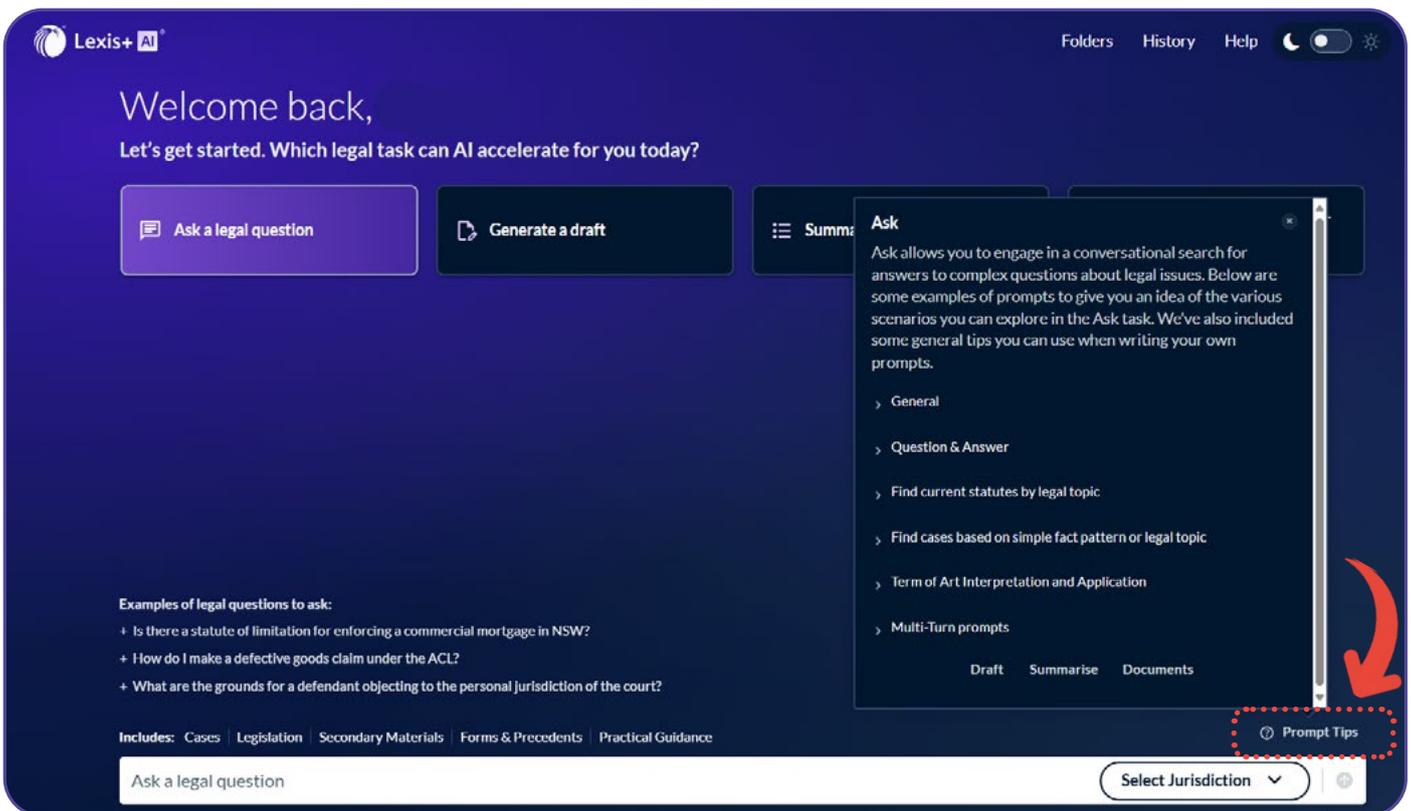


Lexis+ AI[®] Top 10 Tips

1. Using Prompt Tips

Prompt tips are available in platform for each task, which provides you with a helpful overview of optimised tasks and example prompts to help you get the best response from Lexis+ AI.



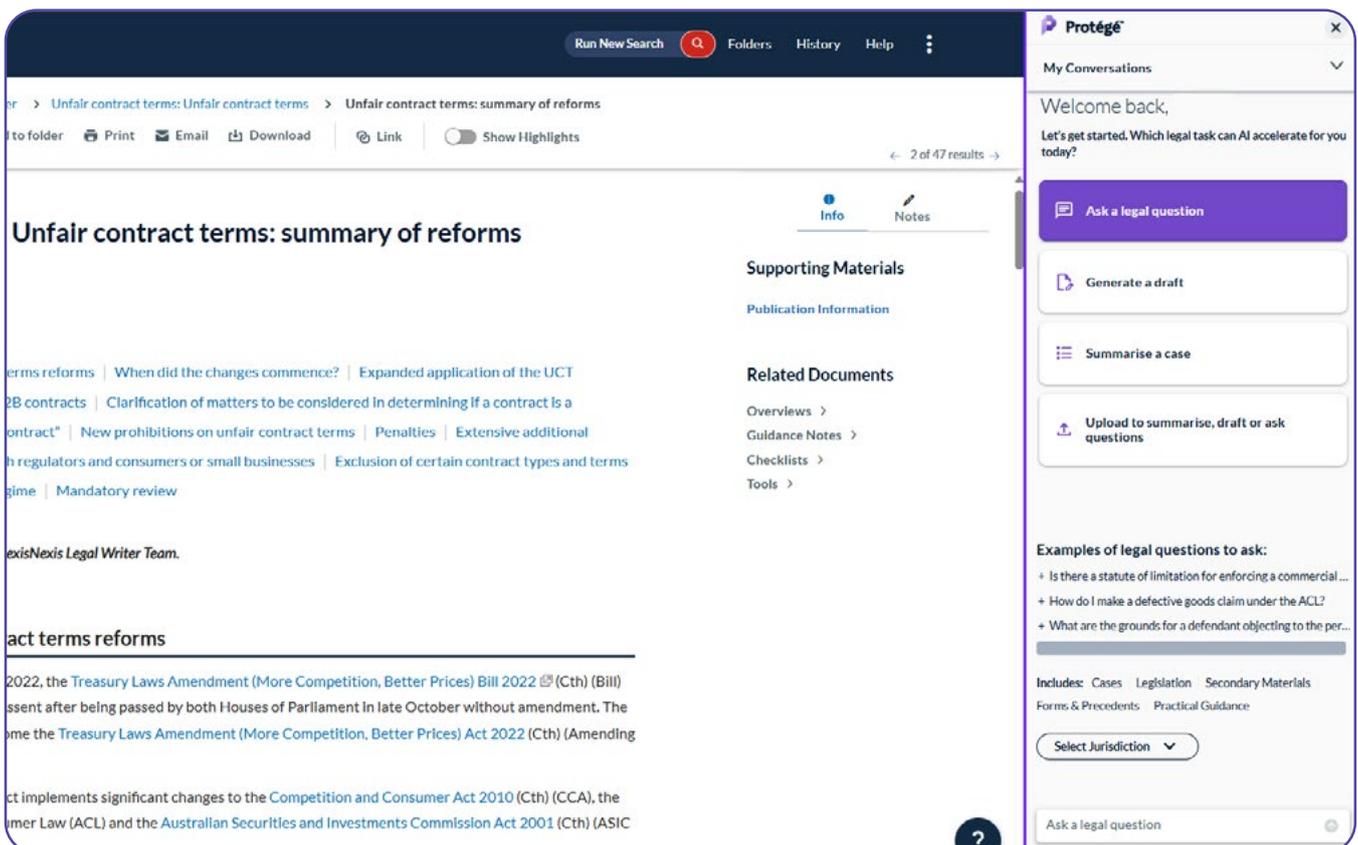
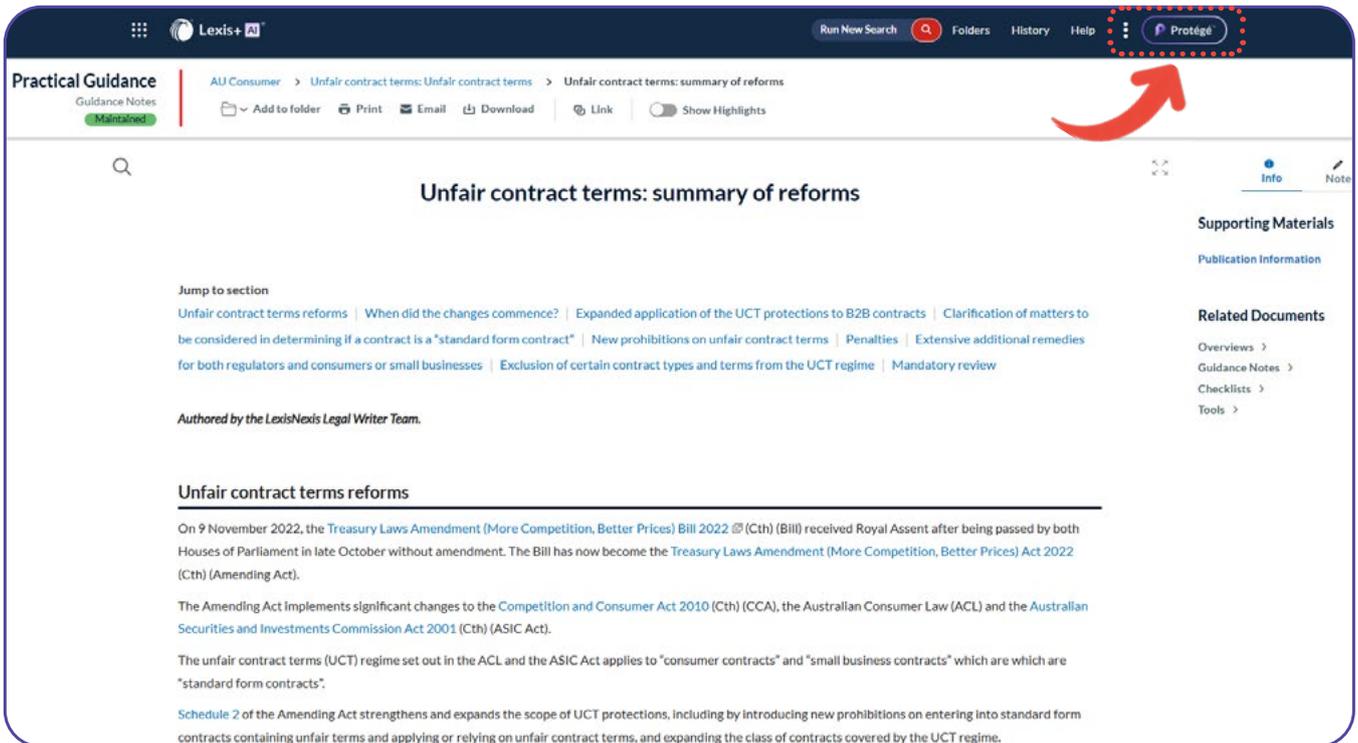
The screenshot displays the Lexis+ AI user interface. At the top, the Lexis+ AI logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Folders', 'History', and 'Help' are on the right. A welcome message reads 'Welcome back, Let's get started. Which legal task can AI accelerate for you today?'. Below this are three main task buttons: 'Ask a legal question' (highlighted in purple), 'Generate a draft', and 'Summarise'. A modal window titled 'Ask' is open, providing an overview of the task and a list of prompt categories: General, Question & Answer, Find current statutes by legal topic, Find cases based on simple fact pattern or legal topic, Term of Art Interpretation and Application, and Multi-Turn prompts. At the bottom of the modal are buttons for 'Draft', 'Summarise', and 'Documents'. In the bottom right corner of the main interface, a 'Prompt Tips' icon is circled in red, with a red arrow pointing to it.

2. Using the slide out AI Assistant

Protégé is available from every page on the Lexis+ platform by clicking the icon in the top-right corner to slide out the AI assistant.

The sidebar version of Protégé has the full functionality and the same capabilities as the main platform page, enabling you to engage with the AI assistant wherever you are in your research workflow.

You can commence or continue an AI conversation, draft a document or ask a question that has come to mind based on the content you are looking at.



3. Using a multi turn prompting strategy

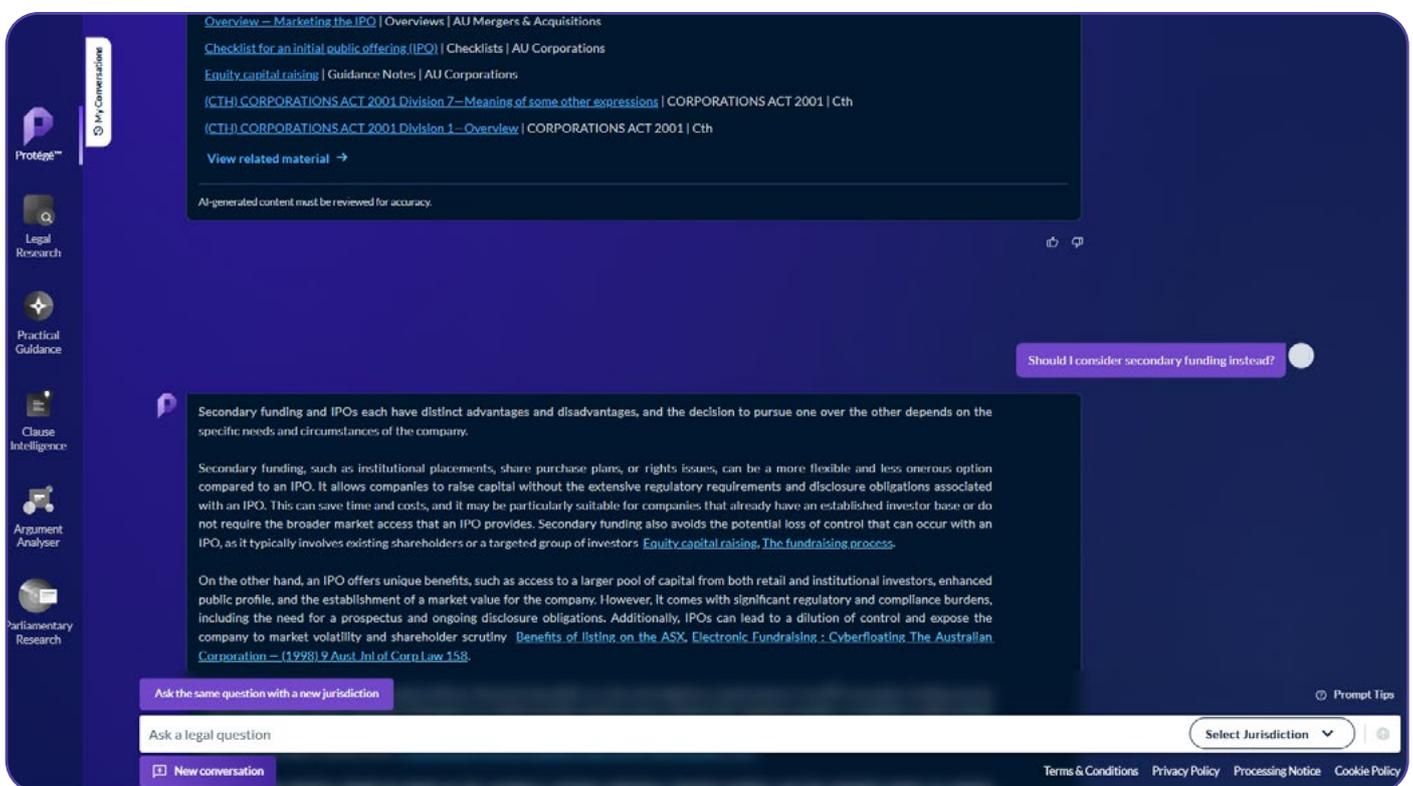
When planning out your prompting strategy, a multi-turn* approach may be beneficial if:

- Your query has multiple questions, or
- Prior to generative AI, it would typically have taken you multiple separate steps to complete this task

Imagine you were trying to instruct a colleague on how to complete this task. Break down those steps, or lines of enquiry, for the AI into separate turns within the same conversation. With Protégé, you can submit up to ten turns within a single conversation.

Protégé will use its understanding of its previous responses to build upon and support its future responses. This will lead to a much richer and more nuanced answer to your query.

*a 'turn' refers to a single exchange between you and Protégé within a conversation. It consists of your prompt and the AI Assistant's response. Each prompt-response pair is considered as one turn within that conversation. A 'multi-turn' strategy involves submitting two or more 'turns' one after another, within the same conversation.

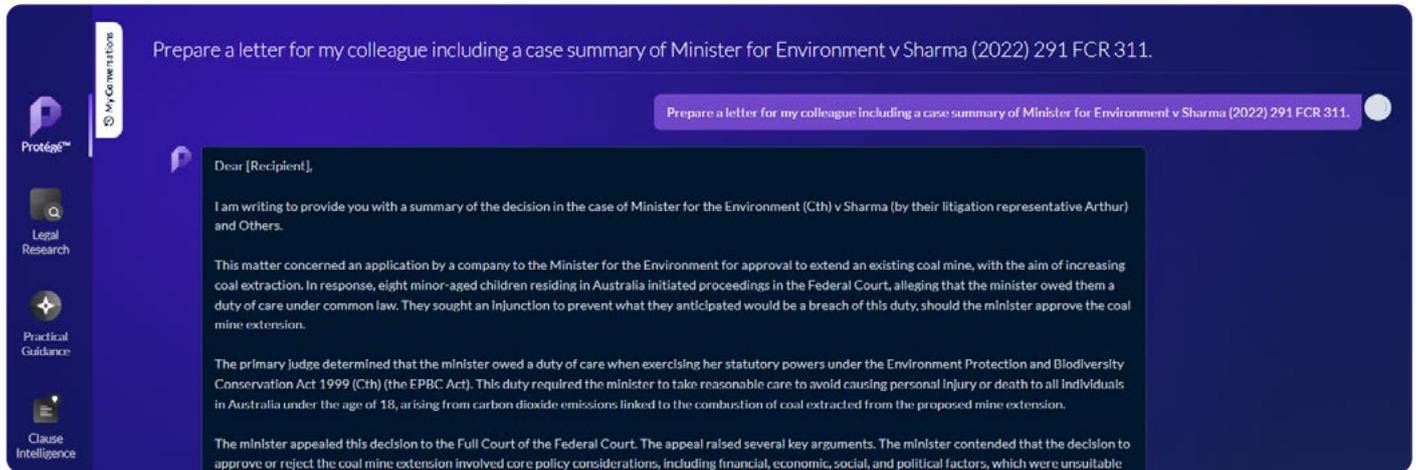


4. Draft Correspondence with Case Summaries

Save time with the enhanced 'Summarise a Case' feature, now integrated into the Draft task.

When you ask Protégé to draft a letter or email containing a case summary, it will automatically summarise the case and incorporate it into the document—all in one seamless step.

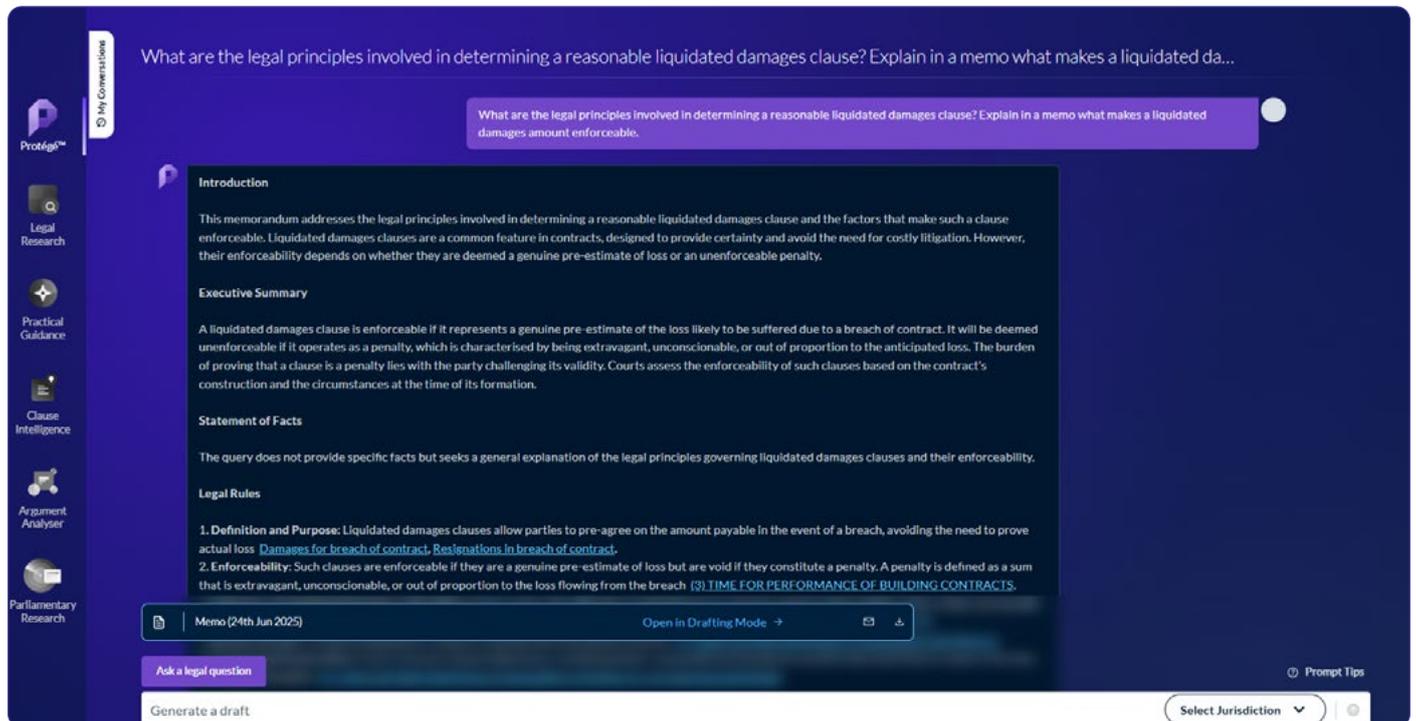
Simply provide the full party names or case citations in your prompt and let Protégé handle the rest



5. Draft a memo with Protégé

You can ask the AI Assistant to draft a memo to a colleague summarising your research, or to a client explaining relevant legal concepts and outlining the next steps.

Lexis+AI can save you time and effort in drafting by rapidly generating a first draft that you can refine and build upon.



6. Create secure Vaults of your documents

Within the Documents task you have the ability to create up to 50 secure Vaults, each containing up to 500 documents to run queries against.

You can create a Vault for a specific matter or project. Once relevant documents are uploaded and processed by Protégé, you can return to your Vault any time and continue to query them.

The same data security provisions that underpin Lexis+ AI extend to your Vaults, such as encryption in transit and at rest, as well as Australian local hosting. Likewise, your documents and prompts are never used to train our large language models.

The screenshot displays the Lexis+ AI interface for a 'My Protégé™ Vault'. The vault is titled 'Djokovic case' and was created on 29 June 2025. It contains 4 documents. The interface includes a sidebar with navigation options such as 'Protégé™', 'Legal Research', 'Practical Guidance', 'Clause Intelligence', 'Argument Analyzer', and 'Parliamentary Research'. The main area features a 'Create New Vault' button, a search bar for 'Find Vaults', and a 'Recent Vaults' section. Below this, there is an 'Upload to Djokovic case' section with a privacy notice: 'We ensure optimal privacy protection by encrypting all documents'. A dashed box indicates a file upload area with 'Drag and drop files here or' and buttons for 'Browse files' and 'Enter text'. The supported file types are listed as '.DOC, .DOCX, .TXT, .PDF'. The document list table is as follows:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Document <input type="text"/>	Upload Date <input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	sealed-Applicants-revised-Submissions-1512022 2 (1).pdf	2025-07-01
<input type="checkbox"/>	Judgment - 16.1.22 2 (1).pdf	2025-07-01
<input type="checkbox"/>	Amended-Originating-Application-signed 2 (1).pdf	2025-07-01
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sealed-Respondents-Outline-of-Submissions 2 (1).pdf	2025-07-01

7. Further clarify the application of CaseLaw

Once Protégé has summarised a case, you can ask further questions to clarify the application of the case to your research.

Select the SUMMARISE task and input your case name or citation. Once Protégé has provided the summary, you can then continue the conversation with additional prompts.

The screenshot displays the Protégé AI interface. On the left is a vertical navigation menu with icons for Protégé™, Legal Research, Practical Guidance, Clause Intelligence, Argument Analyser, and Parliamentary Research. The main content area shows a summary of a case with the following text:

deference.

- While the respondents made admissions, this occurred only shortly before the hearing and did not demonstrate remorse. However, the utilitarian value of saving the cost of a trial should be reflected in a modest discount on the penalties.
- The first and second respondents had been penalised for some previous contraventions after the conduct occurred, which is relevant to considering the need for specific deterrence.

Decision

- The Court ordered that the first respondent pay a pecuniary penalty of \$7,500.
- The Court ordered that the second respondent pay a pecuniary penalty of \$4,500.
- The Court ordered that the third respondent (the CFMMEU) pay a pecuniary penalty of \$50,000.
- The Court made declarations that the respondents had contravened section 500 of the Fair Work Act 2009 (Cth).

Content supporting AI-generated response:

[Fair Work Ombudsman v Blakeley \[2023\] FCA 1121-BC202313350](#) | Federal Court of Australia | 20/09/2023

AI-generated content must be reviewed for accuracy.

Below the summary, a question is posed in a purple box: "Did the court take into account the short duration of the conduct in imposing penalties?". A dropdown menu shows "Response completed". Below that, a text box provides a detailed answer: "In FAIR WORK OMBUDSMAN v BLAKELEY [2023] FCA 1121, the court considered the short duration of the conduct when imposing penalties. It was noted that the incidents were of short duration and that no loss was suffered as a result of the conduct. This factor was taken into account in determining the penalty for the first respondent, which was set at around 70% of the maximum penalty, with a further reduction of approximately 15% to reflect the admission made by the respondent [Fair Work Ombudsman v Blakeley \[2023\] FCA 1121](#)."

At the bottom left of the interface, there is a button labeled "Summarise another case".

8. Validate Supporting Resources

Once you have successfully prompted and received a response from Protégé, you can review the supporting documents that the AI Assistant response is grounded in.

Lexis+ AI provides multiple ways to access those underlying documents for you to validate the initial response to your queries.

These include:

- **In-line links:** Links to relevant documents can be found within the body of the generated response. These in line citations expand to reveal grounding text of primary materials for faster verification of responses. This allows you to quickly review the source content from the grounding documents, without having to click through and open each manually then scan through to find the relevant passages.
- **'View Related Materials':** At the end of each response, click on the 'View Related Materials' link to transparently see the related documents the AI used to support its answer, grouped under content types such as Cases, Legislation, Practical Guidance and Secondary Materials
- **Text Snippets:** Small snippets of the text extracted from those documents are also provided to give you a brief look at the content used.

**Snippets from the supporting documents are provided in Lexis+ AI regardless of your own personal subscription. Access to the full text of the document is dependent on your current subscription to those resources.*

Can a subcontractor owe a head contractor a non-delegable duty under Australian law?

Response completed

Under Australian law, the concept of a non-delegable duty generally applies in specific relationships or circumstances where one party is required to ensure that reasonable care is taken, even if the task is delegated to another party. However, the question of whether a subcontractor owes a head contractor a non-delegable duty is not straightforward and depends on the nature of the relationship, the terms of the contract, and the specific circumstances of the case.

In *Transfield Services (Australia) Pty Ltd v Hall, Hall v QBE Insurance (Australia) Pty Ltd*, the court considered whether a subcontractor could owe a non-delegable duty of care. It was held that there is no general doctrine in Australian law that imposes a non-delegable duty on a subcontractor to ensure reasonable care is taken by an independent contractor engaged for inherently dangerous activities. The court emphasised that the doctrine of non-delegable duties is limited to specific categories and does not extend broadly to all subcontractor relationships. [Transfield Services \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Hall, Hall v QBE Insurance \(Australia\) Pty Ltd \(2008\) 75 NSWLR 12](#)

"TORTS Negligence Duty of care Non-delegable duties of care Respondent injured in fall from high ropes course when safety strop from which rope suspended broke. Appellant contracted by commonwealth to maintain plant and equipment at site Appellant engaged subcontractor to carry out inspection of ropes course and certify Whether subcontractor negligent Whether appellant owed non-delegable duty of care to respondent for negligence of subcontractor Whether general doctrine in Australian law that a person has a non-delegable duty to ensure reasonable care taken by an independent contractor employed to engage in an extra-hazardous or inherently dangerous activity Whether subcontractor employed to engage in extra-hazardous or inherently dangerous activity Whether scope for extending concept of non-delegable duties beyond existing categories Relevance of factors of control and vulnerability to finding of non-delegable duty Because nature of authority recognising proximity as the basis for a n..."

[TRANSFIELD SERVICES \(Aust\) PTY LTD v HALL - \[2008\] NSWCA 294](#)

The case also highlighted that the existence of a non-delegable duty depends on factors such as the dangerousness of the activity, the vulnerability of the affected parties, and the terms of the contract. For example, in this case, the subcontractor's work at height was deemed dangerous, but the specific danger that materialised was not directly related to the inherent risks of the activity. Therefore, the doctrine was not engaged. [Transfield Services \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Hall, Hall v QBE Insurance \(Australia\) Pty Ltd \(2008\) 75 NSWLR 12](#)

Additionally, the court in *Erect Safe Scaffolding (Australia) Pty Ltd v Sutton* noted that subcontractors on construction sites have a duty of care towards their employees and cannot delegate this duty to other entities, such as a safety committee. However, this duty is distinct from a non-delegable duty owed to a head contractor and is more aligned with the general duty of care in negligence. [Erect Safe Scaffolding \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Sutton \(2008\) 72 NSWLR 1](#)

In summary, while subcontractors owe duties of care in certain contexts, Australian law does not generally recognise a non-delegable duty owed by a subcontractor to a head contractor. The existence of such a duty would depend on the specific contractual terms and the nature of the work being performed. [Transfield Services \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Hall, Hall v QBE Insurance \(Australia\) Pty Ltd \(2008\) 75 NSWLR 12](#), [Erect Safe Scaffolding \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Sutton \(2008\) 72 NSWLR 1](#).

Content supporting AI-generated response:

[Transfield Services \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Hall, Hall v QBE Insurance \(Australia\) Pty Ltd \(2008\) 75 NSWLR 12; \[2008\] NSWCA 294; RC200809878](#) | New South Wales Court of Appeal | 10/11/2008

[Erect Safe Scaffolding \(Australia\) Pty Ltd v Sutton \(2008\) 72 NSWLR 1; \(2008\) 173 IR 412; \[2008\] NSWCA 114; RC200804365](#) | New South Wales Court of Appeal | 06/06/2008

[View related material →](#)

AI-generated content must be reviewed for accuracy

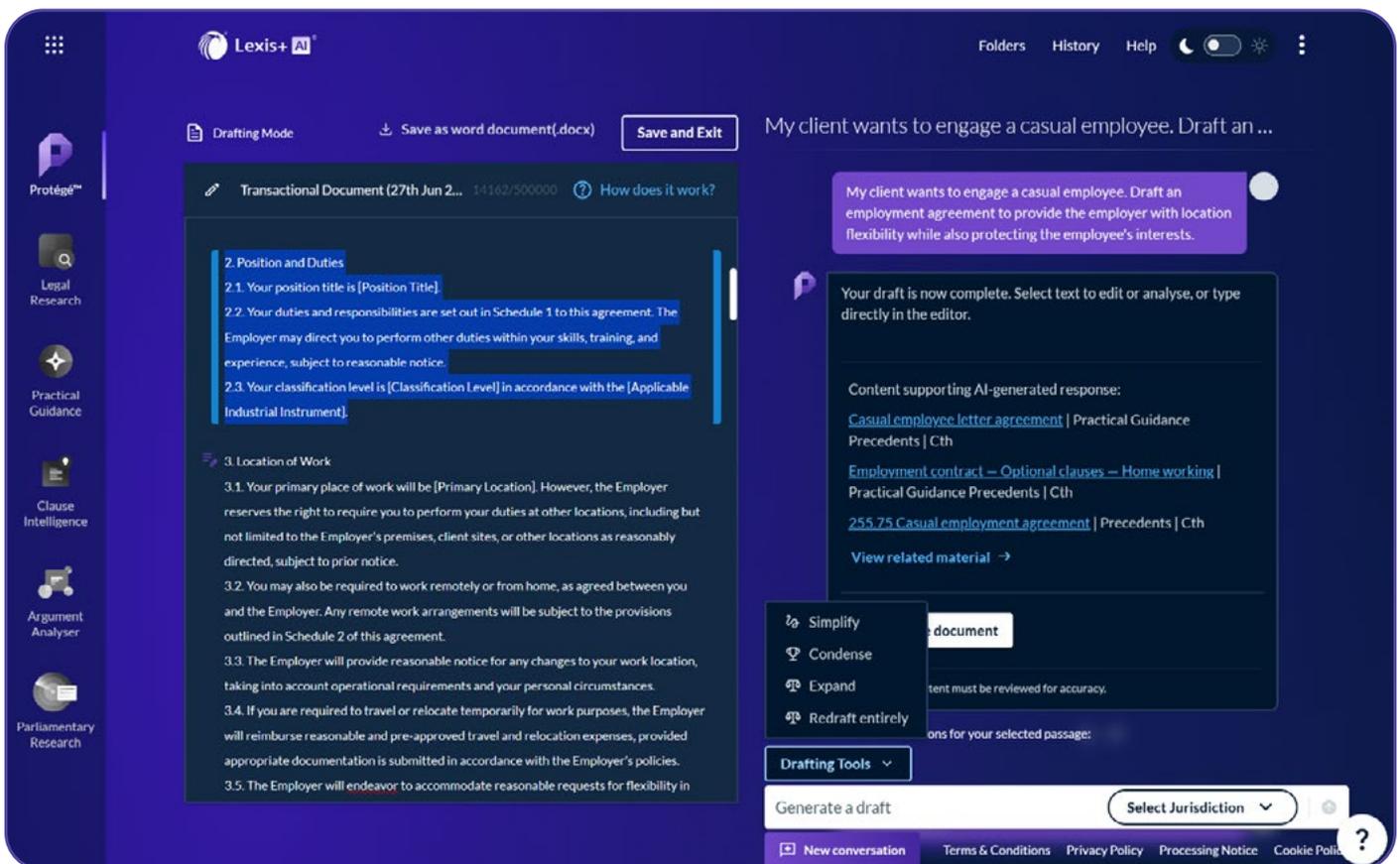
9. Drafting with Protégé

Lexis+ AI with Protégé enables you to generate a first draft of a full transactional document, a clause, or one of the many other supported document types such as legal arguments, memos, letters or emails. By understanding the type of document you are drafting Protégé provides relevant options to re-draft your selection based on that criteria.

Use the Drafting Pad to make revisions to the generated draft by placing your cursor anywhere in the draft to make edits.

Highlight any generated text to access new contextual drafting tools on the right-hand side. These tools are tailored depending on the text you have highlighted and the type of document you are creating; for example to condense or expand the language of a clause, or redraft the highlighted text entirely without affecting the rest of the drafted document.

Once you are happy with the re-draft, simply click the 'Replace in the document' button to insert it into your main draft. The purple pencil and note icon denote areas in your document that have been re-drafted.



10. Using Protégé to create a timeline

Protégé allows you to automatically create a single unified timeline from multiple uploaded source documents.

Select the DOCUMENTS task and upload your documents, then select 'ask questions about uploaded document(s)'.

You could start your prompt with:

- Draft a timeline...
- Create a chronology...
- Provide a list of dates...

The screenshot displays the Lexis+ AI interface. At the top, a prompt reads: "Create a timeline of the litigation from the date of filing until judgement-Judgment - 16.1.22.pdf-sealed-Applicants-revised-Submissions-151...". Below this, three documents are listed: "Judgment - 16.1.22.pdf", "sealed-Applicants-revised-Submissions-1512022.pdf", and "Amended-Originating-Application-signed.pdf". A button labeled "View Uploaded Documents" is visible. A purple banner at the top right says "Create a timeline of the litigation from the date of filing until judgement". Below this, a "Response completed" notification is shown. The main content area displays a timeline for the year 2022, starting in January. The timeline includes the following events:

- 6 Jan**: Novak Djokovic's Subclass 408 (Temporary Activity) visa was cancelled by a delegate of the Minister for Home Affairs under section 116(1)(e)(i) of the Migration Act 1958 (Cth). Novak Djokovic commenced proceedings in the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (Division 2) seeking to quash the decision, and the Court granted interim relief, setting the matter for a final hearing on 10 January 2022.
- 10 Jan**: At the final hearing, the Minister for Home Affairs conceded that the visa cancellation process was legally unreasonable due to a denial of procedural fairness. The Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia (Division 2) quashed the visa cancellation decision and ordered Novak Djokovic's release from immigration detention. The Minister's counsel announced consideration of exercising a personal power of cancellation under section 133C(3) of the Migration Act 1958 (Cth).
- 14 Jan**: The Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs, Alex Hawke, personally exercised the power under section 133C(3) of the Migration Act 1958 (Cth) to cancel Novak Djokovic's visa and provided a ten-page statement of reasons. Novak Djokovic sought urgent interim relief in the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia against the Minister's decision, and the Minister undertook not to remove Novak Djokovic from Australia pending the hearing.
- 15 Jan**: The Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia transferred the proceeding to the Federal Court of Australia. An Amended Originating Application for Review of a Migration Decision and the Applicant's Outline of Submissions were lodged electronically in the Federal Court of Australia, Victoria Registry, in the case Novak Djokovic v Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs [VID18/2022].

At the bottom of the interface, there is a text input field: "Ask a question or start a draft with your documents" and a "Select Jurisdiction" dropdown menu. A footer note states: "Your uploaded files are encrypted and will be deleted at the end of the session."

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