



# Al for Document Sensemaking at Scale

Using Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) to synthesise and make sense of documents, extracting insights based on pre-defined goals







# **Executive Summary**

#### **Problem Faced**

At CSIRO, we often need to process large volumes of unstructured documents—such as submissions, policy reports, research papers, and case studies—to support timely knowledge synthesis and informed decision-making.

Manual analysis is slow, costly, and inconsistent, making it difficult to respond quickly to emerging issues or extract meaningful insights. As data volume and complexity grow, these challenges intensify.

CSIRO's AI for Document Sensemaking at Scale provides a scalable and goal-driven solution to synthesise information efficiently, reduce delays, and support data-informed operations.

#### **Solution Overview**

CSIRO applies a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) Al pipeline to synthesise insights from curated reports, submissions, and papers. The solution incorporates human-inthe-loop feedback to enhance accuracy and reduce errors. Key features include:

- Configurable RAG-based pipeline using customised documents and prompts
- Goal-oriented task decomposition and synthesis to support decision-making
- Sub-task level prompt design, review, and iterative evaluation
- Human oversight to ensure relevance, quality, and trust in reasoning and justification.

### **Benefits and Impact**

The RAG-based pipeline adopted by CSIRO offers significant benefits for scientific discovery by enabling researchers to efficiently synthesise knowledge from vast volumes of structured and unstructured documents. By combining configurable document retrieval with goal-oriented generation and human-inthe-loop oversight, the system enhances the accuracy, relevance, and trustworthiness of insights. Beyond science, this approach holds broader value for other use cases such as policy analysis, regulatory review, and strategic planning, where timely, high-quality synthesis of complex information is essential for informed decision-making.







### **Target Audience and Stakeholders**

- Researchers and scientists
- Policy officers and strategic advisors
- Program managers and decisionmakers
- Executive and business unit leadership

# **Risks and Mitigation Overview**

Key risks associated with this use case include hallucinated outputs, biased interpretations, and potential over-reliance on automated insights. These risks are mitigated through a human-in-the-loop framework that ensures expert validation and oversight at sub-task stages and process quality. Governance for this use case is aligned with CSIRO's Responsible AI principles, incorporating regular reviews, bias assessments, and adherence to internal information management and privacy policies.

#### **Use Case Status**

Implemented

#### Use case timeline

 Implemented in 6G and AI Safety related projects with a government agency







#### **Additional Information**

The solution integrates with existing CSIRO workflows using curated documents and aligning with information governance protocols. It supports both structured and unstructured data, enabling flexible use across research and operational areas.

The solution has been implemented in 6G and AI Safety related projects with a government agency, analysing hundreds of standardisation documents with AI. The RAG pipeline has been extended to use user-accessible data and external sources (e.g., Wikipedia, geolocation), enabling query planning, analysis, and visualisation.

#### **Lessons Learned**

Early development highlighted the need for clear synthesis goals and well-curated document sets to ensure relevance. In additional, the prompt

engineering for sub-tasks needs to be adapted to specific use cases, which requires domain expert knowledge.

#### **Contact information**

### **Responsible Entity Name**

CSIRO's Data61

### **Area of Entity**

Software & Computational Systems

#### Use Case Website/s

https://research.csiro.au/6g security/

### Open for Collaboration?

Interested in collaboration with other Commonwealth entities

#### **Use Case Contact**

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Chen Wang: Chen.Wang@data61.csiro.au

#### **Use Case Owner**

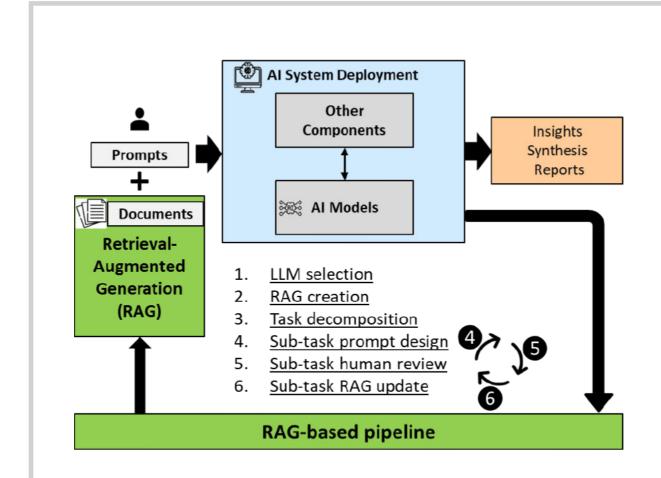
Liming Zhu:

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#### Screenshot/s



# **Value Proposition**

- 1. Retrieval-Augmented
  Generation (RAG) Al system
  tailored for government
  agencies to synthesise insights
  from curated documents
- 2. Human-in-the-loop feedback to enhance relevance and reduce errors

### **Technical Elements**

- Use case dependant large language model selection
- 2. Goal-aligned RAG instruction
- 3. Task decomposition
- 4. Prompt engineering
- 5. Customisable RAG pipeline

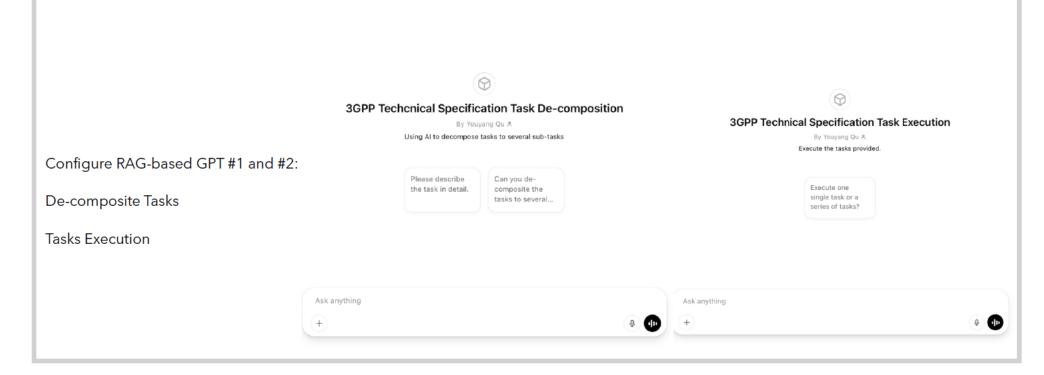






#### Screenshot/s

As an example, we applied the developed RAG-pipeline workflow to generate strategic insights and technical alignment with international telecom standards for an Australian government agency. The system monitors 3GPP specification activities by synthesising hundreds of documents, public records, and technical reports. Securely deployed and aligned with governance frameworks, it delivers contextualised, explainable insights into the specification changes over the past decade.









3GPP Techcnical Specification Task De-composition

Can you please identify the latest updates of the 3GPP Specification and analyse the updates? Please de-composite the task to several sub-tasks, to make the process easier and more accurate. Please give 5 steps with minimum words.

To identify and analyze the latest updates in 3GPP specifications effectively, here's a structured 5-step decomposition of the task:

RAG Pipeline Steps 3&4:

Tasks Decomposition and Execute Sub-Tasks

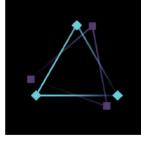
Using RAG-based GPT #1

#### Task Decomposition for 3GPP Specification Update Analysis

- 1. Identify Target Specifications
  - List all relevant 3GPP specification numbers and versions (e.g., TS 23.501, TS 38.331).
  - · Focus on newly released or recently revised documents.
- 2. Extract Latest Updates
  - · Review change history/log in each spec (usually in Annex A).
  - . Note revision numbers, release stages (e.g., Rel-17, Rel-18), and major additions.
- 3. Classify Types of Updates
  - · Categorize changes: new features, enhancements, deprecations, error corrections.
  - · Tag them by affected domain (RAN, Core, SA, etc.).
- 4. Analyze Impact
  - · Assess technical significance: protocol behavior, system design, interop.
  - · Evaluate relevance for implementers, operators, and device manufacturers.
- 5. Summarize and Report
  - · Create a concise update summary by spec.
  - · Highlight critical shifts and potential deployment implications.







# **Detailed Overview**

#### Version Control

Version	Date	Author	Description of Changes
1.0	3 Feb 2025	GovAl	Version 1 created
1.1	17 Mar 2025	GovAl	Modified based on feedback

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**Note**: For details about category items in the detailed overview, see *APS AI Use Case Repository Guidance-Guidance for Use Case Owners and Editors*.

# Responsible Organisation Category

Select the Classification of the Functions of Government - Australia (COFOG-A) 3-digit category that best identifies the functional area associated with your AI use case.

□ 01 - General Public Services	015 - Basic research in public services
☐ 02 - Defence	Choose an item.
□ 03 - Public Order and Safety	035 - Research and development in public order and safety
□ 04 - Economic Affairs	Choose an item.
□ 05 - Environmental Protection	055 - Research and development in environmental protection
□ 06 - Housing and Community Amenities	065 - Research and development in housing and community amenities
☑ 07 - Health	077 - Research and development in health
■ 08 - Recreation, Culture, and Religion	085 - Research and development in recreation, culture, and religion
□ 09 - Education     □ 10 - Education	096 - Research and development in education







	107 - Research and development in social
□ 10 - Social Protection	protection
□ 11 - Transport	118 - Research and development in transport

# Scope of the Use Case

Use the dropdown menus below to identify the scope of your use case.

Geographical focus Choose the region for implementation from the dropdown list	National
Primary type of government interaction Choose the type of government interaction from the dropdown list	Government-to-government (G2G)
Cross-features - Sector Indicate if the use case describes a solution that can be used across sectors or in cross-sector scenarios (Yes/No).	Yes
Cross-features - Jurisdiction Indicate if the use case describes a solution that can be used across State/Federal borders or in cross-border scenarios (Yes/No)	Yes

# **Ethical Considerations**

Accuracy, Fairness, Accessibility, Bias and Discrimination	The system ensures accuracy and fairness by using curated, trusted document sources and incorporating human-in-the-loop review to validate outputs and reduce hallucinations. It is designed to be accessible and inclusive through transparent workflows, explainable AI techniques, and bias assessments that align with CSIRO's responsible AI guidelines.
Privacy	This AI solution does not rely on personal data; it operates on pre-selected, non-personal government documents such as policy reports, research papers, and consultation submissions. All data handling







	follows strict information governance and privacy protocols to ensure compliance with APS standards.
Rights of Users	Users are informed of their rights and the system's limitations through clear documentation and onboarding materials, including guidance on responsible use. Feedback mechanisms are built into the interface, allowing users to flag issues, provide input, and challenge or override Algenerated outputs as needed within CSIRO workflows.

# Value of the Use Case

Identify the public value that the solution provides or is expected to provide. Select from the multi-select options.

Improved public service This category refers to solutions that enhance the services provided to end users, whether they are citizens or businesses.	<ul> <li>□ Personalised services</li> <li>□ Public (citizen)-centred services</li> <li>☑ Increased quality of public information and services</li> <li>☑ More responsive, efficient and costeffective public services</li> <li>□ New services or channels</li> </ul>
Improved administrative efficiency This category refers to solutions that increase efficiency, effectiveness, and quality while reducing costs within administrative processes, systems, and services.	<ul> <li>☑ Cost reduction</li> <li>☐ Responsiveness of government operation</li> <li>☑ Improved management of public resources</li> <li>☑ Increased quality of processes and systems</li> <li>☑ Better collaboration and better communication</li> <li>☐ Reduced risk of corruption and abuse of the law by public servants</li> <li>☑ Greater fairness, honesty and equality enabled</li> </ul>
Open government capabilities This category refers to solutions that enhance the level of openness, transparency, engagement, and	☐ Increased transparency of public sector operations ☐ Increased public participation in government actions and policymaking







communication within public	$oxed{\boxtimes}$ Improved public control of and influence
organisations.	on government actions and policies

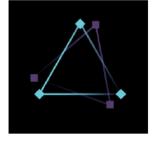
# Al Process Type

Select the types of tasks within government operations that the AI solution is performing or expected to perform

Supporting Decision Making- Tasks that support formal or informal agency decision-making on benefits or rights.	<ul><li>☑ Taking decisions on benefits</li><li>☑ Managing copyright and intellectual property rights</li></ul>
Analysis, monitoring and regulatory research - Tasks that collect or analyse information that shapes agency policymaking.	<ul> <li>☑ Information analysis processes</li> <li>☐ Monitoring policy implementation</li> <li>☐ Innovating public policy</li> <li>☐ Prediction and planning</li> </ul>
Enforcement - Tasks that identify or prioritise targets of agency enforcement action.	<ul> <li>☑ Smart recognition processes</li> <li>☐ Management of auditing and logging</li> <li>☐ Predictive enforcement processes</li> <li>☐ Supporting inspection processes</li> <li>☐ Improving cybersecurity</li> <li>☐ Registration and data notarisation processes</li> <li>☐ Certification and validation processes</li> </ul>
Internal management - Tasks that support agency management of resources, including employee management, procurement, and maintenance of technology systems.	<ul> <li>□ Internal primary processes</li> <li>☑ Internal support processes</li> <li>☑ Internal management processes</li> <li>□ Procurement management</li> <li>□ Financial management and support</li> </ul>
Public services and engagement - Tasks that support the direct provision of services to the public or facilitate communication with the public for regulatory or other purposes.	<ul> <li>□ Engagement management</li> <li>□ Data-sharing management</li> <li>□ Governance and voting</li> <li>□ Payments and international transactions</li> <li>□ Supporting disintermediation</li> <li>□ Authentication of self-sovereign digital ID services</li> <li>□ Service integration</li> <li>☑ Service personalisation</li> <li>□ Tracking of goods and assets along the supply chain</li> </ul>







# Al Technologies Utilised

Select the types of AI technologies proposed / utilised to deliver the use case.

Reasoning or Knowledge Representation Al systems that store, structure, and process knowledge to make inferences, derive conclusions, or support decision-making.	<ul><li>☑ Knowledge Representation</li><li>☑ Automated Reasoning</li><li>☐ Commonsense Reasoning</li></ul>
Planning and Optimisation Al techniques that generate, refine, and optimise action sequences or resource allocation to achieve specific goals efficiently.	<ul><li>☑ Planning and Scheduling</li><li>☑ Searching</li><li>☐ Optimisation</li></ul>
Learning and Adaptation Al systems that identify patterns, extract insights, and improve performance over time based on data.	<ul><li>☑ Machine Learning</li><li>☑ Deep Learning</li><li>☑ Generative AI</li></ul>
Communication and Natural Language Processing Al systems that process, interpret, and generate human language for interaction, comprehension, and automation.	<ul> <li>☑ Natural Language Processing (NLP)</li> <li>☑ Text Generation</li> <li>☑ Text Mining</li> <li>☐ Machine Translation</li> </ul>
Perception through the Senses Al systems that process and interpret sensory data, such as visual, auditory, or tactile inputs, to understand and respond to their environment.	☐ Computer Vision ☐ Audio Processing
Integration and Interaction with the Environment Al systems that interact with physical or digital environments, including autonomous agents, robotics, and interconnected systems.	<ul> <li>✓ Multi-agent Systems</li> <li>☐ Robotics and Automation</li> <li>☐ Connected and Automated Vehicles</li> <li>(CAVs)</li> </ul>







Al as a Service	□ Al Services (e.g., cognitive computing,
Al capabilities delivered through cloud-	machine learning frameworks, bots)
based platforms, offering tools, models,	☐ Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
and infrastructure for Al-powered	☐ Platform as a Service (PaaS)
applications.	☐ Software as a Service (SaaS)
Additional Comments or Explanation:	N/A

### Technical Elements

# **Platform implementation** The RAG-based document sensemaking solution helps government agencies synthesise insights from curated reports, submissions, and papers. It combines document retrieval with LLMs and integrates human feedback to improve accuracy and relevance. The pipeline includes LLM selection, task decomposition, prompt engineering, and iterative RAG refinement. Insights are generated through a structured AI system that incorporates human-in-the-loop reviews at sub-task levels. The solution is deployable on secure cloud or on-premise environments, integrates with existing identity services, and supports both pilot and large-scale deployments. Its modular design ensures flexibility, compliance, and efficiency in high-stakes decision-making. The solution uses large language models Model / Algorithm used (LLMs) like GPT within a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework, focusing on outputs grounded in CSIRO-curated documents. Model selection focused on performance, flexibility, and secure deployment, with options such as GPT-4, Claude, and LLaMA2, etc. The final choice balances accuracy, control, and alignment with responsible AI practices suitable for CSIRO's research and operational needs.







Data Sources Select the types of data sources used		<ul><li>☐ Third-party</li><li>☐ Synthetic</li></ul>
and provide relevant details.	Details:	
Risk Assessment and Mitigation Details	Cybersecurity measures include secure hosting, access controls via agency identity services, encrypted storage, and regular vulnerability checks. Data protection complies with APS standards, with audit trails and logging in place for accountability.	
Security and Compliance Frameworks Select the security and compliance frameworks and measures implemented. Provide details or additional artifacts if relevant.	☐ Authority to Operate (ATO) ☐ System Security Plan (SSP) ☐ Security Risk Management Plan (SRMP)	☐ Information Security Registered Assessors Program (IRAP) ☐ Penetration Testing
	Details:	
Assurance and Government Frameworks	Identify the assurance or governance frameworks CSIRO has evaluated the use case against so far (e.g., DTA AI Assurance Framework, AI in Government Policy, National AI Assurance Framework).	
Record maintenance	Provide an overview of documentation practices for AI decisions, testing, and data assets.	
Disengagement	N/A	
Performance Metrics and Results	Key performance indicators include synthesis accuracy, relevance of insights, user satisfaction, response time reduction, and coverage of source material. Metrics are gathered through user feedback, human validation of outputs, and benchmark comparisons.	