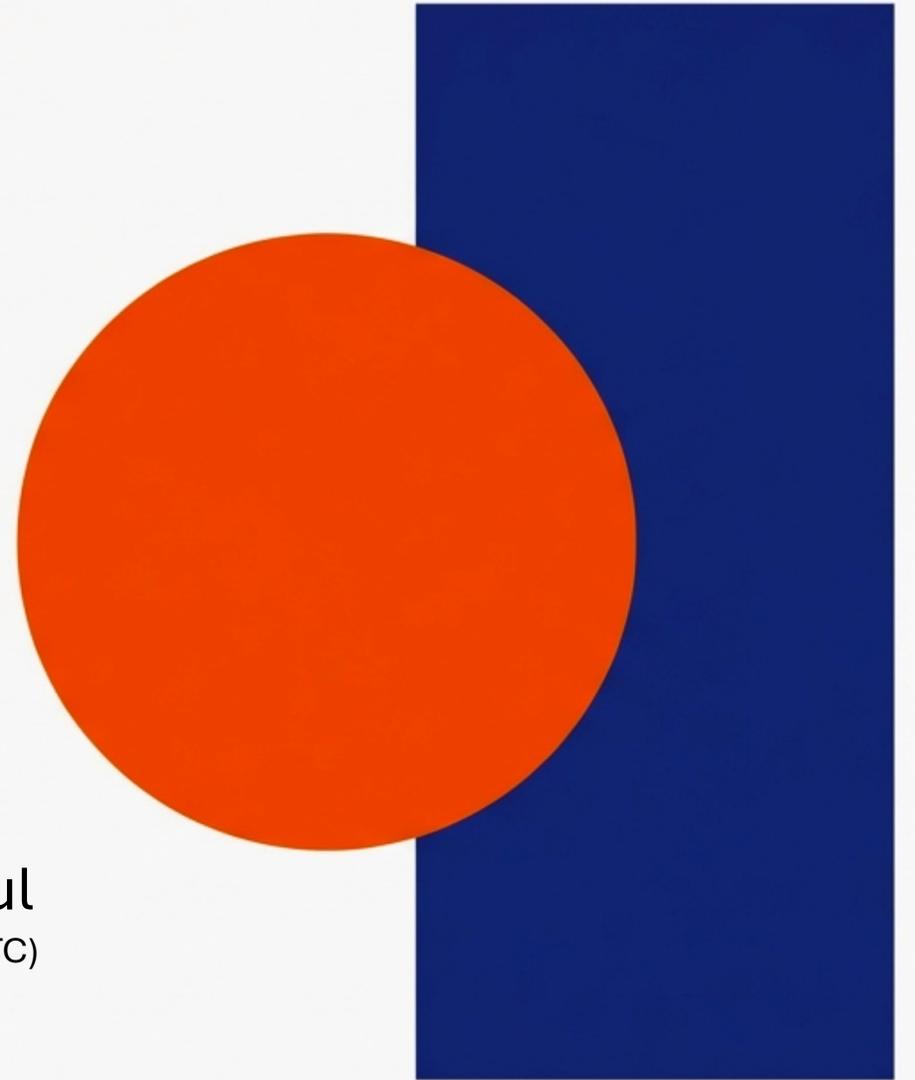


Governing AI in Legal Practice: The Thai Experience from Courts and Professional Ethics

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AI in Legal Practice Today



- Widespread use by lawyers
- Increasing use by in-house counsel
- Legal research and drafting support
- AI entering litigation practice
- Impact on IP enforcement

Practical Risks Behind the Response

- Risk of inaccurate legal information
- Hallucinated citations and analysis
- Limited Thai-language legal datasets
- Fewer digitized judgments
- Reliability concerns in practice



Courts as First Responders

- No initial AI legislation
- Judicial guidance as first response
- Supreme Court guidance (2025)
- Civil and Provincial Court regulations
- Focus on court submissions

Core Judicial Principles



- AI treated as a tool
- **No replacement of human judgment**
 - Judges decide cases
- Lawyers bear responsibility
 - No “AI excuse”

Mandatory Disclosure to the Court

- AI use must be disclosed
- Applies to pleadings and documents
- Standard disclosure wording
- Human review required
- Procedural transparency



Professional Ethics Response

- **Lawyers Council draft statement**
- **Ethical soft law**
- **Reinforces existing duties**
- **Accountability remains human**
- **Confidentiality and data protection**

An Emerging Institutional Issue



- Focus on lawyers' AI use
- Judicial AI still limited
- Institutionally sensitive area
- Early-stage discussion
- Emphasis on human judges

Institutional Alignment

- Courts and profession aligned
 - Human judgment central
- Responsibility remains human
- Cautious, incremental approach
 - Trust in IP adjudication

Conclusion

- **AI not prohibited in legal practice**
- **Human-centred governance model**
- **Courts regulate procedure**
- **Ethics regulate conduct**
- **Responsible utilization of IPRs**

