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A PLAIN-LANGUAGE GUIDE

Using AI for your court case

What the courts in Victoria say you must do if you use ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini, Claude or another AI tool to help with your case. For people going to court or VCAT without a lawyer, and for the workers who help them.

INDEPENDENT PROTOTYPE BY LEJACIE · DRAFT 3 · NOVEMBER 2026

THIS GUIDE IS FOR YOU IF

- You are going to court or VCAT in Victoria
- You do not have a lawyer
- You have used, or want to use, an AI tool to help
- You are a worker helping someone who has

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Draft 3, 4 November 2026. This guide is general information. It is not legal advice about your case. It was written from the court documents listed in the References, which were current on 22 October 2026. Rules change: check the date on your court's practice note. Written in plain language. Not yet legally reviewed or tested with readers.

BEFORE YOU START

Three things to remember

Everything else in this guide comes back to these three. Each one appears in the Supreme Court and County Court practice notes and in the federal and ART rules. Requirements differ between courts and tribunals, so first check which court or tribunal is handling your case (Part B).

1

You are responsible for your document

- Even for the parts AI wrote
- The court will not accept the AI as an excuse

Source SC GEN 25 para 6.1 **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.5 **[5]**; SC GEN 26 para 8.12 **[3]**

2

Check every case and every law yourself

- AI makes up cases that do not exist
- Check on a real website, not on the AI

Source SC GEN 25 paras 5.2 and 7.4 **[1]**; ART Practice Direction para 3.4 **[8]**

3

Keep private things out of public AI

- What you type in may be kept and seen by others
- Leave out names, addresses and case numbers

Source SC GEN 25 para 6.8 **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.13 **[5]**; Victoria Legal Aid **[13]**

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Part A
explains the common issues when you use AI for a court case. Read it first.

Part B
shows which rule applies to your court, and where the requirements differ.

Part C
shows you how to check a case or a law, step by step.

Section 11
says who to call for advice about your case.

PART A

The rules, in plain words

Eleven common issues when you use AI for a court case. Each one tells you what the courts say, what it means for you, and where it comes from. Requirements differ between courts and tribunals. The source line under each section names the documents it is taken from. First, check which court or tribunal is handling your case (Part B).

HOW TO READ THE LABELS

RULE What a court or tribunal document says you must do

GUIDANCE What a court, tribunal or legal aid service advises

RESEARCH What published research has found

OUR SUGGESTION Steps Lejacie suggests. No court requires them

Numbers in square brackets, like **[1]**, point to the list of sources in the References. Paragraph numbers are given so you can check the original document yourself.

1 What AI tools are

GUIDANCE

AI tools are programs like ChatGPT, Copilot, Gemini and Claude. You type a question and the program writes an answer.

Many people use AI tools to help with court. This guide tells you what the courts in Victoria say about that. The courts call these tools “generative AI” or “GenAI”.

Source SC GEN 25 paras 1.2 to 1.3 and the definitions in its appendix **[1]**; GPN-AI section 2 **[5]**

2 You can use AI to help. You cannot let AI decide.

RULE

The courts say you are allowed to use AI to help you write court documents, as long as you follow their rules. AI can help you:

- understand words you do not know
- put your story in order
- fix spelling and grammar
- write a first draft

Do not rely on AI alone to tell you whether you have a case or what you should argue.

This part is guidance, not a rule. The Federal Court’s note for people without a lawyer says not to use AI programs to work out whether you have a case. Get legal advice if you can. See section 11.

Source Permission to use AI: SC GEN 25 para 1.5 **[1]**; PNCCV 1-2026 **[2]**; GPN-AI para 1.3 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 2.2 **[8]**. Guidance on not relying on AI to assess your case: GPN-LIP **[6]**

3 You are responsible for everything in your document

RULE

If you file a document, you are responsible for what is in it.

This is true even if AI wrote some of it.

The court will not accept “the AI wrote it” as an excuse. The Supreme Court’s guide for people without a lawyer says the same thing: relying on AI is no excuse for a mistake.

Source SC GEN 25 para 6.1 **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.5 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 2.4(d) **[8]**; SC GEN 26 para 8.12 **[3]**

4 AI makes things up

RESEARCH

AI tools can make up cases that do not exist. They can make up laws. They can make up quotes. This is called a **hallucination**.

It happens a lot.

AI can produce false cases, wrong quotations and wrong explanations of the law, even when the answer sounds confident.

In a 2024 study, researchers at Stanford University tested general AI tools on legal questions from the United States. The tools gave wrong answers between 58 and 88 times out of 100, depending on the tool and the task. A 2025 study of AI tools built for lawyers found wrong answers 17 to 33 times out of 100. The results depend on the tools, tasks and dates tested, and tools change. The point is the pattern: errors are common, not rare.

If you ask the AI “Is this real?” it may say yes even when it is not. The Supreme Court warns that AI can confirm wrong information if you ask it to.

People in Victoria have been caught out by made-up cases. The Victorian Law Reform Commission found many examples where judges had to deal with AI material that was not real.

Source Dahl and others 2024 **[11]**; Magesh and others 2025 **[12]**; VLRC report paras 3.40 to 3.41 **[10]**; SC GEN 25 para 5.2(c) **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.3 **[5]**

5 Check every case and every law yourself

RULE

Before you file, check every case and every law that AI gave you. You must check that:

- the case is real
- the law is real
- the case or law really says what the AI says it says
- any quote is exact

Check on a real website, not on the AI. The courts and the Law Library name these free websites:

- AustLII, for cases: **www.austlii.edu.au**
- Victorian laws: **www.legislation.vic.gov.au**
- Australian laws: **www.legislation.gov.au**
- Law Library Victoria: **www.lawlibrary.vic.gov.au**

Do not ask the AI to check its own work.

The Supreme Court says that does not count. One AI cannot check another AI. Part C shows you how to check, step by step.

Source SC GEN 25 para 7.4(c) to (e) **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.5(b) **[5]**; FCFCOA PD-AI clause 4.7(c) **[7]**; ART Practice Direction paras 2.4(f) and 3.6 **[8]**

6 Be ready to say what the AI did

RULE

In the Supreme Court and County Court you do not have to tell the court you used AI. But the court can ask you. If the court asks, you must be able to say which parts of your document AI wrote and how you checked them.

Keep a note as you go. Write down which parts AI helped with and how you checked each one. Part C has a table you can use.

In the Federal Court, the Family Court and the ART the rules are different. You must tell them up front in some cases. See Part B.

Source SC GEN 25 paras 7.5 to 7.6 **[1]**; PNCCV 1-2026 **[2]**; GPN-AI paras 4.10 to 4.11 **[5]**

7 Your own words, your own memory

RULE

An affidavit or a witness statement is your evidence. It must be in your own words. It must be what you remember and know.

The Supreme Court says particular caution is needed with evidence. The final document must reflect your own knowledge and your own words. If AI helps with spelling or order, it must not add things, change things, or make things bigger than they were.

Making false evidence is a crime. Before you sign, read every line and ask: did this happen to me, and are these my words?

Source SC GEN 25 paras 6.10 to 6.11 **[1]**; GPN-AI para 4.8 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 3.9 **[8]**

8 Keep private things out of public AI

RULE

A public AI tool is one anyone can use on the internet, like free ChatGPT. What you type in may be kept. It may be seen by other people. It may be used to train the AI.

Do not put these into a public AI tool:

- things a court has ordered to be kept secret
- names of children in family or protection cases
- documents the other side gave you only for the case
- medical, bank or other private records
- anything you would not want a stranger to read

A safer way: leave out names, addresses, dates of birth and case numbers. Add them yourself after. Turn off chat history if the tool lets you. **Removing names or changing a setting does not guarantee that information is safe to enter. If in doubt, leave it out.**

Source SC GEN 25 para 6.8 **[1]**; GPN-AI paras 4.13 to 4.15 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 3.20 **[8]**. The safer-use steps are guidance from Victoria Legal Aid **[13]** and FCFCOA PD-AI **[7]**

9 If AI translated your evidence

RULE

Some people write their evidence in their own language and use AI to translate it into English.

In the ART you must say so. You must say which tool you used, whether a person who speaks both languages checked it, and whether you still have the original.

In the Family Court, documents that are not in English need a NAATI certified translator.

Victorian courts have no rule about AI translation yet. The safest thing to do is: keep your original; have a person who knows both languages check the translation; tell the court if asked. Professional translators' bodies say AI translation should always be checked by a qualified person.

Source ART Practice Direction paras 3.11(b) and 3.12 **[8]**; FCFCOA PD-AI **[7]**; AUSIT and NAATI position statements **[18]**. The advice for Victorian courts is our suggestion **[19]**

10 What can happen if it goes wrong

RULE

If your document has made-up cases or wrong information:

- the court can order you to pay the other side's costs
- the court can refuse to rely on your document, or give it less weight
- the court can make you fix it or withdraw it
- if you were careless, the court can treat it as contempt of court

In these courts, the judge will not use AI to decide your case.

The Supreme Court and County Court guidelines say their judicial officers must not use generative AI for judicial decision-making. The national Guide to Judicial Conduct says the same. ART members have the same rule in their code of conduct.

Source SC GEN 25 para 6.4 **[1]**; GPN-AI para 5.1 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 1.11 **[8]**; VLRC report para 7.96 **[10]**; Supreme Court judicial guidelines para 3.1 **[14]**; Guide to Judicial Conduct s 3.3 **[15]**; ART Code of Conduct cl 9.1 **[16]**

11 Get help from a person

GUIDANCE

AI is not a lawyer. For advice about your case, talk to a person. These services are free or low cost.

WHO	WHAT THEY DO	HOW TO REACH THEM
Victoria Legal Aid, Legal Help	Free legal information and some advice. Phone and online chat. Weekdays, closes 5pm.	1300 792 387 Legal Help Chat at legalaid.vic.gov.au
Community legal centres	Free help for people who cannot pay for a lawyer.	Find one at fclc.org.au
Law Institute of Victoria referral service	Finds you a private lawyer. The first 30 minutes are free, to talk about what you need.	03 9607 9550
Law Library Victoria	Free library. Staff can help you find cases and laws. They cannot give legal advice.	lawlibrary.vic.gov.au
The court registry	Can tell you about forms and process. Cannot give legal advice.	Phone number on your court letter

What to say when you call: "I am representing myself in [court]. I used an AI tool to help write my documents. I need help checking them before [date]."

If you cannot get through: try the online chat; try a community legal centre; write down the date and time you tried. If your deadline is close, tell the registry.

> **Information or advice?** A worker or librarian can tell you what the rules are and may be able to help you find a case and the words in it. That is legal information. Only a lawyer can tell you whether a case helps you, whether it applies to your situation, or what you should argue. That is legal advice. [17]

Source GPN-LIP [6]; SC GEN 26 paras 8.7 and 8.12 [3]; Victoria Legal Aid [13]. Contact details checked 22 October 2026. The script and the fallback steps are our suggestion [19]

PART B

Is your case in a federal court or the ART?

Many AI rules are similar across courts, but they are not the same everywhere, and some requirements in the federal courts and the ART are different. First, find your court. It is written at the top of your court letter.

WHICH COURTS THIS GUIDE COVERS

The Supreme Court of Victoria, the County Court of Victoria, the Magistrates' Court of Victoria, VCAT, the Federal Court of Australia, the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, and the Administrative Review Tribunal (ART). The table below shows which rule applies to each one.

The Supreme Court and County Court rules are almost word for word the same [1, 2]. The Federal Court, Family Court and ART rules come from one family, and some of their requirements are different [5, 7, 8]. The Magistrates' Court has no AI rule yet. If your case is there, follow Part A.

COURT OR TRIBUNAL	WHAT KIND OF CASES	ITS AI RULE	REF
Supreme Court of Victoria	Big civil cases, serious crimes, appeals	Practice Note SC GEN 25 (14 May 2026)	[1]
County Court of Victoria	Most crimes, civil cases	Practice Note PNCCV 1-2026 (5 June 2026)	[2]
Magistrates' Court of Victoria	Small claims, most first hearings, family violence orders	No AI rule yet. Follow Part A of this guide.	
VCAT	Renting, fences, discrimination, guardianship, small disputes	Practice Note PNVCAT11	[4]
Federal Court of Australia	Bankruptcy, work law, migration appeals, big business cases	Practice Note GPN-AI (16 April 2026)	[5]
Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia	Divorce, children, property, some migration	Practice Direction PD-AI (29 May 2026)	[7]
Administrative Review Tribunal (ART)	Centrelink, NDIS, visas, child support, veterans	Practice Direction (Use of Generative AI) 2026 (20 August 2026)	[8]

FOUND IN EACH OF THESE DOCUMENTS

You are responsible for your document

You must check every case and law

Keep private things out

Evidence in your own words

Source Compared across SC GEN 25 [1], PNCCV 1-2026 [2], GPN-AI [5], FCFCOA PD-AI [7] and the ART Practice Direction [8]. The ART's own checklist [9] is a useful one-page summary of its rules.

Four requirements that are different in the federal courts and the ART

1 You must tell them up front in some cases

RULE

In the Federal Court, the Family Court and the ART, write it at the start of the document if AI was used:

- to summarise or analyse the information a witness relied on
- to make pictures, videos or sound recordings
- in the ART only: to translate evidence
- in any other way that could change how the court uses the evidence

The ART gives an example: "A Generative AI tool (being [name of tool]) was used to translate parts of this statement and to improve its grammar. The statement has been reviewed and checked by [name]." The ART may also ask you to sign a certification that you did the checks.

Source GPN-AI paras 4.10 to 4.11 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction paras 3.11 to 3.14 **[8]**; FCFCOA PD-AI **[7]**

2 Checking is spelled out more

RULE

The Federal Court and the ART list what you must have checked: the facts can be proved; every case exists and says what you say; every piece of evidence you mention exists and will be before the court; your chronology is right.

The ART adds: country information, research and outside sources must be traceable to a real source. The Family Court names AustLII and the Federal Register of Legislation, and says every quote must be checked.

Source GPN-AI para 4.5 **[5]**; ART Practice Direction para 3.6 **[8]**; FCFCOA PD-AI clause 4.7(c) **[7]**

3 Translation

RULE

The ART has the clearest rule (section 9). The Family Court requires a NAATI certified translator for documents not in English. The Federal Court does not mention translation.

Source ART Practice Direction paras 3.11(b) and 3.12 **[8]**; FCFCOA PD-AI **[7]**

4 Things that happen by accident

RULE

The ART says its rules do not apply to an AI summary that a search engine shows you by itself, as long as you do not rely on it for your document. Victorian courts have no such rule, so treat any AI text you use as covered.

If the ART's rules are not followed it can make you fix, replace or withdraw the material, ask for more evidence, make you attend a hearing, give the material less or no weight, or refuse to rely on it.

Source ART Practice Direction paras 1.11 and 3.3 **[8]**

PART C

How to check a case or a law yourself

No court has written these steps. They are Lejacie's suggestion, built from what the courts say you must do **[1, 5, 7, 8]** and from the websites the courts name **[3, 7]**. You need a phone or computer with the internet. It is free.

> **If you cannot do this:** if you cannot get online, or reading long documents is hard for you, ask for help. See section 11. Law Library Victoria staff can help you find a case; the Supreme Court's guide for people without a lawyer says the Law Library has tools to check cases **[3]**. The court registry cannot check your law for you.

Checking a case

OUR SUGGESTION

1. Look at what the AI gave you. An Australian case name looks like this: **Smith v Jones [2023] VSC 123** (a made-up example). The letters say the court. VSC is the Supreme Court of Victoria. VCC is the County Court. HCA is the High Court. FCA is the Federal Court.
2. Go to **www.austlii.edu.au**. It is free. You do not need to log in.
3. Type the case name into the search box, with quote marks: “Smith v Jones”. Press search.
4. Look at the results. Is there a case with that name, that year and that court?
5. If you cannot find it, try the citation instead: [2023] VSC 123. Then try **www.jade.io**. Then try the court’s own website.
6. If you cannot find it on any of them, mark it “not verified”. Do not rely on it until you have checked it with help from a person (section 11). Not finding a case means you have not verified it; it does not prove it is fake, but you cannot use it as if it were real.
7. If you find it, open it and read it. Do not stop at the title.
8. If the AI gave you a quote, press Ctrl+F (Command+F on a Mac) and paste the first few words of the quote. If you cannot find the quoted words, do not use them as a quotation. Check the source again or ask for help.
9. Ask: does this case really say what the AI said it says? Is it about the same kind of problem as mine? Is it from Australia?
10. Check whether the case is still current. Later cases can change the law, and a case can be overruled at any age. This is the hardest step to do on your own. Ask a person for help with it (section 11).

MADE-UP EXAMPLE

Smith v Jones	[2023]	VSC	123
The names of the people	The year	The court. VSC is the Supreme Court of Victoria	The number of the case that year

Checking a law

OUR SUGGESTION

1. Victorian laws are at **www.legislation.vic.gov.au**. Australian laws are at **www.legislation.gov.au**.
2. Type the name of the Act into the search box, for example *Residential Tenancies Act 1997*.
3. Open the version marked “in force”. That is the law as it is today. The version that applied when the things in your case happened may be different. If you are not sure which version applies, ask for help.
4. Go to the section number the AI gave you. Read it. Check the words match what the AI said.
5. If the section is not there, or says something different, the AI was wrong.

Source The websites are the ones named by the Family Court **[7]** and Victoria Legal Aid **[13]**.

Keep a record

OUR SUGGESTION

Make a simple table as you check. Write down what you found, what you could not verify, and where you need help. If the court asks how you checked, show it the table. The Supreme Court can direct you to say which parts AI wrote and how you checked them **[1]**.

WHAT THE AI GAVE ME	WHERE I CHECKED	DATE	RESULT
Smith v Jones [2023] VSC 123 (made-up example)	AustLII		Found. Words match.
Brown v State [2021] VSC 55 (made-up example)	AustLII, Jade, court website		Not found. Not verified. Removed until checked.

Source The table mirrors what SC GEN 25 para 7.6 **[1]** and GPN-AI para 4.11 **[5]** say you must be able to explain.

PART D

For workers helping someone who used AI

For community legal centre staff, settlement workers, family violence workers, financial counsellors and others who are not the person's lawyer. You can explain the rules and help the person find a source. You cannot tell them whether a case applies to them or whether they will win **[17]**. Where the line sits in your role depends on your organisation's procedures. These steps are Lejacie's suggestion **[19]**.

When someone shows you AI output about their case

OUR SUGGESTION

1. **Do not dismiss it.** Many people use AI because they could not reach anyone else.
2. **Ask three things:** Which tool did you use? What did you type in? Did you put in any names, addresses or private documents?
3. **Explain what the court expects,** using sections 3, 5 and 6: they are responsible, they must check, they must be able to explain.
4. **Help them find the source and the quoted words,** using Part C, within your role and your organisation's procedures. Do not assess whether the case supports their argument or applies to their circumstances.
5. **Stop at the line.** Do not say whether the case helps them, whether they will win, or what they should argue. Those are legal advice.
6. **If the document is evidence** (an affidavit or statement), remind them it must be their own words and memory (section 7). Do not rewrite their evidence for them.
7. **Hand over.** Give a named service, a channel and a backup (section 11).
8. **Record it.** Write down the date, what they showed you, what you checked together, what you told them, and who you referred them to.

> **Pause triggers.** Stop and refer when you are about to: say "you will win" or "they cannot do that"; compare options and recommend one; assess their evidence or their chances; give reassurance about legal outcomes, such as "the court will accept this". Supportive communication is fine. Predictions about the case are not.

What to say. "I can help you check that the cases are real and read what they say. Whether they help your case is legal advice, and I can't give that. Here is who can, and here is what to tell them."

REFERENCES

Where this guide comes from

Every rule in this guide comes from one of these documents. Paragraph and clause numbers refer to the document as published on the date shown. All court documents were downloaded from the court's own website and read in full on 22 October 2026. Commentary from law firms and the Law Institute of Victoria was read for context but is not relied on for any rule. Rules change: check the court's website for the current version.

	DOCUMENT	WHERE TO FIND IT
[1]	Supreme Court of Victoria, Practice Note SC GEN 25: The Use of Artificial Intelligence by Court Users, issued and commenced 14 May 2026.	supremecourt.vic.gov.au
[2]	County Court of Victoria, Practice Note PNCCV 1-2026: The Use of Artificial Intelligence by Court Users, version 1.0, 5 June 2026.	countycourt.vic.gov.au
[3]	Supreme Court of Victoria, Practice Note SC GEN 26: Self-Represented Litigants, 14 September 2026.	supremecourt.vic.gov.au
[4]	Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal, Practice Note PNVCAT11: Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence.	vcat.vic.gov.au
[5]	Federal Court of Australia, Practice Note GPN-AI: Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence, 16 April 2026.	fedcourt.gov.au
[6]	Federal Court of Australia, Practice Note GPN-LIP: Litigants in Person, 5 March 2026.	fedcourt.gov.au
[7]	Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, Practice Direction PD-AI: Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence, 29 May 2026.	fcfcoa.gov.au
[8]	Administrative Review Tribunal (Use of Generative AI) Practice Direction 2026, made by the President, Justice Emilios Kyrou AO, 20 August 2026.	art.gov.au
[9]	Administrative Review Tribunal, Checklist for Using Generative AI in Tribunal Proceedings, 2026.	art.gov.au
[10]	Victorian Law Reform Commission, Artificial Intelligence in Victoria's Courts and Tribunals: Report, October 2025.	lawreform.vic.gov.au
[11]	Dahl M, Magesh V, Suzgun M and Ho DE, Large Legal Fictions: Profiling Legal Hallucinations in Large Language Models (2024) 16(1) Journal of Legal Analysis 64.	academic.oup.com/jla
[12]	Magesh V, Surani F, Dahl M, Suzgun M, Manning CD and Ho DE, Hallucination-Free? Assessing the Reliability of Leading AI Legal Research Tools (2025) Journal of Empirical Legal Studies.	onlinelibrary.wiley.com
[13]	Victoria Legal Aid, Using Artificial Intelligence for Your Legal Problem, web page updated 8 July 2026.	legalaid.vic.gov.au
[14]	Supreme Court of Victoria, The Use of Artificial Intelligence by Judicial Officers: Guidelines, 14 May 2026.	supremecourt.vic.gov.au

[15]	Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration and Council of Chief Justices, Guide to Judicial Conduct, 4th edition, March 2026.	aija.org.au
[16]	Administrative Review Tribunal, Code of Conduct for Non-Judicial Members, compilation date 4 August 2026.	art.gov.au
[17]	Legal Profession Uniform Law (Victoria), section 10; Legal Services Council, guidance on the difference between legal information and legal advice.	legislation.vic.gov.au; legalservicescouncil.org.au
[18]	Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT) and National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI), position statements on artificial intelligence in translation, 2025.	ausit.org; naati.com.au
[19]	Rupasinghe C, Safe to Say, Safe to Use: Designing Legal Information People Can Act On, Lejacie, 2026; Rupasinghe C, Legal Information or Legal Advice? A Guide for Frontline Workers, Lejacie, 2026.	lejacie.com
[20]	Scope (Australia), Easy English Writing Style Guide; Clear Written Communications: The Easy English Style Guide.	scopeaust.org.au

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

How it was made, and what it is not

HOW IT WAS MADE

This guide combines the AI rules of seven Victorian and federal courts and tribunals into one plain document for people without a lawyer. Each rule is labelled so you can see whether it is a court rule, guidance, research or our own suggestion, and each is referenced to the paragraph of the original document.

It is written in plain language. It is not an Easy English resource: Easy English uses a single column, no tables, only the key information, and testing with readers [20]. A separate, shorter Easy English version is planned, to be developed with intended readers and accessibility expertise.

The method comes from Lejacie's paper Safe to Say, Safe to Use, which asks one question of every legal resource: could the person use it when it mattered? [19]

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS NOT

- It is not legal advice about your case
- It does not replace the court's practice note
- It does not cover courts outside Victoria or the federal courts listed
- It is a prototype, not a validated or final publication

BEFORE IT IS PUBLISHED AS FINAL

- Legal review of each rule against the current practice notes
- Specialist review of the information and advice boundary in section 11 and Part D
- Accessibility review
- Testing with readers and with workers
- A named owner for updates and corrections

VERSION

Draft 3, 4 November 2026: the Draft 2 content of 22 October 2026, set in Lejacie's current design. Draft 1 was reviewed and revised on 22 October 2026. Documents current to 22 October 2026. The Magistrates' Court of Victoria had not issued an AI practice note at that date.

Feedback. If something is wrong, out of date or hard to understand, email **info@lejacie.com** with the page number.

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