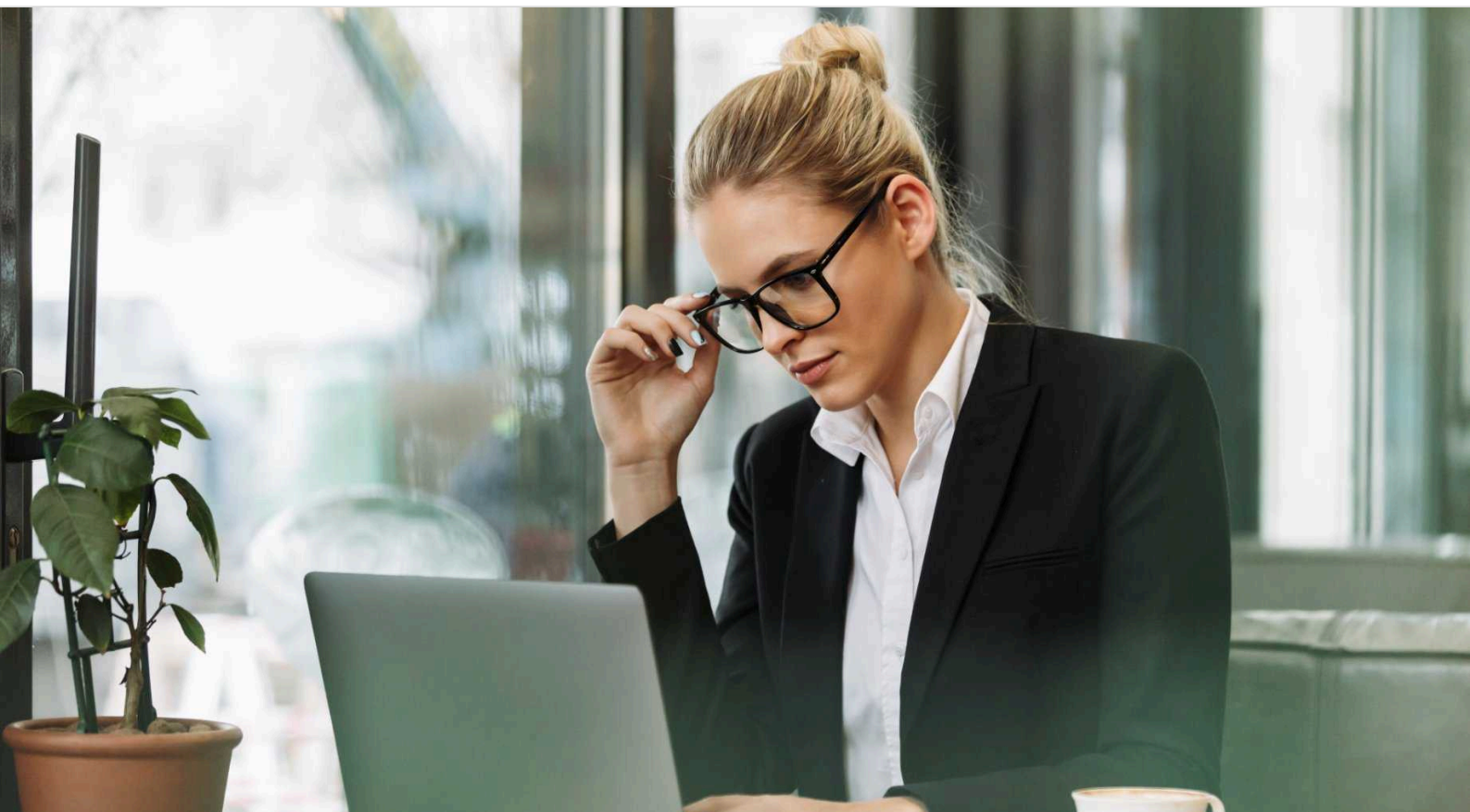
Getting trained in the use of AI

Training in the use of generative AI has become essential, and no less so for lawyers. **Not only does it show lawyers' commitment to keeping up with technology, it also provides crucial skills to apply AI** effectively and ethically in their daily work. This way, lawyers can understand when and how to use AI and make the most of its features.

It is also a demand coming from the top. According to an ACC survey, 47% of chief legal officers say their CEO expects them to develop technology and AI skills.

Some companies, such as Google, offer certification, which serves as a mark of quality that builds trust among both clients and colleagues, opening up opportunities and encouraging fruitful collaboration in a constantly evolving legal field. Certification is not necessary to understand AI and adapt to a technology-driven future in the legal sector, but it is highly recommended.

Beyond formal training, taking part in events, seminars and conferences on AI in the legal field helps the team keep up with the latest trends and find alternative solutions. Where there is a lack of knowledge, the new technology and its benefits need to be explained. It is also worth considering technology providers that offer free training on their tools, because they allow the team to learn to use AI in its own day-to-day work rather than just in theory.





The importance of choosing providers that use AI

Choosing providers is critical, and today it is essential to favor those that use AI. By working with providers that build artificial intelligence into their solutions, the legal area ensures it stays at the forefront of innovation. These providers not only offer advanced tools and services, but also act as strategic partners in the digital transformation of the legal sector.

Until a few years ago, advanced AI was in the hands of a few companies with the resources to sustain multimillion-euro R&D projects. Today, proprietary and open models coexist, and the ability to integrate AI into business software has spread across the entire market.

What was a forecast a few years ago is now a reality. According to Gartner, AI platforms specialized in the legal field are already delivering significant productivity and efficiency gains, to the point that legal technology budgets will double by 2028. For legal departments, Gartner predicts that by 2029 nearly half of contract reviews will be delegated to self-service systems that will refer only one in ten cases for human review.

When choosing, it is advisable to explore the market, rely on experts and prioritize solutions that integrate easily with those the department already has. Legal tools that already include AI, such as a CLM with built-in AI, allow it to be applied directly to real contracts and processes, within a secure environment and without copying information into external tools.

In very complex cases, it is better to make processes more efficient than to change the entire operation without properly analyzing the department's needs.

For that reason, it should be approached as an ongoing learning relationship. **By working with providers at the forefront of innovation**, the legal area has the opportunity to learn and adapt to the latest technology trends. This two-way collaboration allows the legal team to stay up to date with best practices and emerging techniques, ensuring it is well prepared to make the most of AI in its own work.



How to integrate AI into your legal department

Putting people at the center of technology

Generative AI tools are not always able to understand emotional or business context, or to know when they are wrong or causing harm. In other words, just because something can be automated does not mean human interaction should be abandoned altogether. **Legal professionals must take part in reviewing every AI-generated result to check its accuracy** and ensure that the outputs or deliverables lawyers produce are correct. Companies play a key role in ensuring the ethical and fair use of generative AI, which should be seen as a way to augment human capabilities and empower communities, not to replace or displace them.

In Spain, this principle is already reflected at an institutional level. Instruction 2/2026 of the General Council of the Judiciary (CGPJ), published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) on January 30, 2026, sets real, conscious and effective human oversight as a guiding principle and prevents AI from acting autonomously in decision-making, in the assessment of facts and evidence, or in the interpretation and application of the law.

Technology reflects what exists in society



Using first-hand data

Companies developing AI solutions must train their algorithms using first-hand data, that is, their own data. **Sound data provenance is key to ensuring that models are accurate, original and reliable.** Relying on unverified data, or on information obtained from dubious sources, to train AI tools makes it hard to guarantee that the results are accurate or free from bias. Technology feeds on data from the society around us and, without mindful AI development, it could replicate existing conflicts or even amplify them.

Special **care must also be taken with the processing of personal data and the protection of copyright**, and AI solutions must meet the security and privacy requirements that legal information demands.

Updating and labeling data

AI is only as good as the training it receives. Through machine learning, **AI must be fed up-to-date databases and information so that it delivers the best possible results.** Models will produce inaccurate or outdated results if the data used for training is incomplete or wrong. **This can lead to the dreaded AI hallucinations**, in which a tool confidently and plausibly states that something false is true. Conversely, if a company trains a specific model with quality data, the result will be of higher quality.

The key to trial and error

Companies can start by looking for ways to **automate the review process, collecting metadata on AI systems** and developing standard mitigations for specific risks. They can also invest in AI ethics training for engineers and front-line managers, so they are prepared to assess AI tools. It is necessary to **implement small improvements, evaluate the results and identify areas for improvement** ahead of the next use.

Measuring return on investment

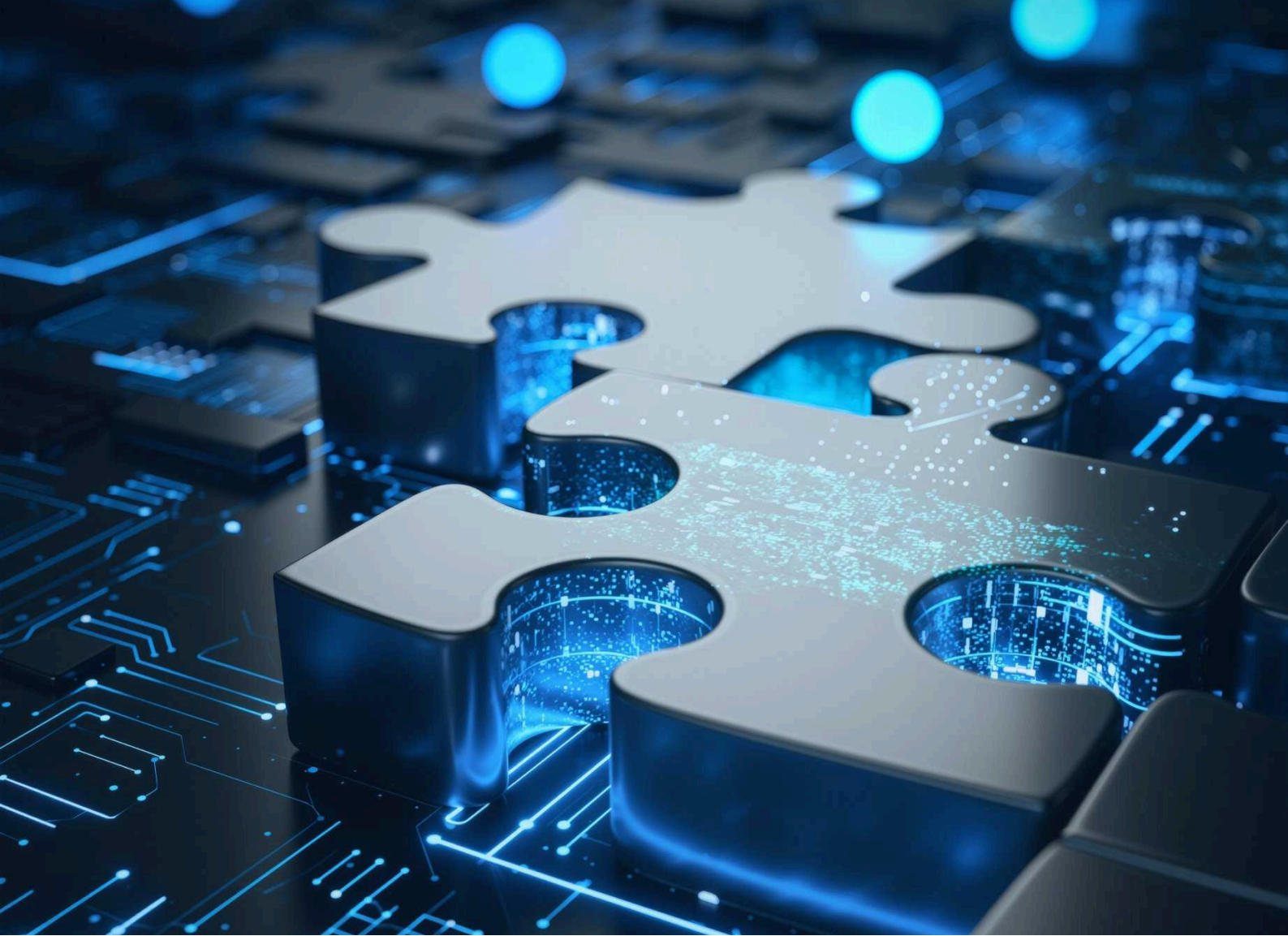
With limited budgets, the technology ROI of the new project must be demonstrated. This means assessing its economic and operational impact in terms of efficiency, time savings and improved legal outcomes, rethinking the way the department operates and envisioning the legal department of the future.

Encouraging internal collaboration

Sharing experiences and lessons learned about using AI with colleagues opens up opportunities to collaborate on joint projects. In addition, encouraging a cross-functional view within the legal team will show other departments how they can work better with Legal, providing the resources it needs and implementing solutions that encourage self-service in other areas.

Establishing a continuous improvement process

As with any technology implementation, it is necessary to **listen to employees to identify risks and adjust course**. Companies can create different channels for employees to share their feedback and concerns. This input should be used to evaluate the use of the technology at regular, scheduled intervals, leading to a process of refinement and continuous improvement. Instilling a mindset of learning and innovation in the team will help change be seen as a positive step, because moving away from traditional methods is not always risky.



3.2. AI solutions for companies and the legal sector

AI is no longer a tool for occasional queries; it is now part of day-to-day processes. These are the most established applications today, for the legal area and for the rest of the company.

✓ Smart document drafting

Even before AI emerged, document automation made it possible to create documents in record time. But by combining a tool of this kind with AI trained in the right way, there are solutions capable of **producing drafts of legal documents in just a few seconds** based on templates approved by the legal team itself, which always keeps the final review.

✓ Data analysis and big data tools

With an AI contract analysis tool, legal teams can identify and extract key information and metadata from legal documents. How? By analyzing a large number of contracts using specific AI models, they can **identify specific terms and data such as renewal dates, change-of-control clauses, amounts, etc.** This makes it possible to detect patterns and classify documents, and opens up countless possibilities for the legal area.

Its effectiveness depends on the quality of the data: if the source contracts are poorly classified or incomplete, the AI analysis inherits the same problem, only faster.

✓ AI agents: from answering to executing

The next stage is already under way. According to McKinsey (2026), organizations are extending AI to more business functions, with tools ranging from chatbots to agentic systems capable of acting autonomously across workflows. In the legal area, Gartner (2026) identifies, among their capabilities, the orchestration of end-to-end processes, from receiving a request through to analysis and drafting, with fewer manual handoffs.

Oversight remains decisive: in contract review, these tools flag risks and suggest changes, but it is the lawyer who decides what is accepted.





✓ AI-integrated Contract Lifecycle Management (CLM)

AI-integrated Contract Lifecycle Management (CLM) **is transforming how companies manage contracts**. AI supports every stage of the contract lifecycle, **from drafting and negotiation to performance and renewal**: it automates repetitive tasks, extracts relevant data, identifies key clauses and detects potential risks. **The result is greater efficiency, lower costs and fewer errors.**

Bigle applies this approach through Bigle Libra, its legal AI, which is connected to Bigle CLM and takes part in the review, analysis and day-to-day management of contracts. With Libra 2.0, it also adds AI Skills, which are explained further on.

✓ AI compliance and governance

AI strengthens security in legal operations by detecting anomalous patterns and deviations from company standards. With real-time data analysis, AI solutions can identify contingencies, proactively protecting the company.

✓ Automation of manual tasks

AI transforms the efficiency of the legal area by automating the tedious, repetitive tasks common to all lawyers. A large part of a lawyer's day is spent answering emails and queries, or on low-value manual tasks. With AI, standards can be set to make all these tasks more efficient and reduce human error, so lawyers can focus on their real job: adding value to the company.

✓ Pricing, process and sales forecast optimization

AI drives optimization in commercial areas by analyzing large volumes of data to identify patterns and trends in customer behavior. From pricing to improving sales processes and forecast accuracy, AI provides valuable insights for strategic decision-making.

✓ Creating a better customer experience

AI makes it possible to deliver a better customer experience. Through the use of intelligent chatbots and sentiment analysis, companies can respond instantly to customer inquiries and needs, personalizing their interactions and improving satisfaction in real time.





✓ Boosting marketing and advertising campaigns

AI powers the success of marketing campaigns by analyzing consumer data and anticipating trends. By understanding user behaviors and preferences, companies can create highly relevant and targeted content, increasing campaign effectiveness and improving return on investment.

✓ Improving company culture and employee feedback

AI fosters a strong company culture by analyzing employee feedback and providing data-driven recommendations. By understanding employees' needs and concerns, AI helps companies implement improvements and policies that support a positive, productive work environment.

✓ Beyond Legal: what the rest of the company gains

The impact of AI in the legal area does not stay within the department. When contract review goes from days to hours, Sales closes deals sooner and Procurement onboards suppliers without delays. When the obligations, deadlines and terms of each contract are identified and accessible, Finance can forecast payments and collections more accurately, and management knows what commitments it has signed without having to ask. And when low-risk contracts are handled with templates approved by Legal, other departments gain autonomy and the legal team saves its time for what truly requires its judgment.

3.3. Bidle Libra 2.0: the legal AI that acts within the contract lifecycle

For years, legal AI has worked as a query assistant: you open it, ask a question and close it. It is useful, but it leaves out much of the real work with contracts, which happens around drafting: locating data, filling in fields, classifying documents, tracking expiry dates.

Bidle has been building AI features into its CLM since 2018. In 2024 it launched **Libra, a generative AI assistant specialized in summarizing, analyzing, translating, generating clauses, extracting data and answering questions about contracts and legal documents**, with data encrypted and hosted on EU servers.

With Libra 2.0, AI moves from answering to taking part. Its AI Skills are AI capabilities built into the CLM environment itself that automate specific actions throughout the contract workflow, with no prior setup or training required. The first three are signatory autocomplete, recipient autocomplete and automatic metadata detection:

- **Signatory autocomplete:** fills in signatories' details in seconds, without anyone having to enter them manually.
- **Recipient autocomplete:** automatically adds the people who need to receive the contract, with no manual searching or copying.
- **Automatic metadata detection:** when a contract is imported, it extracts its key data and turns the file into usable information from the very first moment.

The underlying change is one of approach. **The value of a contract no longer lies in storing it, but in extracting, organizing and making use of the information it contains.** Each skill removes a manual task, and the legal team regains time for what requires judgment: interpreting, negotiating and deciding. Review and the final say remain with the lawyer, in line with the approach of this ebook.

Libra 2.0 and its first AI Skills are available in Europe and Latin America, and the catalog will keep growing with new skills, such as natural-language dashboard generation and automatic ticket assignment.

4. Conclusion: the impact and value of AI for legal tech



The legal department has enormous potential for digitalization, and generative AI is already changing the way it works. The solutions are there. **What makes the difference is how they are used, always with humans at the helm.**

The automation of mechanical tasks gives way to a more strategic role for lawyers, **who can focus on providing much more effective legal advice, centered on strategy and business.**

For that to happen, the use of AI in a company cannot resemble the private, individual use any consumer makes of it.

It requires secure tools, up-to-date and appropriate data, and the supervision of professionals at the core of the legal function, hand in hand with the relevant regulation, such as the EU AI Act.

This development is good news for lawyers, because **legal tech providers are already building AI into their solutions.** The difference no longer lies in having it, but in where it is integrated: an AI that takes part in the legal team's workflow adds far more than a tool that is only consulted.

5. About Bigle

Bigle is the legal AI platform that covers the entire contract life cycle. 4 products. One single ecosystem:

Bigle CLM, the legal AI Bigle Libra, Bigle Sign, and Bigle Academy. The company's mission is **to make companies' legal operations more efficient, improving security and minimizing the risk of legal contingencies.**

The platform lets professionals automatically create documents, share them for review, validate them in real time, collaborate virtually, negotiate, and sign with its own e-signature.

Bigle has developed a generative artificial intelligence assistant, Libra, connected to its CLM platform, built for legal departments, expert in legal matters, and **offering a secure environment with maximum confidentiality, minimizing the hallucinations typical of other general-purpose tools.**

The company is a pioneer and a leader in no-code document automation, with a global presence, and its clients include major corporations and large law firms.

To learn more about Bigle, visit: biglelegal.com

For other inquiries, contact communication@biglelegal.com

By using Bigle, you contribute to saving natural resources



323 million
kg of wood



7.1 billion
litres of water



725 million
kg of CO₂



47 million
kg of waste