



GLOBAL A.I. DEVELOPMENTS

LEGAL SECTOR

April '24

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Introduction

This study looks at the state of artificial intelligence (AI) and generative AI today and how the legal sector is using these technologies. The aim is to demonstrate the revolutionary potential of these technologies and clarify the particular domains in which artificial intelligence is achieving notable progress. Geographically, the growth of AI is a worldwide phenomenon, with some areas particularly prominent in the legal field as leaders in revenue production. Innovative enterprises that lead the way are essential in shaping the future of artificial intelligence in the sector. The report highlights the ever-changing and diverse impact of artificial intelligence (AI) on companies and their employees, covering everything from operational efficiency to security assurance and predictive capabilities.

The paper provides a concise outline of the ramifications and fast view of the AI sector. It looks at how AI will change the business and affect workflows, job descriptions, the skills required, and the amount of people employed. The analysis also considers the inherent risks associated with the deployment of AI in order to provide a fair assessment of the potential benefits and challenges in this constantly evolving environment.

The study's conclusion emphasises the intricate and dynamic ways that artificial intelligence is affecting business, as well as the need for strategic planning and teamwork for successful integration.

01



The AI market size in the legal sector

The global legal AI market was estimated to reach USD 1.04 billion in 2022, and expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.2% between 2023 and 2030. The market's rise can be due to increased need for automation in legal applications such as eDiscovery, case prediction, regulatory compliance, and contract review and management, among others. Law companies and legal departments face the issue of maintaining vast amounts of data and documentation. However, the rise of AI-based technologies has enabled legal businesses, departments, and governments to streamline duties such as contract review, legal research, due diligence, and document analysis (Grand View Research, 2023).

02



Driving forces

Artificial intelligence is rapidly altering all aspects of legal practice, notably company development. This once-traditional business, entrenched in precedent and procedure, is now poised for a technological revolution, harnessing AI's powers to improve efficiency, streamline procedures, and generate unprecedented development (Pratap, 2023).

Artificial Intelligence is currently being used in the legal industry to automate court documents and extract particular clauses from contracts. With these uses, generative AI can achieve even more, though. Technologies that use generative AI to create different types of content could be used in a variety of ways to increase output and reduce expenses. Generative AI has applications in the legal field, where it can give a basic synopsis of a legal topic and support legal research by enabling the creation of complicated agreements from a knowledge base of model agreements.

With the use of this tool, attorneys—who often rely on templates—may be able to interact with legal chatbots and ask for the drafting of a purchase agreement, providing voice descriptions of the essential business legal words and the particular clauses they require.

Furthermore, as generative AI advances, it will be able to identify off-market provisions in contracts and annotate them by educating the programme. Legal experts will be required to evaluate AI results and make experience-based decisions. AI can increase productivity for lawyers by automating routine and laborious administrative chores. If the difficulties are resolved first and the responsible development of generative AI tools is given top priority, the enormous potential of generative AI will be realised.

Specifically, regarding GenAI, the following driving factors take place:

Driving factors:

- **Enhanced document review:** Every day, legal experts deal with massive amounts of documentation. Generative AI systems can swiftly review, analyse, and summarise these materials, lowering the time and effort necessary to do such jobs. This efficiency enables lawyers to concentrate on core legal activities.
- **Legal research assistance:** Legal professionals can benefit greatly from generative AI systems, which have access to enormous databases and legal texts. They may create legal briefs, evaluate precedents, and even predict possible case outcomes using historical data.
- **Contract analysis and drafting:** AI-powered systems can analyse and construct legal contracts, ensuring that they are complete, error-free, and in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. This not only saves time, but also lowers the likelihood of costly legal challenges.
- **Enhanced due diligence:** In mergers and acquisitions or other corporate transactions, thorough due diligence is a necessary step. GenAI can swiftly examine financial records, contracts, and other documents to identify potential risks and opportunities, streamlining the decision-making process. (Bernard, 2023)

03



Barriers to adoption

The barriers to the adoption of AI in the legal industry are mainly around trusting the technology. More than half of legal professionals are uncertain about the technology's reliability, and nearly 2 in 5 do not trust it. Consumers of legal services are not entirely won over either, with 55% of clients and potential clients expressing serious concerns about the use of AI within the legal profession (PYMNTS, 2023).

AI's main challenge: algorithm bias

As with any technical innovation, integrating AI into the legal area presents hurdles and ethical implications. These challenges must be addressed in order to ensure that AI technologies such as Harvey AI are used responsibly and ethically.

One of the most serious concerns is the possibility of AI systems being biased. To address this, Harvey AI developers are constantly attempting to create diverse and inclusive training datasets that remove biases and assure fair results. Legal practitioners must also apply caution and critical judgment when assessing AI-generated results.

To reduce bias and discrimination in law firm AI, employ the following strategies:

- **Diverse and representative training data:** should be used to train AI algorithms in order to eliminate biases. This necessitates careful selection of training data, as well as ongoing monitoring to detect and address any potential biases.
- **Algorithmic auditing and bias testing:** Conducting regular audits and bias testing can assist uncover and correct biases in AI systems. This includes assessing the impact of AI judgments on various demographic groups and, if necessary, implementing corrective actions.
- **Continuous monitoring and improvement:** AI systems should be constantly checked for biases and discrimination. Feedback loops and regular updates can help AI algorithms become more fair and accurate over time.
- **Cooperation and training programs:** Law firms can create cooperation programs that leverage AI technologies with legal practitioners. Furthermore, training programs can be established to improve lawyers' and staff's AI understanding and skills.

With recent breakthroughs in artificial intelligence, Harvey AI has more than enough time to grow and address these difficulties straight on. Until then, we'll have to wait and observe how the program performs in the legal industry (Faustino, 2023).

Other challenges for implementing AI in the legal sector include:

- **Training and expertise:** Legal practitioners require proper training to use GenAI efficiently. This necessity includes not only learning how to use technology, but also comprehending its limitations.
- **Security concerns:** The legal sector handles very sensitive and secret information. Ensuring that AI systems are secure and resistant to cyber assaults is critical.
- **Regulatory compliance:** Adhering to the changing legal framework governing AI technology might be challenging. Legal professionals must stay current and assure compliance.
- **Managing client expectations:** Clients may have high expectations for the speed and accuracy of AI-powered legal services. Managing these expectations while keeping open communication is critical. (Bernard, 2023)

Restraints and algorithmic limitations:

Restraints

Overall, these are the following restraints:

- **Ethical and legal concerns:** The use of AI in the legal sector has created ethical concerns, particularly around decision-making procedures and data protection. It is critical to ensure that artificial intelligence functions within defined legal and ethical limitations.
- **Dependence on data quality:** The quality and accuracy of the data used to train GenAI systems have a significant impact on their efficacy. Inaccurate or biased data might lead to errors in recommendations and legal documents.
- **Initial implementation costs:** Acquiring and implementing GenAI systems can be costly, meaning smaller law firms may confront financial challenges in using this technology.
- **Resistance to change:** Legal professionals may be hesitant to implement AI, worrying that it may displace human jobs. Convincing stakeholders about the benefits of AI adoption is an issue that must be addressed. (Bernard, 2023)

Algorithmic limitations

Similar to other AI applications in other sectors, The limitations of algorithmic decision-making in the legal sector primarily revolve around data quality, bias, and the need for regulation.

They can even be used as a prediction tool to assist lawyers make better decisions. The sole constraint to algorithms' usefulness is incorrect data utilized to create them. Finally, they enable lawyers and government agencies to make better choices more efficiently, as long as they are thoroughly examined and regulated before being used.

The overall concerns with the algorithmic decision-making process are the following:

1. Lack of transparency

The issue with algorithmic decision-making is the lack of transparency in the entire process. This is also known as the 'black box' effect, because it is difficult to comprehend how an algorithm is designed and subsequently used to make a conclusion.

Transparency is critical because of its association with the right to a fair trial. Similarly to how a judgment can be challenged through an appeal or judicial review, those affected by algorithmic decision-making should be able to contest the outcome of the decision and request additional information to understand how that conclusion was made.

Currently, there is very little opportunity for receiving input and opposing algorithmic decision-making, making the entire process incredibly unpredictable and difficult to grasp.

2. Unfairness, discrimination and bias

There are two sorts of biases in algorithmic decision-making. First, there is selection bias, which relates to drawing conclusions based on a limited data set, such as collecting data from just apprehended offenders rather than all offenders. Second, there is reporting bias, which occurs when offenders who self-report are polled and underreport facts such as their risk to re-offend. There is also the possibility of human error while submitting data. Assume an algorithm is based on an inaccurate data sample, and inferences are formed from a defective dataset. In that instance, the computation is not correct or representative of the entire population, hence the decision is considered biased.

Furthermore, while algorithms have been shown to deliver faster and more accurate choices under standardised conditions, a large body of research implies that algorithms may not be as unbiased as one might assume. The reason for this is that algorithms are only as fair as the people who designed and developed them. A prime example is the racial bias incorporated in today's facial recognition technologies. Because of the lack of racial and gender variety in the early data sets, computers misidentified women with darker skin tones as males. This severely erroneous depiction demonstrates the under-representation of minorities in data sets, which contributes to the overall lack of accuracy and prejudice in decision-making.

3. Profiling

According to the General Data Protection Regulation, 'profiling' refers to any form of automated processing of personal data that involves the use of personal data to evaluate certain personal aspects relating to a natural person, specifically to analyse or predict aspects concerning that natural person's work performance, economic situation, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behaviour location, or movements. Personal information about clients and workers is gathered from a variety of sources using algorithms. The data is analysed to classify the data subjects into specific groups, establish correlations between behaviours and features, and construct profiles.

The concerns are that there is no transparency when it comes to profiling, that people may not anticipate their personal information to be utilized in this manner, and that they do not understand how this process works and how it affects them. These automated judgments based on profiles can often have a significant impact on people, such as granting bail, providing housing aid, and making job offers (Khan, n.d).

Regulatory barriers

- The use of AI in the legal sector faces several regulatory barriers, which can be summarised as follows: Data privacy and security come first.
- The challenge with AI in the legal industry is that it is dependent on data access. AI must be "trained" on datasets; before an AI system can determine what attributes make a specific litigation outcome likely or what elements make a contract high-risk for an organization, it must first consume data on the facts of the litigation or the wording and clauses of the contract.
- The presence of this data is not the issue. In truth, legal departments have a mountain of data in their contract portfolio and business systems. The issue is actually one of accessibility (Exigent, 2021).

04

AI development

Areas within the sector:

There is legal technology artificial intelligence market segmentation by product type:

- Document management system
- Practice and case management
- Contract management
- IP-Management
- Legal research
- Legal analytics
- Cybersecurity
- Predictive technology

Then it is further segmented into the product application type, either targeted to Lawyers or clients themselves (Business Sector Briefings, 2024).

With a multitude of advantages, AI is quickly progressing in the legal sector. AI in law firms may not be explicitly noticeable—but it helps lawyers and paralegals do their jobs better.

The following are some of the applications:

1. E-Discovery

The simplest and most prevalent type of AI in law is e-discovery, which is the process of scanning electronic data to obtain non-privileged material relevant to a case or claim. E-discovery software enables lawyers to scan documents based on search phrases or particular parameters, such as dates or geographical location. As a result, lawyers receive nearly instant responses—significantly faster than scanning physical copies. This additional time enables lawyers to gather more pertinent material.

2. Legal research

While it cannot do legal research for you, AI for lawyers, like e-discovery software, makes the process faster and more efficient. AI-powered legal research software enables professionals to quickly scan and search massive databases, including regulations, statutes, practice areas, jurisdictions, and case laws. Legal research software allows lawyers to acquire facts and better comprehend precedents. Conducting more complete research at a faster pace saves lawyers time, which in turn saves clients money. Tools that interface with practice management software, such as Casetext and Fastcase, allow users to perform and attach research immediately to pertinent case facts, increasing efficiency.

3. Document management and automation

While law firms continue to transition away from paper documents, electronic document storage presents similar issues to hard copy document storage. Electronic records require less physical space, but sorting and finding documents remains difficult. AI-driven document management software stores and organises legal papers such as contracts, case files, notes, and emails through tagging and profiling functionality. This way of storing and organizing digital information, along with full-text search, makes papers much easier to locate.

Document management solutions can provide document identification and check-in/check-out privileges to ensure version control and security. Document management software can also connect to other systems, such as Microsoft Office, allowing users to effortlessly exchange files with others. Document automation enables law firms to prepare papers using intelligent templates; legal experts can automatically populate form fields directly from case records, saving time and effort. Legal document automation is a centralised and efficient way to create letters, agreements, motions, pleadings, bills, invoices, and other legal documents.

4. Litigation analysis

Determining the viability of litigation or estimating the worth of a lawsuit necessitates a thorough examination of precedent-setting decisions. Lawyer AI can swiftly examine these precedents and assist lawyers in creating more accurate and relevant documents depending on the facts.

5. Due diligence

Due diligence frequently needs legal specialists to evaluate a huge number of documents, such as contracts. As with other document-related difficulties, AI can assist legal professionals in reviewing documents more swiftly. An AI-based due diligence solution may retrieve specific documents needed for due diligence, such as those containing a specific clause. AI due diligence software can also identify differences or modifications in documents. What is the best part? AI can process papers in seconds. While we still advocate that humans review the data, lawyers can benefit from significantly decreasing the manual labour of document review.

Key companies:

These are some of the world's top companies in the AI industry in the legal sector:

Ai.Lawyer:

AI Lawyer is a unique tool designed with everyone in mind. It can convey legal information to general audiences while also simplifying legal jargon. Lawyers use AI Lawyer to do legal research and brainstorm ideas, while law students can use it to improve their legal research abilities and get insight into current legal trends.

The main benefits being:

- Fast: The fastest online lawyer service, perfect for avoiding expenses and appointments.
- Cost-effective: Forget the hefty costs of the regular legal market. The artificial intelligence lawyer is cost-effective.
- 24/7 Support: Our customer support team is always accessible to answer any queries you have about the platform.
- Private: We are strict on privacy, guaranteeing that user chats are private and anonymous.


Still, AI Lawyer has the following limitations:

- While it can make simple legal papers, it may be unsuitable for drafting complicated documents.
- Prepare for a learning curve; some features can be perplexing or difficult to find. (AI Lawyer, n.d.)

A.I LAWYER TARGETS


AI for Legal Consumers

From deciphering complex terms to understanding rights, we've got you covered.



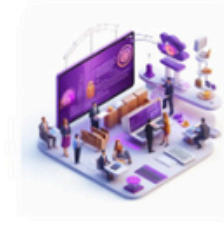
AI for Lawyers

Let us handle the research and paperwork while you elevate client relationships.




AI for Law firms

Streamlining processes and boost efficiency, we're revolutionizing the way law firms operate.



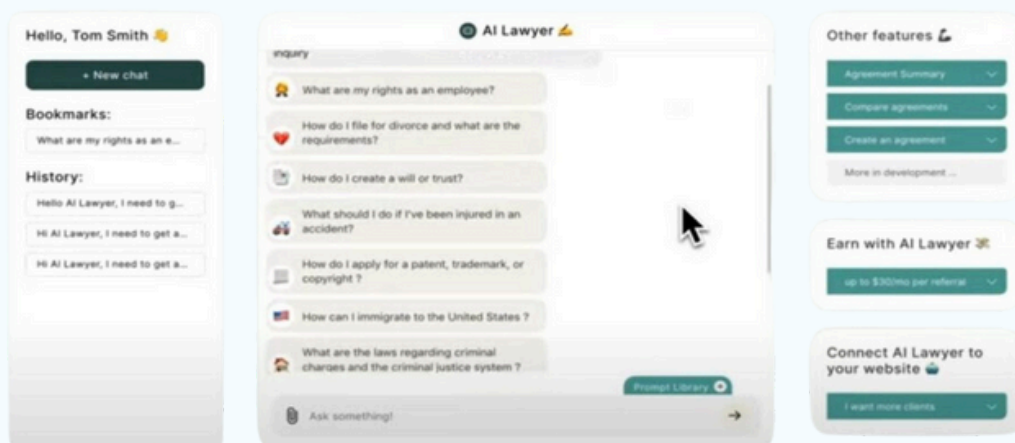
AI for Law Students

We're made a perfect learning tool. It helping to prepare students for a career in law.



Source: A.I Lawyer, 2024

A.I LAWYER PLATFORM



The screenshot displays the A.I Lawyer platform interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a user profile for 'Tom Smith', a '+ New chat' button, and sections for 'Bookmarks' and 'History'. The main chat window is titled 'AI Lawyer' and contains several legal inquiries such as 'What are my rights as an employee?', 'How do I file for divorce...', and 'How do I create a will or trust?'. On the right, a panel titled 'Other features' lists options like 'Agreement Summary', 'Compare agreements', and 'Create an agreement'. Below this, there's a section 'Earn with AI Lawyer' offering 'up to \$20/mo per referral' and a 'Connect AI Lawyer to your website' option.

Source: A.I Lawyer, 2024

Ironclad:

A contract lifecycle management platform used by companies to handle various types of contracts. It allows attorneys to input legal documents for processing by sophisticated AI. Ironclad is a contract lifecycle management (CLM) platform that helps business and legal teams manage every aspect of the contracting process.

The following are the benefits they provide for the legal sector:

Efficiency

- Quickly complete contracts
- Automate contract redlining and review using Ironclad AI.
- Create templated contract workflows with Workflow Designer and streamline collaboration with Salesforce connectors.
- Ironclad converts standardised contracts into one-click agreements. Clickwrap

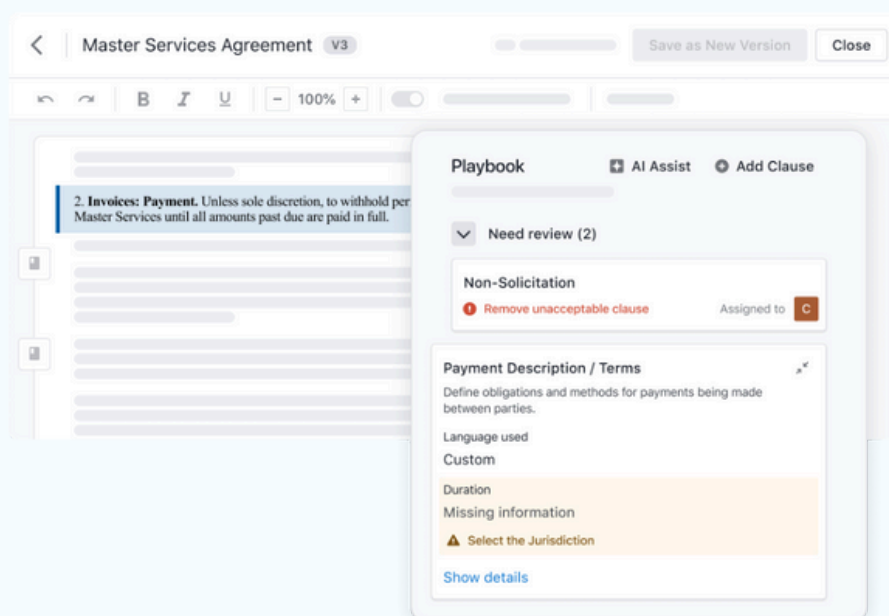
Compliance

- AI can help you standardise terms and clause rules across your entire workforce.
- Eliminate rogue contracting with automated contract creation, tracking, and review.
- Ironclad automatically detects dangerous or non-standard phrases and clauses. AI
- Allow self-service contract creation for business users with pre-approved templates.
- View all completed contract metadata in one location.

Intelligence

- Identify bottlenecks in contract processes to maximise efficiency.
- Real-time contract analytics based on various metadata, such as contract kind or owner.
- Customised dashboards and reports let legal teams visualise and convey their impact. (Ironclad, n.d.)

IRONCLAD SOFTWARE

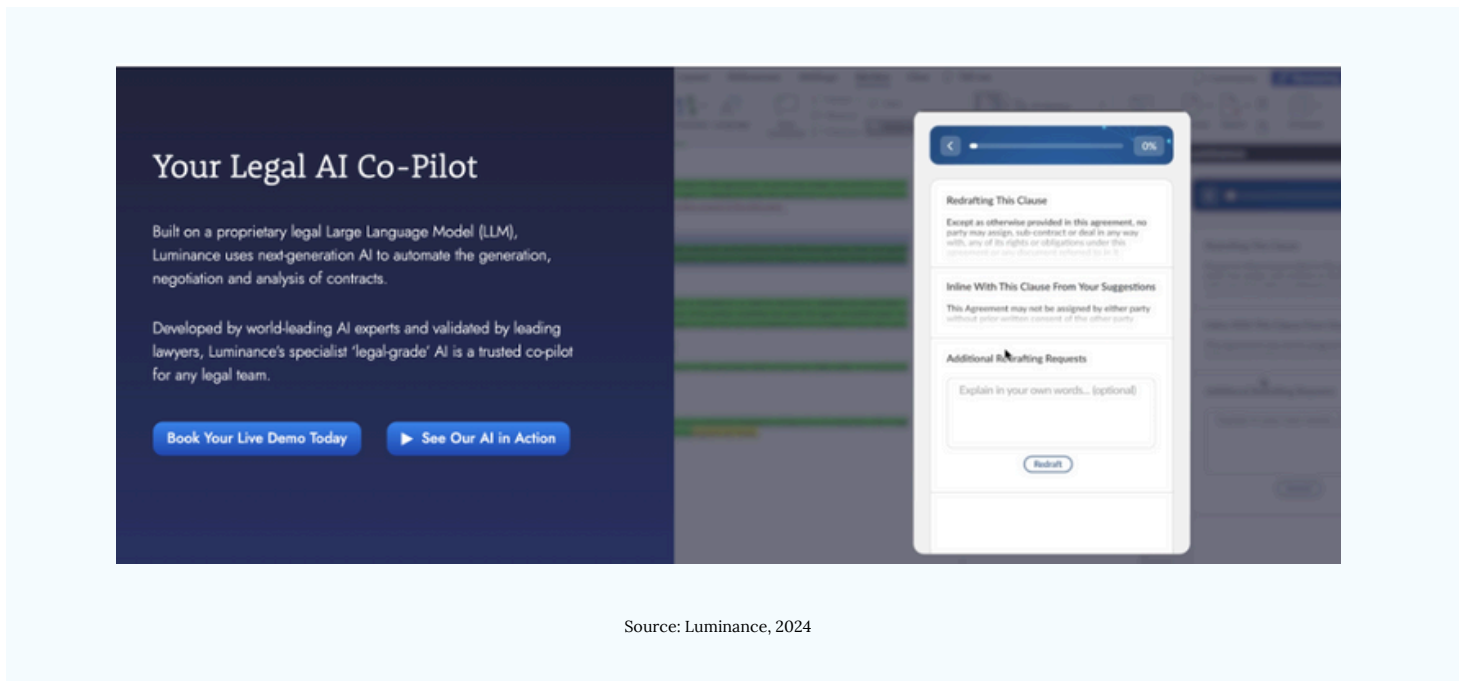


Source: Ironclad, 2024

Luminance:

A law tech startup that uses AI to provide legal document scanning and predictive analytics on upcoming cases Luminance is a legal-focused artificial intelligence platform that employs AI technology to read and comprehend documents in any language. It is based on a proprietary legal Large Language Model (LLM) that automates contract creation, negotiation, and analysis. Legal teams can use Luminance's AI to generate contracts without their direct involvement, allowing them to focus on more valuable work. The platform is trusted by over 400 customers in 60 countries, including leading global law firms and significant corporations like Koch Industries, Tesco, Lamborghini, and Liberty Mutual.
(Luminance, n.d.)

LUMINANCE SOFTWARE



Harvey:

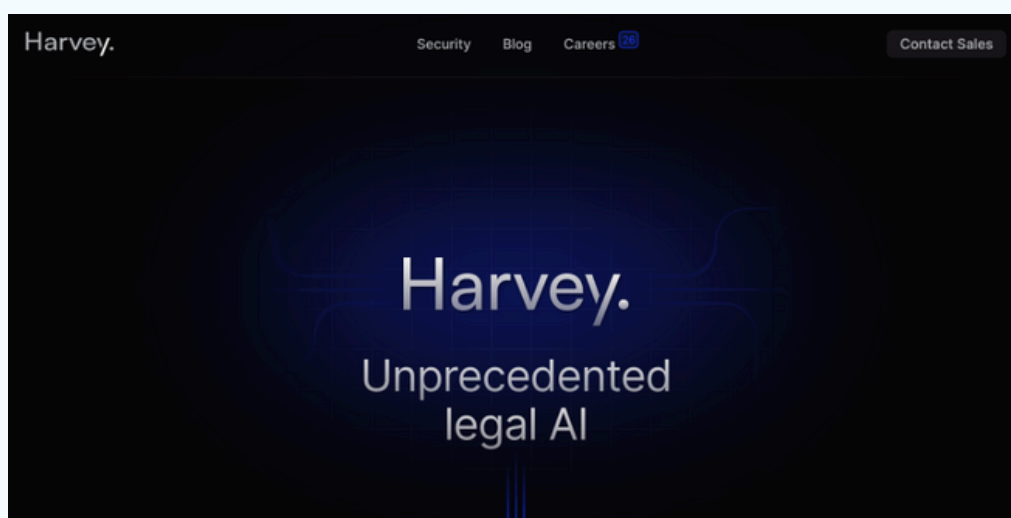
A company that offers generative AI for elite law firms, with a focus on reshaping how lawyers work and think about law. It has cooperated with large international companies like UK-based law firm Allen & Overy and PwC. Harvey AI is an advanced artificial intelligence platform specifically designed for the legal sector, harnessing the power of machine learning and natural language processing to streamline legal work and enhance efficiency.

It is built on a version of Open.AI's GPT AI and is currently in the beta phase.

Some key features and benefits Harvey AI offers include:

- Harvey AI is presently being developed, but it is projected to increase law firm efficiency in a variety of ways, including simplifying legal work, boosting research, and allowing legal experts to focus on higher-value activities. (Harvey, n.d.)

HARVEY SOFTWARE



Source: Harvey, 2024

Ivo AI:

Ivo AI is a leading provider of AI contract review software for legal teams, offering solutions like Ivo Checklist that reviews agreements against custom requirements and generates intelligent redline suggestions.

Review contracts:

- Extremely simple to use and requires no or minimal implementation.
- Review contracts: Analyse your agreements and gain rapid visibility into critical hazards.
- Create easy, plain-language checklists for all situations.
- Receive explanations as to why requirements were satisfied or not met, along with source references.
- Ask all types of questions regarding your contracts.

Automated document review and redlining:

- Checklist review: Automatically verifies if documents meet specific requirements, ensuring compliance with internal play books.
- Automatic explanation & correction suggestions: Provides clear explanations for any unmet requirements and suggests redline revisions in line with company policy.
- AI generated comment bubbles: Automatically generate Microsoft Word comment bubbles justifying redline changes to the counterparty.

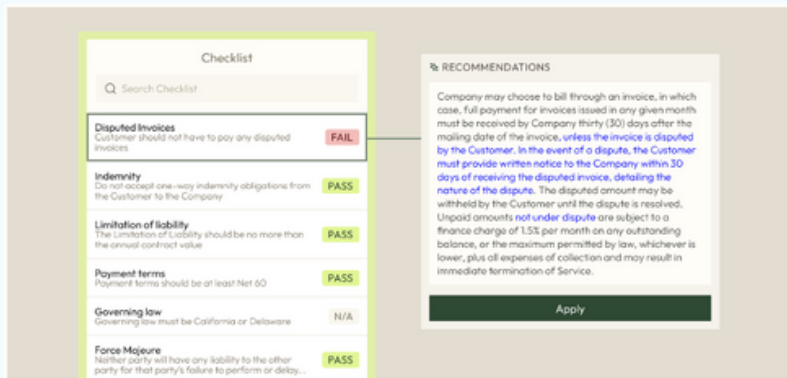
Comprehensive summarisation tools for enhanced document insight

- Versatile summary creation: Generate a general overview, key risks for the customer, essential business terms, or a summary of changes with ease.
- Focused insights: Quickly obtain targeted summaries that highlight the most critical aspects relevant to stakeholders' interests.
- Efficiency in review process: Streamline the review process by providing concise, informative summaries that facilitate faster decision-making. (Ivo, n.d.)

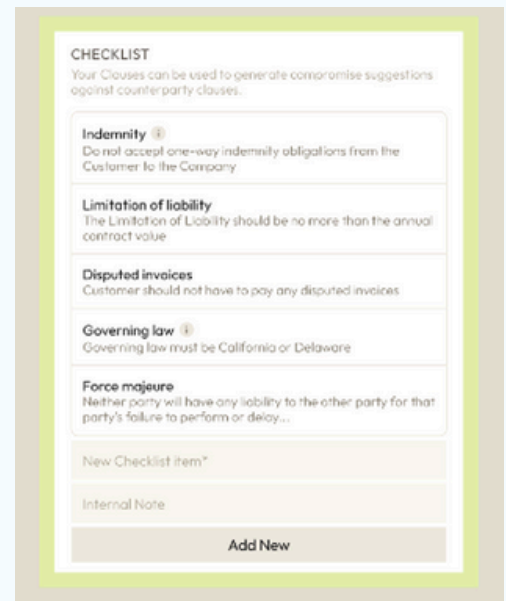
Simplified document modification and querying

- Intuitive modification commands: Direct Ivo to alter the document using straightforward instructions, making edits quick and easy.
- Ask open-ended questions: Ask open-ended questions about your document and get quick responses with source references.
- Dynamic word comments: Automatically insert Word comments as redlines to explain and justify any changes to the document's language.

IVO SOFTWARE



Source: Ivo, 2024



Lex machina:

Specialises in legal analytics, providing data-driven insights for litigation, helping lawyers make data-backed decisions Lex Machina is a cutting-edge AI-powered tool that can manage a large amount of legal research for you. It's an analytics platform that allows you to examine courts, judges, opposing counsel, numerous parties, and even legal businesses. Because this software provides quick access to court dockets, you can also utilise it to look for important case law. This study is used by law firms to clinch transactions, develop effective tactics, and win cases.

They praise themselves for providing the most accurate, full, and transparent analytic data, as well as unique result analytics that are only available in Lex Machina. The data is assembled, cleansed, and improved using a unique combination of machine learning and in-house legal experts, and it is updated every 24 hours. Here are some of the capabilities that differentiate us from other analytic tools:

- **Unique outcomes**

Lex Machina's Outcome Analytics™ provides damages, findings, resolutions, and remedies, which are crucial for comprehending a case and determining who won.

- **Valuable insights**

The Case List Analyzer™ uses practice-specific filters and tags to identify similar cases. Get to the right cases quickly and simply, and create thorough case lists based on actual pleading documents.

- **Instant results.**

The unique Quick Tools allow you to quickly compare judges, parties, or law firms, draft winning motions, investigate patent portfolios or expert witnesses, and much more.

- **Accurate data**

The unique Attorney Data Engine™ corrects and adds missing counsel data, ensuring an accurate record of your lawyers' and opponent's appearances. Using document-based analysis, we may include records that other systems will never see.

- **Transparent sources only**

Lex Machina enables you to display your work and drill down from high-level patterns to underlying dockets and papers. We also provide definitions so you know exactly what you're looking at and where the information originated from.

Lex Machina best features:

- Create complete reports displaying damages awarded, case statistics, and other important information.
- Use the Legal Analytics Quick Tools to compare judges, legal firms, parties, and more.
- Use Lex Machina's application programming interface (API) to construct your own unique applications.

Lex Machina limitations are:

- Lex Machina is not self-service—you'll need to work with their sales team to join up and select the tools you need.

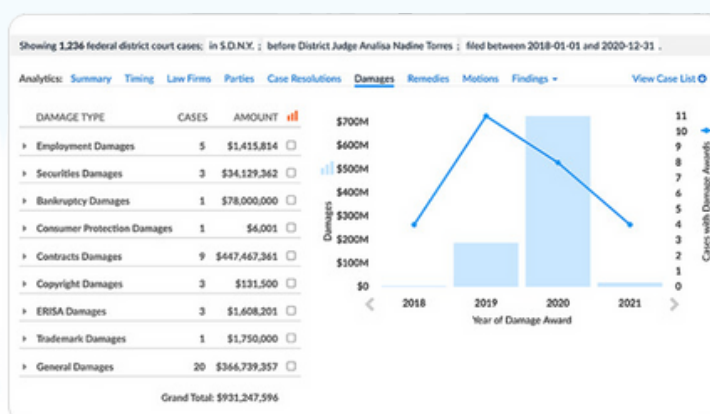
There are few reviews available to provide insights for new users. (Lex Machina, n.d.)

LEX MACHINA CAPABILITIES

Analyze Courts and Judges

Would you like to know the total amount of damages that Judge Torres has awarded in securities cases over the last three years? Use our platform to view damages awarded by a specific judge in a specific practice area over a specific time period. Easily compare these analytics across judges, jurisdictions, areas of law, and periods of time. With Lex Machina, you can also easily view:

- How likely is a judge to grant or deny a specific motion?
- How long do cases take to get to a grant of a permanent injunction, to trial, or to termination before a judge?
- How likely is a judge to find infringement of a patent, fair use of a trademark, or a Securities Act violation?
- How long does it usually take for a case to reach termination before Judge Torres?



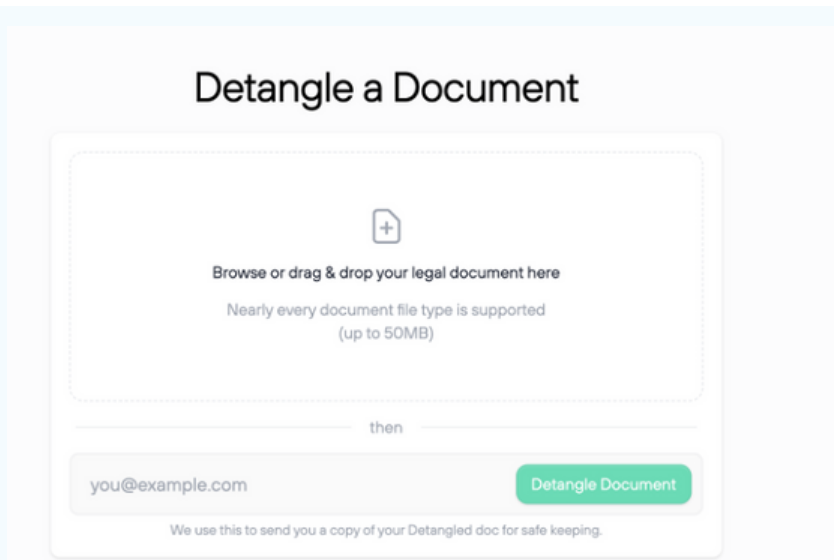
Source: Lex Machina, 2024

Detangle:

A company that delivers artificial intelligence solutions for legal document management and automation, with the goal of streamlining legal procedures.

Detangle is an AI tool that simplifies legal documents, providing a clear summary and highlighting problematic sections. It is not a replacement for an attorney, but it can help users understand complex legal language and identify potential issues in the documents. By breaking down legal jargon into plain English and offering a favour scale to show which party has the upper hand, Detangle aims to enhance the efficiency of conversations with legal counsel and prevent users from overlooking potentially detrimental clauses. Additionally, it prioritises the security and confidentiality of the documents by using AES encryption and guaranteeing that data is never sold to third parties

DETANGLE SOFTWARE



Source: Detangle, 2024

Detangle's best features they offer are the following:

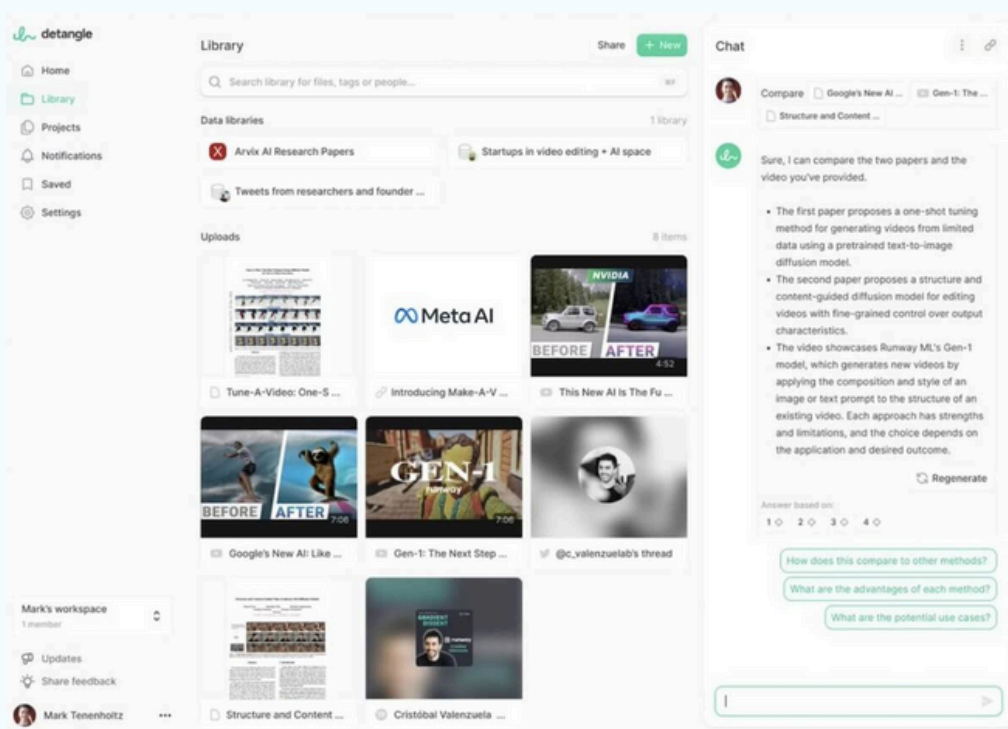
- Clients can upload assets or paste URLs in a simple interface
- Get AI-generated summaries of lengthy documents, audio files, or video
- Simplify complex legal jargon
- Pay per summary rather than a monthly fee

But on the other hand, Detangle.ai limitations are:

- There may be a need to join a new user waitlist before you can use the app
- Per-file fees are expensive, even for shorter documents
- The pricing can vary depending on the document video or audio size

(Detangle, n.d.)

DETANGLE LIBRARY



Source: Detangle, 2024

Amto:

Offers AI solutions for legal research and analysis, helping lawyers in their legal research tasks. Amto AI uses powerful artificial intelligence to revolutionise legal drafting. Lawyers and legal teams may now draft superior contracts in significantly less time. Amto enables lawyers to focus on high-value work and develop stronger client relationships by automating repetitive chores. Artificial intelligence is helping to shape the future of legal work.

Amto AI is intended for solo attorneys to increase productivity without associates.

Law Firms - Improve the efficiency of lawyers and paralegals. In-house legal teams - Streamline high-volume contract work - Help law students improve skills and speed.

The key features and benefits:

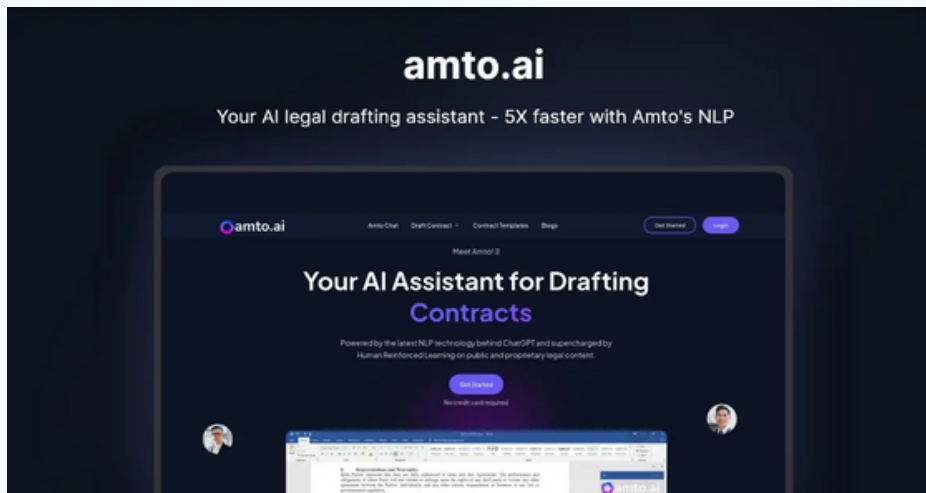
- Generate new clauses and language suggestions based on context
- Revise and modify clauses upon request
- Summarise contracts or sections
- Identify missing critical clauses
- Highlight common negotiation points
- Review and abstract contracts
- Create custom clause libraries
- Integrate directly into MS Word, Outlook, etc.
- Increase drafting productivity

Lawyers and legal teams can use Amto AI to:

- Contract drafting: Amto speeds up the preparation and revision of any sort of contract.
- Transactional work: Amto assists with high-volume commercial contracts such as NDAs and employment agreements.
- Litigation support: Amto can summarise and extract crucial facts from litigation-related contracts.
- Client communication: Amto assists with the creation of personalised customer updates, reminders, and other communications.
- Knowledge management: Amto evaluates, summarises, and extracts information from contracts for use in knowledge systems.

(Amto, n.d.)

AMTO SOFTWARE



Source: Amto, 2024

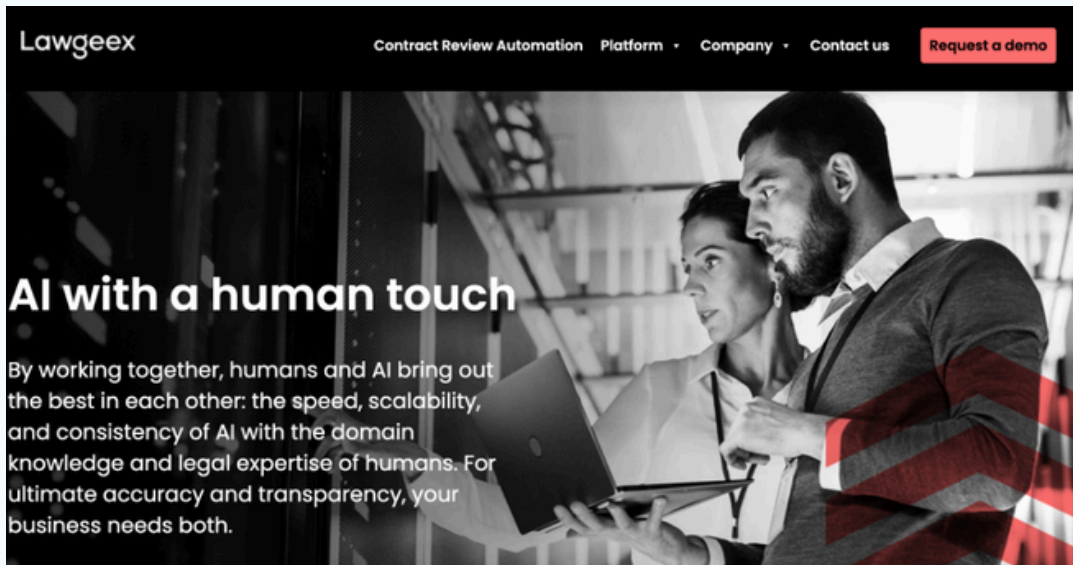
Lawgeex:

Provides an AI-powered contract review platform that helps in the review and approval of contracts. They use AI to relieve corporate attorneys from the daily tedium of contracting; with more time and creative energy, they can use their expertise to add more value and make a bigger strategic impact on their business.

They have reviewed millions of contracts, expanding our AI's capabilities to match the output of a human lawyer. Lawgeex harnesses contextual intelligence to understand legalese, accurately reviewing contracts, improving negotiation and accelerating approval at scale.

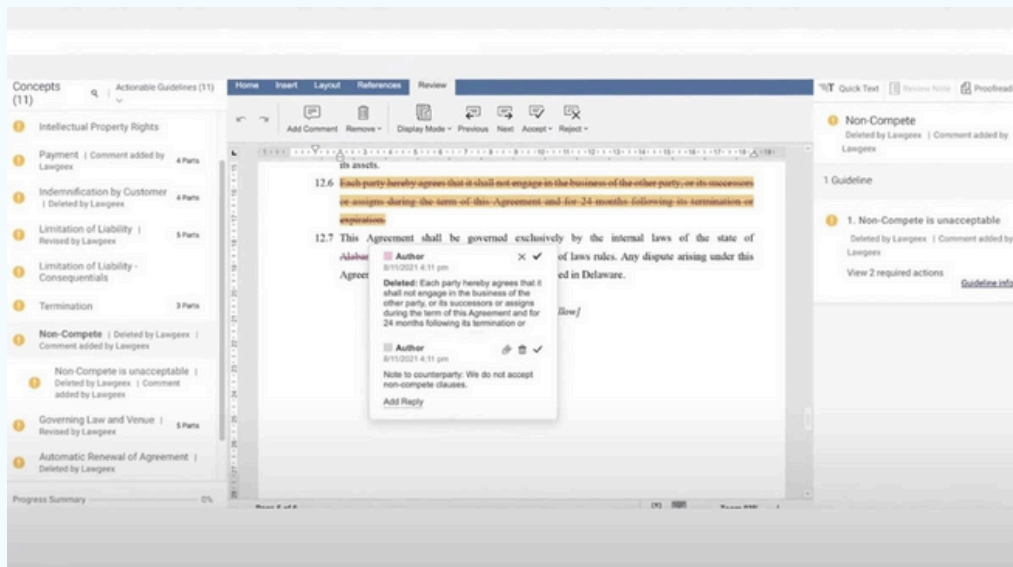
While AI and machine learning were still in their early phase of adoption, the founder Noory Bechor realized the potential of teaching the technology to understand legal language, which could significantly benefit legal departments worldwide. Partnering with his school friend and now CTO, Ilan Admon, an AI expert, they co-founded Lawgeex, an innovative company that has become a pioneer in the legal tech industry. Despite initial scepticism, Noory and Ilan's vision led to the establishment of Contract Review Automation (CRA) as a new category, demonstrating the untapped potential of their idea. Lawgeex has been trusted by major companies such as eBay, HP, and GE Power, and has offices in Tel Aviv, New York City, and Salt Lake City. The field of law is traditionally slow to adopt new technologies, but artificial intelligence is already transforming the practice of law in significant ways, making it more efficient without replacing lawyers' jobs (Lawgeex, n.d.).

LAWGEEX PAGE



Source: Lawgeex, 2024

LAWGEEX SOFTWARE



Source: Lawgeex, 2024

ClickUp:

Offers AI tools for legal practices, which can be used for various legal management tasks. ClickUp is a productivity platform that offers legal solutions for legal professionals to centralise their work into one dynamic Workspace. With over 15 customisable views, lawyers can visualise their caseload from every angle including List, Calendar, and Table view. ClickUp also offers native time tracking, tags, and billable hours features that are critical for keeping track of time spent with clients and creating accurate invoices. Assigned comments are also a major asset for lawyers communicating with their peers and clients within ClickUp.

ClickUp's most valuable feature for lawyers is ClickUp AI, an AI-powered digital assistant that uses natural language processing to generate emails, documents, tasks, summaries, and updates. Automations in ClickUp can also pick up the rest, from summarising legal research to automatically generating new tasks throughout the process. Lawyers can also use the ready-made Legal Client Management Template to stay organised.

What are the AI tools for lawyers?

- AI legal assistant technologies are not chatbots that will fight your cases for you. They are useful tools that can significantly improve the efficiency of your daily activities. Many of these tools will assist you in creating complex legal agreements and contracts, while others provide simple summaries for reading abbreviated versions of extensive legal documents (ClickUp, n.d.).

CLICKUP PAGE

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Source: Clickup, 2024

Geographically, where is AI development taking place?

These are some of the companies and their innovations in AI to legal sector by region and any recent news regarding AI in this sector:

North America

Here are examples of how AI is being used in legal practices in North America. As the technology continues to evolve, it is expected that more innovative applications will emerge, further transforming the legal industry.

- **US's JPMorgan:** Other companies, such as JPMorgan have used AI to construct in-house legal technology tools. JP Morgan says that their COIN (short for Contract Intelligence) technology retrieves 150 features from 12,000 commercial credit agreements and contracts in only a few seconds. According to the corporation, this amounts to 36,000 hours of legal labour performed by its lawyers and loan officers. COIN was created after the bank discovered an annual average of 12,000 new wholesale contracts that contained obvious mistakes (Faggella, 2021).
- **Loom in Canada and the US:** Loom features win/loss rates and judge ruling information but only for civil cases in select Canadian provinces. They specialise in claims management, data tracking, predictive analytics, contract analysis, and other services. Through configurable dashboards and intelligent insights, they provide organisations with the tools they need to prosper in a data-driven environment. Their Co found Mona Datt mentioned the following:
 - Instead of performing open text searches looking for personal injury precedents, a lawyer could use Loom's system to see all personal injury decisions that were published in a given time span and then break them down by outcome.
 - Instead of combing through individual decisions looking for ones written by a particular judge, Loom's system can show all decisions authored by that particular judge and provide an at-a-glance snapshot of their ruling history. In short, we're providing quantitative metrics on Canadian case law" (Loom Analytics, n.d.).

Europe

These are a few examples of AI's application in European legal practices:

- **UK's Law Notion** is a UK-based legal technology company that uses extractive and generative AI to automatically analyse regulations and court cases to facilitate policymakers and lawyers. They came from the Innovate UK competition to utilize AI to extract insights from law and assist a better knowledge of the law. They are currently working on expanding its solutions to assist lawyers with legal research and are working with the British Institute of International and Comparative Law to perform pilot testing. Furthermore, they are currently working on expanding its solutions to assist lawyers with legal research and are working with the British Institute of International and Comparative Law to perform pilot testing (British Institute of International and Comparative Law, n.d.).
- **AI4Lawyers Project:** This project, which is partially sponsored by the European Union (Justice Programme), intends to solve the primary AI-related issues in the legal industry. In order to keep legal professionals abreast of the advancements in IT technologies for their day-to-day work, this project aims to offer advice to EU lawyers and law firms regarding the use of AI in legal practice. In line with the European Ethical Charter on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Systems and the e-Justice Action Plan for 2019-2023, the project seeks to address the opportunities and challenges that AI presents in the legal profession (AI4Lawyers, n.d.).

- **Noxtua - Europe's first sovereign legal AI:** Developed by Xayn and CMS, Noxtua is the first sovereign legal AI in Europe. It offers lawyers in corporations and law firms a safe and self-sufficient way to take use of generative AI. Legal practitioners can get help from this AI in the areas of document analysis, information summarisation, language reformulation, and ensuring adherence to company policies. With an emphasis on German and English, Noxtua offers a Legal Copilot that is specialised in legal texts and available in several languages, with the aim of streamlining and standardising the day-to-day work of lawyers. By adding more data to the self-trained model to accommodate more languages and functions, improving automated contract review procedures, and streamlining repetitive legal activities, the project seeks to further optimise Noxtua (EU Reporter Correspondent, 2024).
- **Germany's LEVERTON** is an offshoot of the German Institute for Artificial Intelligence, also uses AI to extract relevant data, manage documents and compile leases in real estate transactions. The cloud-based technology is supposed to be capable of understanding contracts quickly and in 20 languages. In 2015, IT firm Atos sought the assistance of real estate firm Colliers International, which employed LEVERTON to undertake due diligence on a company that the former was preparing to acquire. LEVERTON's AI retrieved information from thousands of papers, such as payable rent, maintenance charges, and expiration dates, and structured it on a spreadsheet (Faggella, 2021).

The EU AI Act

It is important to note that the European Union has passed the AI Act, the world's first comprehensive AI law, which will regulate the use of artificial intelligence in the EU. The Act covers various applications, including the assistance in legal interpretation and application of the law.

- The AI Act: The new rules establish obligations for the providers and users depending on the level of risk from AI. While many AI systems pose minimal risk, they need to be assessed.
- Those considered as high risk: AI systems that negatively affect safety or fundamental rights will be considered high risk and will be divided into two categories:
 - AI systems that are used in products falling under the EU's product safety legislation. This includes the likes of toys, aviation, cars, medical devices and lifts.
 - AI systems falling into specific areas that will have to be registered in an EU database:
 - Management and operation of critical infrastructure
 - Education and vocational training
 - Employment, worker management and access to self-employment
 - Access to and enjoyment of essential private services and public services and benefits
 - Law enforcement
 - Migration, asylum and border control management
 - Assistance in legal interpretation and application of the law. (European Parliament, 2023)

Asia-Pacific

AI is rapidly transforming the legal profession in Asia, particularly Southeast Asia, where adoption is gaining traction. AI is projected to have the same impact on legal practice in Asia as it does in other countries, with the potential to automate mundane operations, assist with research and analysis, and drive efficiency and productivity (Rsps-Admin, 2023).

In the artificial intelligence-driven legal software market, the leading countries in the Asia-Pacific region are China, Japan, Korea, India, Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Vietnam (Research, 2023).

- China leads the legal technology market with an overwhelming number of patents filed in 2022, far outpacing other regions. The country has taken bold steps to digitize its justice system, employing technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve efficiency and access to justice. Backed by the government and boosted by technology companies, China is developing comprehensive legal services that can dispense with human lawyers in many cases, easing the burden on the courts and facilitating access to justice for citizens. This digitisation has become widespread at all levels of the Chinese legal system, with robotic sentencing tools and lawyers being used in the courts, highlighting the significant impact of technology on the administration of justice (West, 2023).
 - **Xiao Zhi 3.0:** Courts such as Hangzhou have adopted Xiao Zhi 3.0 to streamline court proceedings. This system allows multiple cases to be resolved in one hearing, reducing waiting time to just 30 minutes. Initially used for simple tasks, it now also records testimony, analyses case materials, and verifies information in databases. Although focused on simple financial disputes, cities such as Suzhou has extended its use to traffic accident cases (Zhabina, 2023).
 - **Xiao Baogong:** This system predicts penalties in criminal cases based on big data analysis and previous sentences (Zhabina, 2023).
- **LegalForce.** LegalForce is a pioneering artificial intelligence company in Japan, specialising in natural language processing, document analysis, and contract management. LegalForce offers a contract examination platform that uses natural language processing technology to automatically compile specific checklists for each type of contract. In addition, its AI contract management system, known as the LegalForce Cabinet, allows contracts to be uploaded for AI to automatically extract key information such as title, contracting parties, and deadlines. This facilitates an instant search for relevant contracts and terms, as well as automatic management of renewals to avoid inadvertent terminations (Artificiallawyer, 2022).
- **i-LIS.** i-LIS, developed by Intellicon Meta Lab, is the first legal AI application in Korea. It uses a semantic retrieval engine and legal reasoning to provide instant access to precedents, laws, and legal relationships. Unlike traditional systems, i-LIS understands complex legal issues and visualises the structure of the legal semantic network. It acts as an intuitive legal navigation system and continues to evolve with the latest version, 'i-LIS 7', which uses natural language processing and hybrid technology to optimise legal knowledge (Artificiallawyer, 2017).
- In India, several legal AI applications are being implemented to improve judicial efficiency and access to justice.
 - **SUPACE.** An artificial intelligence platform that helps judges and legal researchers read case files, extract relevant information, and draft legal documents.
 - **SUVA.** Machine learning software, used to translate Supreme Court judgments into various vernacular languages, facilitating access to information for litigants and improving their access to justice (Thelegalquorum, 2023).

- Law firms in Australia are implementing customised legal AI models to offer more efficient and affordable legal services. Leading brands such as Clayton Utz, Minter Ellison, and Holding Redlich are using AI for tasks such as legal research and legal document drafting. This adoption of AI is expected to speed up the delivery of legal services, reduce costs, and allow lawyers to focus on more complex cases.
 - **Clayton Utz.** Clayton Utz is positioned as one of the pioneers in the use of Lexis+ AI in Australia, an innovative generative artificial intelligence tool developed by LexisNexis. This initiative is in addition to other actions undertaken by the firm, such as the use of Lexis+ as an argument analyser, which has the ability to examine legal documents and offer suggestions to improve lawyers' litigation strategy.
 - **Redlich. Holding Redlich,** an Australian firm, joins legal document and email drafting trials using Lexis+ AI. Following a similar line to Clayton Utz's strategy, Holding Redlich's lawyers can request Lexis+ AI to generate first drafts of documents, which include advice to clients and other common elements such as internal emails or court filings, such as statements of claim.
 - **Maddocks.** Maddocks stands out as the first law firm in Australia to adopt CoCounsel Core, the artificial intelligence paralegal developed by Thomson Reuters. The tool is currently in a proof-of-concept phase and has already been implemented in more than 45 law firms in the United States. According to CEO David Newman, lawyers have been exploring use cases and experimenting with this technology, which could mean a modernisation in the way they conduct their work (Abbott, 2024).
- The legal artificial intelligence software market in Vietnam is undergoing significant change, with professionals and legal firms adopting AI to improve efficiency and accuracy in a variety of legal tasks, from contract review to legal research.
 - Key players driving market growth include established companies such as Cognitiv+, recognised for its advanced legal analytics solutions. LawCanvas also stands out for its AI-based tools for legal document analysis and contract management. Additionally, Legasis excels in Vietnam's legal technology sector, focusing on legal compliance and risk management through AI (Wresearch, n. d.).

South America

The South American legal sector is experiencing steady expansion in the artificial intelligence software business. Countries such as Brazil, Argentina, and Colombia are adopting this technology to improve efficiency in legal procedures and increase productivity. Case management, contract analysis, and legal research are key factors in this trend. Demand for AI-based solutions is expected to grow as the region's legal sector continues to develop and adopt technology (O. M. Research, 2024).

- The integration of artificial intelligence in the legal sector worldwide, and particularly in Brazil, has experienced constant growth (Rember, 2024).
 - **JusGPT Brasil.** JusGPT Brazil is an AI that offers information and guidance on Brazilian legislation, with an educational focus. In addition to providing knowledge on laws and regulations, it has a unique feature called "BACURAU mode," which generates fictional legal documents in theatre and film scripts, inspiring writers with authentic legal content. For example, it can generate detailed scripts of court dramas, such as copyright disputes, reflecting Brazilian legal complexities (YesChat.AI, n. d.).
 - Legal Information and Analysis
 - Generation of Creative Legal Content ('BACURAU' mode)
 - Educational Support
 - **ContractPodAi.** Braskem, a Brazilian petrochemical company, turned to ContractPodAi, an AI-powered contract management solution provider, to address its contract management challenges. The company implemented ContractPodAi's AI-as-a-Service legal model to streamline the contract management process. This solution combined machine learning and legal engineering, integrated with Oracle and SAP, and enabled the marking of records as confidential. Multiple rounds of training were provided to address resource challenges, and the ContractPodAi team assisted in the creation and incorporation of templates as part of their 'legal AI as a service' model (Das, 2020).
- **Prometea.** Prometea is an artificial intelligence system developed in Argentina by the Innovation and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory of the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Its initial objective was to improve the justice service and speed up judicial processes for the benefit of citizens, but its potential to be used by any public agency was later recognised (Corvalan, 2020).
- **SIARELIS.** SIARELIS is the first assistant robot implemented in Latin America by the Superintendence of Corporations of Colombia since 2018. Based on the experience of the Cyberjustice Laboratory of the University of Montreal in Canada, this project aims to explore solutions for corporate litigation. Available to support corporate litigation on issues such as recognition of inefficiency, abusive exercise of voting rights, and directors' liability, among others, SIARELIS simplifies precedent research and produces automatic opinions based on relevant case law. In addition, it helps judges support their decisions with specific and relevant information for each particular case (Rivera, n. d.).
- **Watson Prosecutor.** This system is used by the Colombian Public Prosecutor's Office and allows the association of cases within the extensive database of the Colombian criminal justice system, which includes more than 13 million complaints since 2005. Fiscal Watson adds effectiveness to the Prosecutor's Office investigations by reviewing criminal complaints, correlating them, and performing context analysis on elements such as modus operandi, physical characteristics, weapons, and vehicles, among others. This has contributed to improving the efficiency, speed, and accuracy of investigations (Rivera, n. d.).

Middle East and Africa

The Middle East and Africa's legal industry is implementing AI technologies to increase the accuracy and efficiency of legal services, streamline legal operations, and give customers and stakeholders greater value, quality, and efficiency.

Here are some specific AI systems being used in legal operations:

- **Tanzania's court system:** The use of AI technology by Tanzania's judiciary has sped up case processing, lessened workloads for magistrates and judges, and enabled quicker and more efficient transcription work. The Italian business Almwave is assisting with the installation of the AI system, which will be used to interpret and transcribe court sessions between English and Kiswahili (Africa Legal, 2024).
- **Al Tamimi & Company:** Through a collaboration with Harvey, a generative AI solution designed specifically for the legal industry, Al Tamimi & Company, a leading MENA law practice, has embraced AI to enhance its services by incorporating cutting-edge AI systems into its legal operations. Harvey offers data analytics, machine learning, and natural language processing to improve and expedite a range of legal tasks, such as document generation, contract evaluation, compliance, due diligence, and research (Garcia, 2023).
- **Luminance:** Middle Eastern and African law firms are utilising AI-Powered Legal Research Platforms to augment their legal research capacities. Large volumes of legal data can be analysed by these AI-powered systems, which can also be used to find pertinent case law and offer insights to help legal professionals with their research and decision-making (Green, 2023).
 - **Luminance** is a legal AI software firm that automates contract creation, negotiation, and analysis using next-generation AI. Designed to optimise their contract review and analysis procedures, legal firms and corporate legal departments use it. It is based on a proprietary legal Large Language Model (LLM). Law companies in the Middle East, such as those in the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, use Luminance for Arabic legal documentation, dispute settlement, and legal advising services (Luminance, n.d.).
- **Kira systems and eBrevia:** Law firms use AI products to automate their contract analysis and due diligence procedures. With the help of these tools, legal document reviewers can analyse documents more accurately and efficiently by extracting important information from contracts, identifying risks, and ensuring compliance with the law (MIT Technology Review Insights, 2020).
 - **Kira systems:** provides a platform for contract reviews that leverages machine learning algorithms to find and extract important clauses from contracts, including payment conditions, governing law, and termination clauses. The platform may be tailored to match the demands of individual clients and supports more than 50 languages (Kira, n.d.).
 - **eBrevia:** provides a platform for reviewing contracts that extracts important elements, like payment conditions, controlling law, and termination clauses, from contracts using natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques. The platform may be coupled with document management systems and other legal applications, and it supports more than 15 languages (eBrevia, n.d.).
- **LexisNexis Middle East:** Access a vast array of legal data from multiple Middle Eastern jurisdictions, including statutes, case law, and regulations, via this legal research platform. The tool helps solicitors rapidly and effectively access pertinent information by using AI-powered search technologies (Informascope, n.d.)
- **Wakili AI:** The chatbot Wakili AI processes Point In Time statute Accuracy (PITIA) using a patent-pending method known as Wakili Logic™, giving users peace of mind that the laws they are using are current. Wakili is Swahili for "lawyer," and pitia is Swahili for "pass through." Attorneys require a high degree of additional assurance that the laws they rely on for their views, submissions, or rulings are current. Although it cannot represent users in court, Wakili AI is intended to assist users in understanding the law and their particular situation. Basic features can be accessed for free, while premium services need a monthly fee. In addition to providing insights, M-Wakili can help law students acquire and practise legal research and analysis techniques (CryptoPolitan, 2023).

05



Implications for the legal sector

Advantages and disadvantages

The use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the legal industry is changing things a lot. It has good things it can do, but there are also some problems and important things to think about. As technology gets better, AI is becoming a strong tool in all industries, which in the case of the legal sector, comes with the following positive and negative points (VentureBeat, 2022).

Table 1. Advantages and disadvantages of AI developments

Advantages	Disadvantages
Contract review and analysis in less time	Professionals may experience unemployment
Ease of legal research	Only big law firms can afford AI
Elimination of time-consuming tasks and Automation of lower-level tasks	Machines cannot be trustworthy
Accurate result prediction and risk assessment	Vulnerable to cyber threats
Reduced stress of legal professionals	
Efficient and accurate background checking	

Potential changes

- The industry is realising the benefits AI can bring, and it is now being used in different areas across the entire value chain. In prior research, Thomson Reuters notes: "As automation and AI technologies make doing traditional legal work easier, such tasks may become more appropriate to be handled by a paralegal or more junior professional. Using this strategy at scale has the potential to boost profit margins, allowing for alternative and less expensive methods to become a fee-generating member of the firm."

Chris O'Leary, managing editor of Thomson Reuters, shares the same sentiment. He advises, "Consider AI as a way to better use your abilities and talents as a lawyer, as well as to boost your prospects at your legal firm. If AI eliminates much of the time-consuming work that has long been a part of the legal profession, lawyers will be able to shine brighter than ever before."

- According to a previous IBM survey, Canadian employers in the information technology (IT) sector are increasingly leveraging AI. The difficulty, however, is that the legal profession appears to be hesitant to embrace, according to OpenText's July-August 2023 survey of 289 legal professionals, 74% of whom are from North America.

This is the case even though technological advancements are altering the legal profession itself (TCDI, 2023; Wilson, 2024).

- Additionally, according to recent research, lawyers appear to be positive about Generative AI's potential for the future of the legal profession, but there is also some legitimate scepticism.

Reuters' 2024 study on the health of the legal sector outlines three possible scenarios that could occur as Gen AI progresses further. The paper underlines the importance of law firms being prepared for changes and potential modifications as the role of artificial intelligence in the legal area evolves. Overall, it acknowledges Gen AI as a crucial force influencing the future landscape of the legal profession.

- The legal market improved in 2023, although the report focuses on a "sorting out" process in which firms test various tactics.

Notable changes include legal work moving towards smaller firms, increased budget caps by clients, and a shift from transactional to counter-cyclical practices.

- Looking ahead to 2024, corporate work is expected to rebound, but direct expenses remain a burden. Generative AI is identified as a potential game-changer, with scenarios ranging from enhancing client value and firm profits, to clients deriving disproportionate benefits.

The report urges law firm leaders to understand the evolving landscape and emphasizes the need for openness to new ways of providing legal services in the changing market (Young, 2024).

People impact

- The use of AI in the legal sector has the potential to generate efficiency, innovation, and enhanced access to justice; nevertheless, legal practitioners must adapt, upskill, and ensure the proper use of AI in order to maximise its benefits while reducing possible problems.

1. Integrating AI

The impact on legal practitioners from the use of AI in legal practice raises questions about the role of legal practitioners. While AI can handle routine tasks such as legal research, analysis, and document management, legal professionals need to skilfully explore its use to enhance legal analysis and resource efficiency, while also ensuring the responsible and ethical use of AI (Astari, 2023).

2. Skills

The application of artificial intelligence in the legal field will have an impact on the skills required by legal practitioners. AI is projected to automate mundane operations like legal research, analysis, and document management, allowing legal professionals to devote more time to more complicated jobs that demand human critical thinking and creativity. Legal professionals will need to master a set of technical, cognitive, and social abilities in order to properly collaborate with AI instead of against it.

Those in the legal sector planning to implement AI will also need to define the purpose and scope of AI in their job, identify tasks that can or should be automated, and learn how to use AI successfully (Global Law Experts, 2023; Thomson Reuters, 2023).

3. Number of people employed

Some of the key impacts of AI on employment include:

- Legal practitioners that undertake dull, repetitive work are the most vulnerable to AI in the legal field. If you are a member of your firm's legal support staff and your position consists mostly of routine or repetitive tasks, your job is at risk.
- If you are an attorney, and your day's work typically consists of legal research, contract review, the preparation of transactional documents, or certain in-house tasks related to e-discovery, then you are considered to be at risk. In addition, generalist attorneys are more at risk of seeing at least some of their work lost to automation than specialists.

The birth of new jobs

AI is expected to spawn a wide range of new legal job positions, since businesses will want lawyers to specialise in AI in a variety of ways. These include training, consultation, and ensuring that AI complies with state, federal, and global standards, which may be in flux for years to come.

- **AI intermediaries:** One area with potential for expansion is a freelance model in which experts with particular skills (such as finance) counsel both in-house and private practice clients on AI concerns.
- **Cross-border regulatory advisers:** Many new positions will be required at the multinational or international organisation level. Firms will need lawyers to coordinate the AI regulatory landscape across multiple jurisdictions.
- **Next-generation personnel managers:** As AI advances in law companies, the nature of management will shift. There may be even more remote personnel, as well as the formation of subgroups inside law firms (the "firm within a firm" concept) that specialize in specific client types. Having skilled, adaptable supervisors who can keep track of all of these shifting pieces will be critical.
- **Training and development advisory:** According to the Thomson Reuters research, the value of AI training is widely acknowledged. Almost 90% of professionals polled stated they expected mandatory AI training for all staff within the next five years. Over two-thirds of respondents foresee changes in how junior professionals are trained to incorporate AI, beginning at the university level. This change will require a big pool of counsellors and instructors (Thomson Reuters, n.d.).



06

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Conclusions

In conclusion, AI's impact on the legal business is obvious and rising. This transition, however, is more likely to be a gradual evolution than a rapid one. Bill Gates once observed, "We always overestimate the change that will occur in the next two years and underestimate the change that will occur in the next ten years. Do not let yourself be lulled into inaction."

It's tempting to get caught up in the thrill and promise that AI brings, to envisage a future in which it takes on increasingly sophisticated legal jobs, particularly those that are dull and boring. A future in which it transforms procedures, and possibly even the profession itself.

However, it is up to forward-thinking legal practitioners, firms, and technological companies to shape this future. By maintaining a balanced viewpoint and taking strategic actions now, we may create a future in which AI helps the legal profession in ethical, efficient, and successful ways (TCDI, 2023).

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