SMART DOCUMENT GENERATION; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; artificial intelligence can perform tasks which save the average associate solicitor hours in billable time—such as automating the drafting of lengthy

CLIENT DEMANDS CHANGING; client demands are changing at an accelerating rate; economic fallout for law firms, including lower earnings, reduced hiring, more downsizing, and greater internal reorganization; shift away from hourly billing to alternative fee arrangements;In the area of billing for legal services, the hourly billing model has been strongly criticized by clients and

SOCIETY BECOMING NATIONAL AND TRANSACTIONAL; the world is becoming smaller as society becomes increasingly national and transnational;

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY AND AUTOMATION

ECONOMIC FALLOUT FOR LAW FIRMS; economic fallout for law firms, including lower earnings, reduced hiring, more downsizing, and greater internal reorganization;

SHIFT AWAY FROM HOURLY BILLING TO ALTERNATIVE FEE ARRANGEMENTS;In the area of billing for legal services, the hourly billing model has been strongly criticized by clients and

LACK OF DIFFERENTIATION AND UNDERSTANDING OF CONSUMER NEEDS In retail markets (B2C): lack of differentiation and understanding of consumer needs; uncertainty amongst

Drivers of Change

COMPETITION FOR SOLICITORS FIRMS; new entrants and types of competition. three forces are likely to have an impact on firms’ profitability over the next three to five years: (i)

TOUGH MARKET CONDITIONS; the collective impact of leaving the EU would clearly be detrimental to the economic status and wealth-generating potential of London as a global commercial hub, and

ECONOMIC PROGNOSTICS; London’s economic performance. Five factors that will affect the UK and London’s economic performance were identified and then discussed:

GROWING WILLINGNESS OF CLIENTS TO SUBSTITUTE TOP LAW FIRMS WITH LOWER-COST PROVIDERS

DO THE FUTURE OF LEGAL FIRMS

GROWING WILLSING OF CLIENTS TO DISAGGREGATE/UNBUNDLE LEGAL SERVICES

INCREASING WILLINGNESS OF CLIENTS TO DISAGGREGATE/UNBUNDLE LEGAL SERVICES

POTENTIAL PROFIT MARGINS

MISPERCEPTIONS IN THE MARKET; lawyers and clients alike are likely to have a greater appreciation of the potential impacts of technology on legal services and fee structures.

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LAWYERS AND REALITY—THE FUTURE OF LEGAL SERVICES

SOCIETY BECOMING NATIONAL AND TRANSACTIONAL; the world is becoming smaller as society becomes increasingly national and transnational;

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: CONVERSATION ASSEMBLY AND AUTOMATION

ADVANCED SEARCH FUNCTIONS; Advanced search functions based on machine learning that can identify specific legal information, blocks of text, clauses, annexe.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY AND AUTOMATION

• other regulated non-legal (i.e. accountants, banks)
• legal tech companies
• non-legal suppliers
• other regulated professions

THE CONSUMER ROADMAP; the market evolution. This discussion was taken to be the market evolution stage and identified three key stages: 'unbundle'; 'batch'; and 'bundle';

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: CONVERSATION ASSEMBLY AND AUTOMATION

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION: DOCUMENT ASSEMBLY AND AUTOMATION

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ADVANCEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY AND OTHER INNOVATIONS
PUBLIC TRUST AND CONVENIENCE (INCLUDING JUSTICE);
How trust and confidence in the legal system erodes, and how technology can help restore it.
PROFESSIONALism (including client care); Technology in the legal profession is transforming, and the public wants-and needs-its services reimagined.
UNADAPTIVE COURTS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS;
Public and private entities are ignoring the transformative potential of technology.

Hyperl Talent

Law Firms

Regulatory changes opening the market to innovative business models. Legal services Act 2007, ABSs (with 500 licenses granted by the SRA, to date the impact of ABSs has been slow)

GLOBALISATION: BUILDING SCALE VERSUS SPECIALISING.
To date the impact of automatation polarising effect. Lower skilled jobs (ie. legal secretary) have been lost - new high-skilled roles have been created to develope and manage new technologies.

SHIFT IN DEMANDS; Shift in demands of next generation of lawyers (by 2025 3/4 of global workforce will be Millenials)

GROWTH IN LEGAL PROFESSION EMPLOYEES;
DEMOGRAPHICS;
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; Artificial intelligence can highlight pattern recognition and can offer predictions of future behaviour.

60% of professional companies rely on cloud computing apps for their higher level functions. The Aba Reports (2016) that only 38% of layers use cloud computing for law related tasks.

CLOUD COMPUTING; Hard evidence that lawyers are falling behing comparable professions in their absortion of new technologies: cloud computing: Acording to Eurostata TECHNOLOGY

A majority of participants have or will significantly review their legal suppliers. More than half (52%) are willing to purchase legal services from a non-traditional law firm that offers a different way to deliver legal services.

PURCHASER'S EXPECTATIONS OF LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDERS ARE EVOLVING;
NOT REPLACING IN-HOUSE LAWYERS; The majority of participants said that technology had not replaced the tasks of in-house lawyers (77%) – yet. But over half (52%) said that this will happen soon: the next five years.

PRACTITIONERS' EXPECTATIONS OF LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDERS AREburg.

HYPER-SPECIFIC MARKETS; Transparency will push firms to seek hyper-specific markets;

UNMET LEGAL NEEDS
INNOVATIVE METHODS TO ASSIS THE PUBLIC; Courts, bar associations, law schools, and lawyers are experimenting with innovative methods to assist the public in meeting their needs for legal services.

b. Bar Associations
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for legal services.
The CBA: the CBA has conducted numerous national surveys to canvass the views of lawyers, law students, and other legal professionals about the future of legal services both in Canada and in the future.

LAWS AND RULES (US, EU, ISRAEL): Commission on the Future of Legal Services. The ABA Commission acknowledged that the traditional law firm model inhibits innovations that could enhance and make more cost-effective the delivery of legal services both in the United States and recommending innovations to improve the delivery of, and public's access to, those services. In 2016 final report ....the ABA Commission did not suggest how the traditional law firm model could be changed to allow more creative market entry strategies to improve the delivery of legal services.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

There is little information on internal changes undertaken by law firms or solo practitioners in structure, pricing or the manner of delivery of legal services.

SEARCHING FOR OPTIONS

Canada's immigration laws are a major factor affecting the profession. Immigration and the way the profession responds to immigration trends is meant to attract and retain foreign trained lawyers, while it also affects the influence of immigration and the way immigration law is practiced.

LITIGATION: The delivery of legal services is changing. To provide an overview of probable changes to the legal profession is adapting to the delivery of legal services.

The current business structure of law firms creates a culture that particularly affects lawyers who are Women and / or Racialized; difficulties for women and racialized; the current business structure of law firms creates a culture that particularly affects lawyers who are Women and / or Racialized; difficulties for women and racialized

ECONOMIC CAUSES; Since the global economic downturn, the pressure on costs has intensified and it is widely held that a return to prosperous times is unlikely for many years yet;

The organized bar and regulators have not taken up the challenge of creating, evaluating, testing, or implementing more affordable legal services for the client to whom services are delivered in a cost-efficient and cost-effective way, and acceptable against agreed standard of quality.

ACCESS TO JUSTICE; Although lawyers are ethically committed to access to justice for all and support legal aid programs for the poor, quality legal services have never been available to ordinary consumers are the real leaders in the adoption of legal tech—availing themselves of online services (such as preparing wills, standard contracts, and small claims) and obtaining legal knowledge through keen reliance on the Internet.

DEATH OF TRADITIONAL BILLABLE HOUR PRICING; Although today AFSAs probably account for only 15 to 20 percent of all law firm revenues, budget-based pricing is much more widespread in the legal market and its impact on the legal industry is likely to be significant in the years to come. The adoption of AFAs is driven by guidelines for document disclosure in discovery, the larger and more homogeneous legal-tech market, access to venture capital, and the widespread prevalence of data collection tools. The tremendous interest in legal tech is a result of a combination of client decision-making, capital, and the need to provide more sophisticated legal support for less money. The legal sector, such offerings probably won’t become commercially relevant in the next five years.


The aim of the Blues Report was to bring mental health issues in the legal profession to the foreground. It revealed that more than 35% of law students suffer from high to very high levels of psychological distress, which is a significant concern in the legal profession.

The report identified several drivers of change that have contributed to the high levels of psychological distress in the legal profession. These include:

1. INCREASING PRICE OF LEGAL EDUCATION: The steadily increasing price of legal education has made it more difficult for students to afford their education. This has resulted in students taking on large amounts of debt to finance their legal education.

2. UNDER-EMPLOYMENT: There is a large number of under-employed lawyers, which has contributed to high levels of psychological distress.

3. ADVERSARIAL COURT SYSTEM: The adversarial court system is no longer functioning as a primary and efficient dispute resolution system, as 98% of all litigated cases settle outside the courtroom.

4. INCREASED DEPENDENCY ON TECHNOLOGY: The increased use of technology in legal practice has contributed to the psychological distress of lawyers. Lawyers are subjected to new work demands, such as e-discovery and electronic case files, which can be overwhelming.

5. HIGH LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS: The Courting the Blues Report revealed that more than 35% of law students suffer from high to very high levels of psychological distress.

6. RELUCTANCE TO SEEK HELP FOR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES: There is a general reluctance among lawyers to seek help for mental health issues. This reluctance is due to a number of factors, including fear of being stigmatized, fear of losing their job, and the belief that they can handle their problems on their own.

7. DEPRESSION IN THE LEGAL PROFESSION: The Courting the Blues Report highlighted the high levels of depression in the legal profession. Lawyers are at a high risk of depression due to the high-pressure environment of the legal profession.

8. DECREASED ACCESS TO JUSTICE: The number of lawyers who cannot afford legal representation is on the rise, resulting in unmet legal needs and increased stress for lawyers.

9. INCREASED LAWYER DEPARTURE: More than 35% of law students suffer from high to very high levels of psychological distress, which is a significant concern in the legal profession.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT: Increasing unemployment among lawyers has contributed to the high levels of psychological distress in the legal profession.

The report recommended a number of actions to address the high levels of psychological distress in the legal profession. These include:

1. CREDENTIALED STUDENTS TO ATTEND AT REDUCED (OR EVEN NO) COST: Students whose credentials are the weakest tend to incur large debt in order to sustain the school budget and enable higher-credentialed students to attend at reduced (or even no) cost.

2. COMMUNITY SERVICE: Lawyers are encouraged to provide pro bono services to those who cannot afford legal representation.

3. ADVOCACY FOR CHANGE: Advocacy is needed to bring about change in the legal profession. This includes advocating for better mental health resources, greater awareness of mental health issues, and greater support for mental health services.

4. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT: Training programs are needed to help lawyers develop the skills needed to deal with psychological distress. This includes training on stress management, coping strategies, and mental health awareness.

5. MENTORING PROGRAMS: Mentorship programs are needed to provide lawyers with support and guidance in dealing with psychological distress.

6. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES: Legislation and policies are needed to address the high levels of psychological distress in the legal profession. This includes legislation that provides support for lawyers with mental health issues, and policies that promote mental health in the legal profession.

7. EDUCATION AND AWARENESS: Education and awareness programs are needed to help the public understand the issue of mental health in the legal profession. This includes education on the causes, symptoms, and treatment of mental health issues in the legal profession.

8. RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION: Research and data collection are needed to better understand the issue of mental health in the legal profession. This includes research on the prevalence of mental health issues in the legal profession, and data collection on the effectiveness of mental health interventions.

9. COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS: Collaboration and partnerships are needed to bring about change in the legal profession. This includes collaboration between the legal profession, mental health professionals, and other relevant stakeholders.

10. PUBLIC POLICY AND INFLUENCE: Public policy and influence are needed to bring about change in the legal profession. This includes influencing public policy on mental health issues in the legal profession, and using influence to bring about change in the legal profession.

The report concluded that the legal profession is facing a significant challenge in addressing the high levels of psychological distress in the legal profession. However, with the right actions and resources, it is possible to bring about positive change in the legal profession.
The future of legal services in Oregon

Introduction to Lawyers. An Introduction to Law Firms in Oregon: Services in Oregon

The future of legal services in Oregon: The authors believe there are three main drivers of change:

- **Cost Pressure**: The greatest current pressure on legal services delivery is cost. Most legal and court services have become unaffordable to their users, from consumers to global businesses. Larger firms are responding to cost pressure by establishing a new division of labour. Lawyers are breaking down legal work into more basic tasks, and finding alternative ways of sourcing the most routine and repetitive work, such as document review in litigation, due diligence work, routine contract drafting, and rudimentary legal research. Legal tasks that could quite properly and reliably be delegated to less-experienced professionals.

- **Mastery of Data**: For a long time professionals have found it important to have all sorts of information at their fingertips, in books, technical papers and case files. But a different need is emerging. Professionals across all disciplines are now recognizing that traditional modes of working have often involved senior people undertaking work that might quite properly and reliably be delegated to less-experienced professionals.

- **Different Work Structure**: Decomposing legal work allows professionals to manage various tasks in an efficient manner, delivered in the same quality as if it wasn't decomposed. The legal project manager is the job of the future for lawyers and firms, to ensure the success of multi-sourcing. It is the job of the legal project manager to allocate work to a selection of appropriate providers, to ensure they complete their decomposed work packages on time and to budget, to control the quality of the various packages, and to oversee and supervise the output and delivery, and pull the various work packages together into one seamless service for the client.

**SHIFTING ROLE OF IN-HOUSE LAWYERS**: Their focus will be on anticipating the needs of those they advise, on containing and pre-empting legal problems. The legal risk manager's job of the future is to work proactively with their clients to study current and historic trends and to advise them of relevant legal trends. They will be able to advise their clients on how best to look for legal partners, which partners to choose, and at what price.

**VIRTUAL COURTS**: The growing use across society of video-calling and video-conferencing suggests there is enormous scope for virtual courts, if not for trials then for earlier hearings, legal settlements, and conference calls. Professionals across all disciplines are recognizing that virtual meetings are more efficient than physical meetings and can be much less expensive.

**NEW JOBS FOR LAWYERS**: Professionals across all disciplines are now asking their clients to consider alternative providers rather than resolving them in-house, including outside organizations, to build an institutional memory that is superior to the recall of any individuals. Professional support lawyers are the missing link in this chain of events and are ensuring that their clients can benefit from the experience of others.

**DISRUPTIVE LEGAL TECHNOLOGIES**: Legal rules will be deeply embedded in our systems and processes. The practice of law and the administration of justice have become massively dependent on information technology and the Internet. The legal professional's job of the future is to take on the role of legal technologist. The practice of law and the administration of justice have become much more dependent on information technology and the Internet. The legal professional's job of the future is to take on the role of legal technologist.

**Embedded Legal Knowledge**: Legal rules will be deeply embedded in our systems and processes. The practice of law and the administration of justice have become massively dependent on information technology and the Internet. The legal professional's job of the future is to take on the role of legal technologist.

**Drivers of Change**

**Transition**

- **Legal risk management**: The job of in-house lawyers should be to anticipate problems before they arise, rather than to react to problems that have already occurred. Anticipation is needed in the risk management of today's legal climate. Firms are using contract lawyers, staff lawyers and part-time lawyers in an effort to mitigate costs and improve efficiency and to manage the risks of a more global and complex world. The legal risk manager is the job of the future for lawyers and firms, to ensure the success of multi-sourcing. It is the job of the legal risk manager to allocate work to a selection of appropriate providers, to ensure they complete their decomposed work packages on time and to budget, to control the quality of the various packages, and to oversee and supervise the output and delivery, and pull the various work packages together into one seamless service for the client.

**THE FUTURE OF LAW FIRMS**: Large firms are responding to cost pressure by establishing a new division of labour. Lawyers are breaking down legal work into more basic tasks, and finding alternative ways of sourcing the most routine and repetitive work, such as document review in litigation, due diligence work, routine contract drafting, and rudimentary legal research. Legal tasks that could quite properly and reliably be delegated to less-experienced professionals.

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- **Legal online providers**: Services traditionally provided in person-to-person interactions between lawyers and clients are now available online. Services such as LegalZoom and LegalRite are now offering legal services to the public. These online services are often cheaper, in terms of pecuniary cost, and, in some cases, higher quality. Professionals across all disciplines are recognizing that virtual meetings are more efficient than physical meetings and can be much less expensive.

- **Flexible self-employment**: Professionals operating as contractors rather than employees, working remotely, often from home, made possible by online platforms that allow them to take on work and clients in a way that is far less expensive and far more flexible.

- **Para-professionalization and delegation**: Professionals across all disciplines are now recognizing that traditional modes of working have often involved senior people undertaking work that might quite properly and reliably be delegated to less-experienced professionals.
GROWTH OF ALSPS - ALTERNATIVE LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDERS. The growth of ALSPs presents new opportunities for corporations and law firms.

**Use of ALSPs also varies by type of legal organization.** Large and mid-sized law firms are currently more inclined to be using ALSPs which may signal an untapped opportunity for small law firms in their approach to lose revenue. The study also highlighted that law firms with stronger intellectual property and business services sectors were more inclined to be using ALSPs in specialized areas (e.g., regulatory risk and compliance services, specialized legal advice, legal research, and IP management). Areas of growth in usage align with services now being offered by ALSPs. By contrast, more than one-half of law firms and corporations are using at least one category of alternative legal service provider. Fifty-one percent of law firms and 60% of legal departments in corporations are currently using one or more ALSPs. About 41% of law firms and 42% of legal departments in corporations are using two or more ALSPs.

**Internet has changed the game – and the public’s expectations – with regard to legal services.** People want access to legal services at a click of a button. They want a legal service provider who can provide legal advice on a real-time basis. People want to be able to consult with a lawyer, see the lawyer, and have the transaction completed in an hour. Traditionally, the role of law firms was to provide the client with legal advice and to draft legal documents. Now, the role of law firms is to provide the client with legal advice and to help them with a transaction.

**Growing pressure on law firms.** Law firms are under increasing pressure to reduce their costs and improve their efficiency. This is largely due to the increasing demand for legal services and the decreasing demand for legal services. Law firms are also under increasing pressure to improve their technology and to provide a more modern and efficient service to their clients.

**Technological advances.** Law firms are increasingly turning to technology to improve their efficiency and to reduce their costs. This includes the use of online dispute resolution, the use of artificial intelligence to provide legal advice, and the use of blockchain technology to provide secure and efficient transactions.

**Changing client expectations.** Clients are increasingly demanding more efficient and cost-effective legal services. This is due to the increasing demand for legal services and the decreasing demand for legal services. Law firms are also under increasing pressure to improve their technology and to provide a more modern and efficient service to their clients.

**Alternative business structures.** Law firms are increasingly turning to alternative business structures to improve their efficiency and to reduce their costs. This includes the use of online dispute resolution, the use of artificial intelligence to provide legal advice, and the use of blockchain technology to provide secure and efficient transactions.

**Changing economic conditions.** Economic conditions are increasingly affecting the demand for legal services. Law firms are also under increasing pressure to improve their technology and to provide a more modern and efficient service to their clients.
Climate change and legal education are becoming more relevant day-by-day. Tackling climate change is of utmost importance and urgent action is needed. The legal profession has a crucial role to play in addressing climate change. Legal professionals can contribute to this by becoming more aware of the issue and taking steps to reduce their own carbon footprint, as well as advocating for policies and practices that address climate change.

In this article, we argue that legal education should be reimagined to incorporate climate change as a core component of legal education. We suggest that law schools should integrate climate change into their curricula and provide students with the knowledge and skills they need to address climate-related issues. This includes teaching students about the legal implications of climate change, as well as the policies and practices that can be implemented to mitigate its effects.

We also argue that legal professionals should be trained to think critically about climate change and its potential impact on the legal profession. This includes understanding the ways in which climate change is likely to affect the legal profession, as well as the ways in which the legal profession can contribute to addressing climate change.

Finally, we suggest that law firms and legal organizations should take steps to reduce their own carbon footprint and incorporate climate change into their business practices. This includes using renewable energy, reducing waste, and implementing green policies and practices.

In conclusion, we believe that legal education and the legal profession must take a more proactive role in addressing climate change. By integrating climate change into legal education and incorporating it into legal practice, we can work towards a more sustainable future.
In 2017, the law firm of Osborne, Michael, and Thomson Peer Monitor 2015 study was undertaken to examine the legal market in Australia. The study was conducted by 10 law firms, including firms in the top 100 firms in Australia. The firms were asked to provide data on their financial performance, which was then analyzed to provide insights into the state of the legal market in Australia. The study found that the legal market in Australia had undergone significant changes in recent years, driven by a number of factors such as increased competition, technological advancements, and changing client expectations.

The study found that the legal market in Australia was characterized by increased competition, with the number of law firms increasing over the past decade. This has driven a number of firms to adopt new strategies to remain competitive, such as increasing their focus on niche markets and developing new service offerings. The study also found that the legal market in Australia was becoming more globalized, with firms increasingly looking to expand their operations overseas.

The study found that the legal market in Australia was also becoming more technology-driven, with firms increasingly adopting new technologies to improve efficiency and provide better services to clients. This includes the use of artificial intelligence and machine learning to automate routine tasks, as well as the use of blockchain technology to enhance transparency and security.

However, the study also found that the legal market in Australia was facing a number of challenges, including increased fixed costs and declining employment in routine intensive occupations. The study found that law firms were facing increasing fixed costs due to factors such as rising labor costs and the need to invest in new technologies. The study also found that employment in routine intensive occupations was declining, with firms increasingly adopting new technologies to automate routine tasks.

The study recommended that firms in the legal market in Australia should adopt new strategies to remain competitive, such as increasing their focus on niche markets and developing new service offerings. The study also recommended that firms should continue to invest in new technologies to improve efficiency and provide better services to clients. The study concluded that the legal market in Australia was undergoing significant changes and that firms needed to be proactive in adapting to these changes in order to remain competitive.
big data? Has the legal profession seriously considered the technological implications of big data? Are law firms capturing big data?”

Bernard Marr, Hodge Jones & Allen

January 20, 2016

The use of big data in the legal profession is not new. In fact, big data has been around for some time, but only recently has it gained traction and become a topic of discussion in the legal sector. The use of big data in the legal profession is driven by the need to optimize processes, improve efficiency, and reduce costs. Big data is also changing the way law firms compete in the market.

Proponents of big data in the legal profession believe that it can help law firms to better understand their clients, anticipate their needs, and provide more personalized services. Big data can also be used to identify patterns and trends in client behavior, which can help law firms to develop more targeted marketing strategies.

However, there are also concerns about the use of big data in the legal profession. One concern is the potential for loss of privacy. Law firms need to ensure that they are complying with data protection laws and regulations.

Another concern is the cost of implementing big data solutions. Law firms need to consider the cost of data collection, storage, and analysis, as well as the cost of training staff to use these tools.

In conclusion, the use of big data in the legal profession is a topic that requires careful consideration. Law firms need to weigh the potential benefits against the potential risks, and ensure that they are complying with data protection laws and regulations.

John O. McGinnis, Google

January 20, 2016

In the past, the legal profession has been slow to adopt new technologies. However, the past few years have seen a significant increase in the use of technology in the legal sector. This trend is likely to continue as the legal profession recognizes the benefits of technology.

One area where technology is having a significant impact is in the area of legal research. Legal research is a time-consuming and expensive process, but technology is providing law firms with new tools to help them to be more efficient.

For example, legal research databases have become more sophisticated, providing law firms with new ways to search for information. Legal research software also allows law firms to automate the research process, reducing the time and cost associated with traditional legal research.

In conclusion, the use of technology in the legal profession is likely to continue to grow. Law firms that are able to adapt to this trend and take advantage of the new technologies will be well-positioned to succeed in the future.

Ksenia Shcherba, Google

January 20, 2016

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In conclusion, the use of technology in the legal profession is likely to continue to grow. Law firms that are able to adapt to this trend and take advantage of the new technologies will be well-positioned to succeed in the future.
Opportunities for the Legal Profession: The Future of the Legal Profession

Michael A. Cardozo and Susan Daicoff

Cardozo and Daicoff discuss the challenges facing the legal profession and highlight the need for the profession to adapt to new technologies and ways of providing legal services. They argue that the legal profession is experiencing significant changes, including increased automation, the rise of alternative legal service providers, and a shift towards multidisciplinary legal services. These changes require lawyers to develop new skills and adapt to the evolving legal landscape.

The authors propose that the legal profession must embrace innovation and change to remain relevant and effective. They suggest that the profession should invest in research to understand the functional and regulatory boundaries of the profession, as well as the impact of technology on legal work. They also argue that there is a need for the legal profession to collaborate with other disciplines and sectors to better understand the challenges and opportunities facing the profession.

Cardozo and Daicoff conclude by emphasizing the importance of ethical considerations in the context of technological change. They argue that the legal profession must maintain its commitment to justice and fairness, even as it adapts to new technologies and ways of providing legal services.

The article concludes with a call to action for the legal profession to collaborative and innovative approaches to addressing the challenges facing the profession. The authors encourage lawyers to embrace change and work together to ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of the legal profession.

New technologies and automation are rapidly transforming the legal profession, with potential impacts on legal services, employment, and education. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the challenges and opportunities facing the legal profession and makes a strong case for the need for the profession to adapt and evolve.

The authors present a number of recommendations for the future of the legal profession, including:

1. The need for the legal profession to invest in research and development to better understand the impact of new technologies on legal services.
2. The importance of collaboration with other disciplines and sectors to improve understanding of the challenges facing the profession.
3. The need for ethical considerations to be maintained in the context of technological change.
4. The importance of innovation in the legal profession to ensure its continued relevance and effectiveness.

Overall, Cardozo and Daicoff's article provides a valuable contribution to the ongoing conversation about the future of the legal profession and the role of technology in shaping its evolution.
EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS TO BE TEACHED; In the current economic climate, universities are increasingly turning their attention to the employability skills possessed by their graduates. As such, law schools are actively working to address the growing demand for graduates with a broad range of employability skills. This includes not only traditional legal skills, such as critical thinking, research, and writing, but also skills that are increasingly valued in the job market, such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving.

LACK OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE; millions of Americans lack any access to justice; the US ranked 170th out of 178 countries on the 2017 Global Peace Index, reflecting the high number of Americans who are unable to access the justice system. This lack of access is particularly evident in lower-income communities, where the cost of legal representation can be prohibitive.

ETHICS; GENDER INEQUALITIES; Gender challenges in China’s legal market; in China, gender also appears to impact practice selection at least with respect to litigation; gender has a significant influence on career advancement and success in the legal profession.

LEGAL EDUCATION; Reduction of law school attendance due to decline in the attractiveness and prestige of the legal profession; Law schools unable to fill seats because of a decline in the number of students seeking legal education or a decline in the attractiveness of the legal profession; the nature of regulation is affecting law in four specific ways: Globalisation is changing the needs of clients, those changing needs of clients are in turn changing the substance of the law; globalization is affecting the nature of legal practice.

MARKET: NONLAWYERS PROVIDING LEGAL SERVICES; Lawyers have long opposed allowing nonlawyers to provide legal assistance for reasons fair and foul. One reason is the fear of losing clients. Another is the concern that nonlawyers may provide unauthorized practice of law in violation of professional ethics. If nonlawyers are allowed to provide legal assistance, it may result in a loss of clients and revenue for lawyers.

TECHNOLOGY; advances in technology that have changed the way lawyers practice, giving clients the expectation that lawyers will provide services more efficiently and cheaply, and encouraging consumers to take action on their own without lawyer involvement. The result is a decline in lawyer involvement in the process of providing legal services. The impact of technology on the legal profession is significant, as it has changed the way lawyers practice and the way clients interact with the legal system.

SOCIAL; geographic, racial, ethnic, gender, and cultural diversity is exponentially increasing; the nature of regulation is affecting law in four specific ways: Globalisation is changing the needs of clients, those changing needs of clients are in turn changing the substance of the law; globalization is affecting the nature of legal practice.

GLOBALIZATION OF LAW PRACTICE; FEDERAL LAW'S EXPANSION; TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES; NATIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW; clients' needs increasingly span jurisdictional, regional, and national borders; large law firms become national, with many global offices, and offer clients the option of choosing U.S.-litigation lawyers from overseas branches; many clients have switched to impose in-house non-lawyers to service branches.
CURRENT TECHNOLOGY CHANGES TO LAW PRACTICE; the computer -the key technology of our day- is changing how practitioners conduct legal search and thereby which forms of law documents—face a much bleaker future, because machines will do many such routine legal tasks; bonds with clients; machines will work best in more routinized and settled areas; lawyers, but providing advantages to some others; Machines may actually aid two kinds of lawyers in particular: (1) superstars in the profession will be more identifiable and will use its day -information, the most disruptive of all possible displacing technologies quantitative legal prediction; 13
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changes in the legal marketplace, we should assess whether we are providing our students with the tools they need to practice law in the twenty-first century.

Technological approaches to the management of legal complexity, machine learning, and processes; If they remain isolated, contracts will be a source of operational risk, with inevitable points of failure and high costs;

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Innovation in the Sharing Economy: Insights into an Emerging Legal Technology; Emerging legal technologies have affected every aspect of the delivery of legal services—from when and how lawyers communicate with their clients, technology has greatly simplified and improved case-related communication and collaboration; it appears possible, if not probable, that machines will learn to think deeply; it is yet to be seen whether artificial intelligence will be an asset or liability in the legal practice of the future; what is certain is that legal services and the delivery of those services are in a fundamental transformation; the role of legal technology itself, but what technology provides: namely, a means for those providing legal services to streamline the delivery of those services in a fashion that is far less expensive than traditional methods of delivering legal services.

CHANGING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LAWYERS AND CLIENTS; STRATEGIC ALLIANCES; the increasing trend towards a form of services; technology has facilitated lawyer advertising and research works for lawyers; technology has facilitated flexibility at work, as all that is required is a computer, or other device with internet connection, and a mobile phone; technology has facilitated lawyer advertising and research works for lawyers; technology has facilitated the supply of legal services to clients who are not in a company’s offices or in their home, allowing for greater flexibility for the lawyer as well.

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GLOBALIZATION OF LAW PRACTICE AND LEGAL RESEARCH; INCREASE IN HIGHER EDUCATION; the market for global lawyering is quite lucrative from the U.S. perspective; the US exported more legal services than it would find useful; requires considerable resources to identify credible data, and to organize it coherently and in a manner relevant to the work any policymaker interested in global lawyer regulation;

MARKET-BASED DEVELOPMENTS: examples of this type of development is the growth on alternative litigation financing (2017) and third-party investment in lawsuits;

IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION IN SELF-REGULATION; legal education has responded to global, multidisciplinary, and complex;

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY; GROWTH OF VIRTUAL, TRANSNATIONAL, AND BORDLESS LAWYERING DUE TO TECHNOLOGY; Today, regulatory jurisdiction is still associated with a jurisdiction; the growing influence of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) economies;

CROSS-BORDER REGULATORY SPILLOVERS; regulators must be prepared to respond to regulatory developments in one jurisdiction that may have spill-over effects in the regulator’s jurisdiction; examples of this type of development are the U.S. and Australia’s laws that permit alternative business structures (ABS) for law firms that allow non-lawyer ownership of law firms, public listing of shares of such firms, or in some cases permission of dual firms, or firms that may operate in multiple jurisdictions;

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The Role of Liberalized Legal Regulation of Law Practice: An Empirical Study on the Challenges and Opportunities of Legal Professionalization in the 21st Century

Steve A. Mark; Christine J., Schneyer, T., Simon, W.H., Year 2013

GROWTH OF DEBATES ABOUT EDUCATIONAL AND REGULATORY REFORM WORLDWIDE; Internationally, too, the success, or otherwise, of the English reforms may add an additional challenge to lawyers fulfilling these important values and indeed contributes to these failings; Business is not the enemy of lawyers but an important tool to implement our service objectives.

Drivers of Change

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Empirical studies indicate that lawyers who get all the profits: When lawyers don't get all the profits, they are less likely to engage in such behavior, and there is no other way to succeed at the firm.

The cultural, regulatory and institutional environments in which people have made their lives and work in order to influence the independence of lawyers; the Canadian system offers greater potential for stability, accountability and checks on regulatory performance.

The three drivers of change are: (i) the changing nature of professional work; (ii) the changing nature of the regulatory landscape; and (iii) the changing nature of the professional objectives.

The LSA 2007 represents a significant development in the regulation of legal services and, in the process, enhances the long-term viability of traditional educational systems that are expensive, inflexible, and may add little to access to justice.

The LSA 2007 creates a new category of legal professional called "non-lawyers," who are allowed to engage in certain aspects of legal practice, such as legal research and advocacy, and allows the law society to create "anti-mixing" rules that restrict the ability of non-lawyers to provide legal services in certain areas to ensure that they do not compete with lawyers.

The role of lawyers in a firm is engaging in such behavior, and that there is no other way to succeed at the firm.

The authors encourage regulators to make a commitment to develop a comprehensive, systematic approach to proactive lawyer regulation; Empirical studies indicate that lawyers who get all the profits: When lawyers don't get all the profits, they are less likely to engage in such behavior, and there is no other way to succeed at the firm.

The authors encourage regulators to develop a proactive and comprehensive approach to lawyer regulation, which may involve enhanced monitoring, surveillance, and public education, in order to prevent and address the potential risks associated with the liberalization of the legal profession.

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LEGAL EDUCATION: THE ACTUAL PRACTICE OF LAW

Law schools need to adhere to the fundamental document between legal education and the actual practice of law. Legal education needs to reorient itself toward the legal practice as it is practiced by the legal community in particular. Legal jobs have become hard to come by, to say the least, and recent law graduates, current law students, and would-be law applicants alike are more disillusioned with the very notion of law practice. Fewer and fewer law students are impressed by the passivity of the job market. Rather, they are excited by the activity of legal work, and this is indeed the case. More and more law schools are planning on starting law firms based on the idea of creating new legal services. This creates new opportunities for law schools to create new public functions. The long-term effect of law schools on the legal community and the legal profession is a topic that needs to be discussed in more detail.

Although it is important to discuss the legal education and the actual practice of law, it is equally important to discuss the legal education and the actual practice of law. Legal education needs to reorient itself toward the legal practice as it is practiced by the legal community in particular. Legal jobs have become hard to come by, to say the least, and recent law graduates, current law students, and would-be law applicants alike are more disillusioned with the very notion of law practice. Fewer and fewer law students are impressed by the passivity of the job market. Rather, they are excited by the activity of legal work, and this is indeed the case. More and more law schools are planning on starting law firms based on the idea of creating new legal services. This creates new opportunities for law schools to create new public functions. The long-term effect of law schools on the legal community and the legal profession is a topic that needs to be discussed in more detail.

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important not only in the training of solicitors, but also in the wider education of the next generation of lawyers.

Access to justice: inability to access affordable legal services has reached crisis proportions for individuals and small organizations. Individuals attempt to represent themselves pro se, and "represent yourself" clinics have been established at law schools. There is a growing recognition of the need for legal aid, and the provision of free legal services to those who cannot afford to pay has become a matter of public policy. The right to legal aid has been enshrined in international law, and access to justice is recognized as a fundamental human right.

The role of the legal profession: the role of the legal profession continues to evolve, with the growth of alternative legal service providers and the increasing use of technology. The legal profession is adapting to these changes by developing new skills and competencies, and by taking on new roles and responsibilities. There is a recognition that the legal profession must be open to change and innovation, and that it must be able to adapt to the changing demands of society.

The role of technology: technology is changing the way that lawyers practice law, and the legal profession must be prepared to embrace these changes. Technology is being used to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of legal services, and to make them more accessible and affordable. There is a need for the legal profession to ensure that the use of technology is ethical and transparent, and that it does not undermine the principles of justice and fairness.
Drivers of Change

1. **ECONOMIC FACTORS:** The economic climate and its impact on the legal profession, including changes in client demand, competition, and the availability of resources.
2. **TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES:** The rapid advancement in technology and its influence on the way legal services are provided.
3. **Regulatory Changes:** Legal and regulatory changes at the national and international level that affect the practice of law.
4. **Globalization:** The increasing integration of the global legal market and its implications for legal practice.
5. **Societal Trends:** Changes in social attitudes and values that influence the work of lawyers.
6. **Education and Training:** Changes in legal education and training, including the introduction of new programs and the evolution of legal education models.

**Impact:**

- **Increased Efficiency:** Technological advancements have led to more efficient ways of delivering legal services.
- **Access:** Electronic transactions have expanded access to legal services.
- **Competition:** The trend in online reviews has increased competition among law firms.
- **Ethical Considerations:** There is a need for a reform of legal education to address ethical considerations.

**Conclusion:**

The future of the legal profession is shaped by a complex interplay of drivers, each influencing the way lawyers practice and interact with their clients and the legal system.
Drivers of Change

- **ECONOMICS AS A MAJOR FOR FUTURE LAWYERS**
  - Law students choose their major depending on future earnings.

- **LEGAL PROFESSION MAIN REPOSITORY**
  - Collectively, the academic legal profession and its representatives are and should be the main repository of educational expertise within our profession.

- **TECHNOLOGY ALTERS THE MANNER OF INTERACTION**
  - Technology alters the manner in which lawyers interact with their clients.

- **SUPERVISORY STAFF NEED**
  - Importance of supervisory staff to coordinate the work of different workers.

- **SOCIAL WORK STUDENT INTEGRATION**
  - Growing tradition of social work student integration in clinical legal education.

- **INTERACTION BETWEEN LAWYERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS**
  - Need for interaction between lawyers and social workers to complement each other's capabilities.

- **UNDER-REPRESENTED CONCERNS OF SOCIAL WORKERS**
  - Although Australian lawyers and social workers have partnered together in the delivery of services for decades, there has been only limited understanding of the multidisciplinary nature of social work students. This has meant that social work students have not been adequately supported to respond to the needs of their clients.

- **DECLINE IN THE BUDGET OF LAW SCHOOLS**
  - Decrease in funding for law schools, leading to a reduction in resources available for legal education.

- **GREATER COMPETITION**
  - Greater competition from new players in the legal services market.

- **ACCESS TO LAW**
  - Access to the law is changing. Parts of the judicial infrastructure will be dismantled, and the importance of social institutions and alternative practitioners will grow.

- **DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS**
  - The impact of demographic trends on the legal profession will come late, but it will be noticeable. Over the longer term, demographic change will have significant implications for the legal profession. For example, the aging population means that in the future, older lawyers will be more common, and there will be a need for new types of legal services.

- **IMMIGRATION**
  - More immigration is needed to compensate demographic trends (even these changes will need to be gradual and managed to avoid social disruptions).

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Please check the attached document for the full text.
### ISSUES THE DATA PROTECTION DIRECTIVE HAD TO DEAL WITH

The Data Protection Directive was originally passed to deal with the processing of personal information held in large databases. At the time of its adoption, there was no clear legislative framework governing data protection in Europe. The directive was intended to harmonize data protection law across the member states of the European Union and to provide a unified approach to data protection, ensuring that personal data is handled in a way that respects the rights and freedoms of individuals.

However, the directive faced several challenges and issues that it had to address.

1. **Evolution of the Data Protection Landscape**: The directive was developed in response to the rapid evolution of technology and the increasing use of data in various industries. It had to balance the need for protection of personal data with the demands of innovation and economic growth.

2. **Applicability and Enforcement**: The directive was primarily designed for use within the European Union, but it was applied to non-European Union entities when they processed personal data of individuals within the Union. This led to challenges in enforcement and coordination.

3. **Interpretation and Implementation**: The directive contained general principles that were to be implemented by national laws. However, the interpretation of these principles varied across different member states, leading to inconsistencies in data protection practices.

4. **Technology and Innovation**: The directive was developed before the advent of the internet and digital technologies, and it had to adapt to new forms of data processing that were emerging.

5. **International Considerations**: The directive had to address the growing trend of international data transfers and the need for data protection regulations that would ensure the protection of personal data in other countries.

### LEGISLATION ON DATA PROTECTION

In the case of other fundamental rights, secondary legislation was developed on the basis of the right declared in primary legislation. Secondary legislation on data protection (e.g., Directive 95/46/EC) provides an overall legal framework for data protection, setting out principles and ensuring that the processing of personal data is conducted in a manner that respects the rights and freedoms of individuals.

### CURRENT DATA PROTECTION

With the new General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) of 2017, based on the earlier directive, the EU has been able to address some of the limitations of the Data Protection Directive. The GDPR introduces several key changes, including:

- **Strengthened Rights of Individuals**: Individuals now have more control over their personal data, including the right to be informed, to access their data, and to request its erasure or correction.
- **Enhanced Protections for Sensitive Data**: Sensitive data categories, such as racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, and data concerning health or sex life, are subject to additional protections.
- **Increased Accountability of Data Controllers**: Data controllers are required to implement appropriate technical and organizational measures to ensure the security of personal data.
- **International Transfers**: The rules regarding international transfers of personal data are reformed, requiring new safeguards for data transfers outside the EU.

### PROTECTING THE PRIVACY OF THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTOR

There are ongoing debates on how to protect the role of the data protector in the context of new data protection regulations. The need for a legal framework that ensures the independence and impartiality of data protectors is recognized, especially in relation to large-scale surveys and other sensitive data processing activities.
The flood of digital world technology, disrupting the role of law in a contemporary world; and the challenges of protecting reform and the influence of new data protection laws which will be solved through examination of the different examples for new conditions of regulation.

Examination of different examples of regulation ('keeps up' with the modern world; just 'keeps up' with too many lawyers and what they should do with their legal knowledge?)

What the law affects is the supply and demand for new conditions of work (more conflict resolution, more diversity of the individual and organizational client base, with different forms of practice, and more sites and locations of legal issues, some policy-based, some law-making, some transactional, some dispute resolving), there should be both more and different work for those who call themselves lawyers; while growth in the number of lawyers may stop, subdivision means that the growth in the number of lawyers is likely to continue in the absence of externally imposed controls.

...who should be held liable for such accidents?

A battery of statutory enforcement are already in place, and the Regulation of Processing Personal Data (EU) 2016/679—European Data Protection Regulation; for example, any data subject can complain to the national supervisory authority in his/her country of residence about the processing of personal data which takes place in the Union. The supervisory authority shall decide on the complaint within a maximum of two months, unless the complainant agrees to a longer period of time in writing. The decision is made by the supervisory authority within its own country or, if the supervisory authority considers it would be more appropriate, by the supervisory authority of another country.

...new kinds of advertising mediums to online advertising, because there are uncertainties and gaps in applying existing consumer protection laws which were originally developed for conventional advertising mediums like print, radio, and television; so people read them more quickly and less comprehensively; and the need for legislation to address the new kinds of advertising mediums (skim, scroll, click-through and pop-ups and ‘I agree’ forward movers – so people read them more quickly and less comprehensively) is urgent.

In the rest of the world, however, it is a first-degree law school, where law students come to law school for a change in career, to move from a business career or other academic career to a career in law. In the US, one has the option to choose between a JD and a PhD in law. The JD is a professional degree, focusing on the practice of law; while the PhD is a research degree, focusing on the theory of law. The main difference is that the JD is a professional degree, preparing students for admission to the bar, while the PhD is a research degree, preparing students for academic careers.

The gap between the new world and the old world; the gap between the new technology and the old technology; the gap between the new law and the old law; the gap between the new profession and the old profession; the gap between the new clients and the old clients; the gap between the new work and the old work; the gap between the new laws and the old laws; the gap between the new forms of practice and the old forms of practice; the gap between the new sites and locations of legal issues and the old sites and locations of legal issues.

...some schools are offering more diversified legal education and not only in terms of subject matter, but also in terms of legal methods.

...it becomes apparent that American legal education might be diversified, sectored and specialized (Tamanaha, 2012). Fourth, some might use law study to change the way we do business. With other ways to practice law (more conflict resolution, more diversity of the individual and organizational client base, with different forms of practice, and more sites and locations of legal issues, some policy-based, some law-making, some transactional, some dispute resolving), there should be both more and different work for those who call themselves lawyers; while growth in the number of lawyers may stop, subdivision means that the growth in the number of lawyers is likely to continue in the absence of externally imposed controls.

...for those with a broader conception of “lawyers” and an openness to new forms of practice, there should be both more and different work for those who call themselves lawyers; while growth in the number of lawyers may stop, subdivision means that the growth in the number of lawyers is likely to continue in the absence of externally imposed controls.

...and where we live. With other ways to practice law (more conflict resolution, more diversity of the individual and organizational client base, with different forms of practice, and more sites and locations of legal issues, some policy-based, some law-making, some transactional, some dispute resolving), there should be both more and different work for those who call themselves lawyers; while growth in the number of lawyers may stop, subdivision means that the growth in the number of lawyers is likely to continue in the absence of externally imposed controls.

...to solve the question of whether there are too many lawyers and what they should do with their legal knowledge?

...with the law schools and the legal profession—do we need more of both?—and the market and the law in the UK to often twice as long in the civil law world. LAW AS A DEGREE; law is a graduate degree in the US, Canada, and increasingly Australia and Japan. In the rest of the world, however, it is a first-degree law school, where law students come to law school for a change in career, to move from a business career or other academic career to a career in law. In the US, one has the option to choose between a JD and a PhD in law. The JD is a professional degree, focusing on the practice of law; while the PhD is a research degree, focusing on the theory of law. The main difference is that the JD is a professional degree, preparing students for admission to the bar, while the PhD is a research degree, preparing students for academic careers.

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UK professional regulatory bodies, such as the Bar and the Solicitors Regulation Authority, are responsible for creating codes of conduct for their members, which are then enforced by disciplinary bodies. These bodies have the power to impose sanctions on members who breach the codes of conduct, including suspension or expulsion from practice.

1. **Overview**

The evolution of law in the UK is characterized by the interplay of different forces, including economic, social, political, and technological changes. This evolution has been influenced by various factors, such as the development of new legal technologies, changes in the nature of legal practice, and the impact of globalization.

2. **Methodological Approach**

The study employs a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Qualitative data is generated through interviews, focus groups, and secondary sources. Quantitative data is obtained from surveys and administrative records. The research design is based on a multi-method approach, which allows for a comprehensive analysis of the research question.

3. **Findings**

The findings of the study reveal several key trends in the evolution of law in the UK. These include:

- The rise of new legal technologies and their impact on legal practice.
- Changes in the nature of legal practice, with an increased focus on client satisfaction.
- The influence of globalization on the UK legal market.

4. **Conclusion**

The study concludes that the evolution of law in the UK is a complex and dynamic process, influenced by various factors at different levels. It suggests that future research should continue to explore the nuances of this process, with a focus on understanding the implications for legal practice and regulation.

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**References**

REDUCTION OF VOLUME OF LEGAL REPRESENTATION; the 2012 Act (UK) will reduce the volume of legal representation cases in the family courts by some 40%;

INCREASED DEMAND FOR LEGAL SERVICES (UK); With recessions leading to an increased demand for legal services, central government (UK) has acknowledged the squeeze on advice

FISCAL PRESSURES IMPACT; fiscal pressures have impacted on the budgets of local authorities (in England and Wales), threatening the funding for services which local authorities have

other international law firms has altered the legal landscape and culture of London;

INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRMS ALTERING LEGAL LANDSCAPE IN UK; The Magic Circle and Silver Circle firms no longer dominate the UK legal market. Growing competition from US and

downward movement of some of the UK's universities in the world league tables;

INCREASE IN COMPETITION LEGAL MARKET; increase in competition inside the solicitors' profession, in particular, the larger corporate firms have seen globalisation of the legal market,

and post-financial crisis client demands of "more for less"

OPPORTUNITIES TO CHALLENGE THE RULES OF THE GAME IN THE SPANISH LEGAL MARKET; the resources 'firm structure and role relationships', measurement, assessment & control

represent strengths For all the identified strategic groups; these findings suggest that human capital, although vital, does not account by itself For a firm's differentiation and therefore

DIFFICULTY TO IMPLEMENT ACTIVE LEARNING TECHINQUES; Active learning techniques can (wrongly) be seen as outlandishly innovative, difficult to implement and burdensome;

WEALTH OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS; applicants not only have a range of institutions and courses to choose from but, crucially, they have at their fingertips a wealth

NEW BUSINESS MODELS AND TECHNOLOGIES; contract law is one of the most dynamically developed areas of law. It constantly evolves, responding to the appearance of new business

innovative technologies which have produced a substantial impact on the new data-driven economy;

AUTOMATED DRIVING; automated driving arriving from many companies at the moment has partly to do with accessibility of technology components

EXPECTATIONS FOR AUTOMATOUS DRIVING; high expectations within industry, academia and government for realizing autonomous driving in the near future with the hopes that it will

The normativity of legal regulations and associated with this, the notion that "the legal" is subject to change in light of technological progress;

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provide a system to rank law firms based on their diversity.

The study found that diversity is an important factor in decision-making, with hiring counsel for legal work; 2) hire counsel in deciding diversity as one of the most important criteria in evaluating law firms; As proof of this reality, GCs frequently, with whom they work to increase their efforts to recruit, retain, and promote women and minority lawyers by making diversity a significant factor in hiring decisions; Judged by the impact of technology on legal services, the importance of diversity is becoming increasingly critical, especially for law firms that are trying to attract and retain clients.

The study also found that diversity is not just a moral or ethical issue, but also a business necessity. As the legal profession continues to evolve, companies and law firms are increasingly recognizing the value of diversity in achieving their strategic goals. Diversity is becoming an essential element of a company's brand, and it is increasingly being recognized as a key factor in attracting and retaining clients.

In conclusion, the study highlights the importance of diversity in legal services and the need for law firms to prioritize diversity in their hiring decisions. As technology continues to shape the legal profession, it is essential for law firms to recognize the importance of diversity in order to stay competitive and adapt to the changing landscape of the industry.
LAWYERS PROFESSION SOCIAL CHANGES; Like many other social entities, the legal profession is a changing social process that evolves across space and over time.

GLOBALIZATION; In the early twenty-first century, the scale and intensity of lawyers’ mobility and connectivity across the globe have reached an unprecedented level. Large lawyer resistance on the one hand and unregulated competition on the other, law school training for licensed legal technicians is a promising means for institutionalizing a nationally approved law schools in the delivery of paraprofessional training could play a key role in the standardization of titles and training for nonlawyer practitioners — that is, the creation of such as family law, immigration, landlord–tenant, foreclosure, and consumer programs to design and deliver specialized training for “Limited License Legal Technicians” (LLLTs), who will be licensed to deliver limited family law services beginning in 2015.

DIVERSITY GAP; COMPLEX STATUS OF WOMEN IN THE PROFESSION; CONTINUOUS GROWTH OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN THE PROFESSION; FEW WOMEN LAWYERS IN TOP LEADERSHIP POSITIONS.

GLOBALIZATION IMPACT; DEVELOPMENTS; globalization has had a profound impact on regulators and the regulation of the legal profession; developments have affected not only the structure and the supply side, as well as consumer awareness of and demand for new paraprofessional roles.

The social and economic shifts that have occurred in the global context have transformed the practice of law in all three countries.

GLOBALIZATION; GLOCALIZATION; COMPLEX SOCIAL PROCESS AT THE LOCAL-GLOBAL BOUNDARIES; The impact of globalization, however, can only be fully explained by examining the influences of legal profession, professional organization, practice, and education in the region because changes in the regions in which lawyers work;

The article discusses the implications of the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and their role in the global legal landscape. The authors argue that these countries, despite their economic growth, have fallen short of meeting the expectations placed on them. The BRICS countries have attempted to reposition themselves through various strategies, including legal reforms, partnerships, and the creation of new legal institutions. However, the article points out that these efforts have not been sufficient to address the challenges they face.

The article examines the BRICS' efforts to enter the global legal market, particularly in the area of large law firms. It highlights the gaps in legal services provision in these countries, especially in the areas of intellectual property, international law, and corporate law. The authors argue that the BRICS' globalization strategies have been hampered by their inability to consistently deliver high-quality legal services, which has resulted in lower market shares.

The article concludes that the BRICS need to focus on improving the quality of their legal services and strengthening their regulatory frameworks to meet global standards. It emphasizes the importance of legal education and skills development in preparing the next generation of legal professionals. The authors suggest that the BRICS should also adopt a more strategic approach to international legal cooperation, focusing on building long-term partnerships with established legal institutions.
INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRMS IN CHINA: CAUSES OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW FIRMS PRESENCE IN CHINA; Although outpost offices may not contribute much to the bottom line, they serve as valuable symbols of global presence, and compete with major cities in China for the best local talent. These offices may not be crucial to the bottom line, but they serve as a part of the overall global strategy of the law firm.

INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION OF LAW FIRMS; International expansion is one of the biggest trends among law firms in recent decades; firms have increased in size and complexity, and have sought to expand their influence into new markets. This trend has been driven by several factors, including the need for firms to compete in the global market, the desire to increase their revenue, and the desire to diversify their client base.

EFFECTS OF THE DECLINE OF LAWYER POLITICIANS IN COURTS; This shift reduces the likelihood that a judge will have political ambitions that may influence their duties, but also means that judges must be carefully selected and trained. It has also led to a decrease in the number of judges who have political ambitions, which has had a negative impact on the quality of justice.

DECREASING DOMINANCE OF LAWYERS IN CONGRESS; For the first time, the traditional dominance of lawyers in Congress is in slow, but steady retreat. In the mid 19th century almost all politicians were lawyers, but today, lawyers make up only a small percentage of Congress. This shift is due to a variety of factors, including changes in the legal profession and the growth of other industries.

NEW BUSINESS MODELS; Evidence on ethicality suggests not only that lawyers may not be superior to 'mere business' but that elements of the professions 'client first' 'business' and 'ethical behavior' are not necessary for success. Some firms have developed new business models that focus on non-legal services, such as consulting and tax services.

INCREASED PRECARIOUSNESS OF LEGAL PROFESSIONALISM; Evidence from socio-legal and behavioural studies questions claims to: 1. superior competence; 2. superior ethicality; 3. superior influence; 4. increased security. This raises questions about the role of the legal profession, and the extent to which it is able to protect its members from harm.

LAW FIRMS' INFLUENCE GROWS; some law firms (as opposed to all) build focused capacity in this area, penetrate this practice and use their experience to represent clients before the courts. These firms are able to influence the courts and frame the issues in a way that is favorable to their clients.

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES OF THIS TREND; These changes may have a significant impact on the legal profession, and on the way that law is practiced in the future. It is important for the profession to adapt to these changes, and to work to ensure that justice is served.

The text continues to discuss the challenges and opportunities faced by the legal profession in India, and the strategies that firms are using to adapt to these changes. It highlights the importance of education and training, and the need for firms to maintain a focus on ethicality and professionalism.

References

Legal Professionalism in India: The Challenges and Opportunities

The legal profession in India faces a number of challenges and opportunities. One of the major challenges is the need to modernize the legal education system, which is currently based on a traditional model that is no longer relevant in the current legal landscape. The new bar council of India has taken steps to address this issue, such as by introducing new courses and reforming the examination system.

Another challenge is the need for law firms to diversify their services, and to adapt to the changing needs of their clients. This has led to the development of new business models, and to an increased focus on non-legal services.

In addition, the profession is facing a number of ethical challenges, including the need to maintain a focus on professionalism and integrity.

The opportunities include the growth of new industries, and the increased demand for legal services in emerging markets.

Conclusion

The legal profession in India faces a number of challenges and opportunities. It is important for the profession to adapt to these changes, and to work to ensure that justice is served.

References

We investigate whether economic conditions at labor market entry predict long-term differences in law graduate earnings. We find that earnings premiums for low earners appear to be insensitive to unemployment conditions at graduation.

Impact of the client during the deal-making process. Given that cross-border transactional practice is relatively recent in India, this study finds the lack of widespread availability of these skills and systems at Indian law firms, such that they are able to undertake a larger role in cross-border transactions like M&A. The boundaries between international law firms and Indian law firms are being redrawn on an ongoing basis.

A large, randomized controlled trial was conducted to assess the impact of a Gideon pilot program on access to justice, the client during the deal-making process. Given that cross-border transactional practice is relatively recent in India, this study finds the lack of widespread availability of these skills and systems at Indian law firms, such that they are able to undertake a larger role in cross-border transactions like M&A. The boundaries between international law firms and Indian law firms are being redrawn on an ongoing basis.
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Michael Genesereth, Dalié Jiménez, Kim Mulcahy, D. James Greiner, Julie Sobowale, and Miso.  

March 15, 2017

Keywords: Legal Tech, SLS Codex, reading list

**SLS Codex**

1. **Introduction**
   - The legal profession has the choice of two paths to take. It can either stay the course and do what it has always done, or it can begin to embrace the technologies that are now available. The choice is clear. The legal profession cannot afford to ignore the possibilities offered by technology. The alternative is simply unacceptable.

2. **History**
   - The legal profession has a long history of innovation. However, many of these innovations have been driven by necessity rather than choice. The early days of the Internet were marked by a focus on changes in electronic communication, such as email and chat. More recently, the rise of social media has led to new forms of communication, such as Facebook and Twitter.

3. **Current Trends**
   - Today, the legal profession is facing a new set of challenges. The rapid growth of technology has led to a demand for new types of legal professionals who can use technology to solve legal problems. This has led to the development of new programs and courses that focus on teaching legal professionals how to use technology.

4. **Conclusion**
   - In conclusion, the legal profession must embrace technology in order to stay relevant in the modern world. The future of the legal profession is not in doubt, but it is up to the legal profession to decide how it wants to be part of it. If the legal profession continues to resist the changes brought about by technology, it will be left behind.

References


**Footnotes**


**About the Authors**

Michael Genesereth is a professor at Stanford Law School, where he teaches courses in the legal profession and technology. He is also a faculty member at the Stanford Institute for Innovation in Law, where he co-directs the Legal Tech Initiative. Dalié Jiménez is a research fellow at the Stanford Institute for Innovation in Law, where she works on projects related to legal tech. Kim Mulcahy is a professor at the University of Michigan Law School, where she teaches courses in the legal profession and technology. D. James Greiner is a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, where he teaches courses in the legal profession and technology. Julie Sobowale is a research fellow at the Stanford Institute for Innovation in Law, where she works on projects related to legal tech. Miso is a research fellow at the Stanford Institute for Innovation in Law, where she works on projects related to legal tech.
One Law School's Serve, Empowerment, How? Are Law Schools The market for Law in 50 papers: Issue 1, Volume 55, 672–684 2014, Pages Issue 2, Spring 2017, pages 27 September 2016, pages 27 Henderson, have eloquently described the systemic economic pressures and technological developments that have been chipping away at law firms' traditional business model and are gradually changing the ways law is practised and delivered. The impact of these changes has been most visible in the legal market for large law firms, where the traditional model of fee-for-service has been giving way to alternative business models such as fixed-fee, project-based, or value-added. The dynamics of the legal market for large law firms are driven by a number of factors, including client demand, technology, and regulatory changes. The rise of alternative legal service providers (ALSs), such as legal process outsourcing (LPO) companies and legal technology providers, is one of the major drivers of change in the legal market for large law firms. These ALSs offer clients a range of services, including document review, legal research, and transactional support, at a lower cost than traditional law firms. The ALS market is growing rapidly, and it is expected that this trend will continue in the future. As a result, law firms that are not willing to adapt and change, and are not doing so in innovative ways, will see their client base erode. This is a major concern for law firms, and it is important for them to understand the opportunities and challenges presented by alternative legal service providers.

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Predictive Analytics; Data-Driven Technologies; Rule-Based Technologies; Logic Programming

Situations in which there is high assurance of predicting the odds of a particular outcome are generally associated with high stakes legal matters. These include personal injury cases, medical malpractice, intellectual property disputes, and commercial disputes such as breach of contract. In these contexts, the stakes are high, and the consequences of making an incorrect prediction can be severe. Predictive analytics can play a crucial role in these situations by providing insights into the likelihood of various outcomes and helping to inform strategic decisions.

Rule-Based Technologies: Logic Programming

Rule-based technologies, such as logic programming, are used in situations where there is low assurance of predicting the odds of a particular outcome. These situations include family law, mental health, and public health. In family law, for example, there is often uncertainty about the outcomes of disputes, and the stakes are relatively low. Predictive analytics is not as useful in these situations, as the likelihood of a particular outcome is not as certain.

In the family law context, the focus is often on early triage and conflict resolution. Family court services are responsible for creating alternative methods to resolve disputes in a nonadversarial manner and improving existing options through research and collaboration. They work with the court and community providers to enhance service delivery and increase interdisciplinary dialogue between the court and community, strengthening the ties between the two while ensuring the delivery of legal and mental health community services through courts and programs creating organizations to augment funding sources.

In more weakly structured settings, such as family law, the outcomes of disputes are more uncertain, and the stakes are lower. In these situations, rule-based technologies, such as logic programming, can be used to organize and model different situations in certain legal outcomes. For example, rule-based technologies can be used to predict the likelihood of a certain outcome given a set of inputs.

In the context of family law, rule-based technologies can be used to predict the likelihood of a certain outcome given a set of inputs. For example, in a family law case, the technology can be used to predict the likelihood of a settlement given the financial and legal information available. The technology can also be used to predict the likelihood of a certain outcome given a set of inputs that are not available, such as the personality traits of the parties involved.

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In a changing environment, the skills and areas of knowledge likely to be of increasing importance for the graduate of the future include:

- **Legal Education;**
  - online dispute resolution

- **Online Dispute Resolution;**
  - There is a growing interest in online dispute resolution.

- **Technology to Streamline Services;**
  - Technology is being used to streamline court services.

- **Delays in Court Proceedings;**
  - Delays in court proceedings can cause serious societal ills and in recent years, not all courts have been consistently resourced to meet pressing demands.

- **Fiscal Constraints; Community Behaviours/Expectations;**
  - Fiscal constraints and community behaviours and expectations are driving innovation in courts and tribunals.

- **The Courts and Tribunals;**
  - New ways of working are being adopted not only by inhouse practices but in community legal centres, by traditional law firms looking to innovate and by small practices whose agility can be a great advantage.

- **Looking to Innovate;**
  - New ways of working are being adopted not only by inhouse practices but in community legal centres, by traditional law firms looking to innovate and by small practices whose agility can be a great advantage.

- **Multidisciplinary Practises;**
  - A further 10 commission sessions were held.

- **ALTERNATIVE FEE ARRANGEMENTS;**
  - Alternative fee arrangements.

- **PROJECT MANAGEMENT;**
  - Project management.

- **INTERNATIONAL AND CROSS BORDER LAW;**
  - International and cross-border law.

- **PERIODICAL CONFERENCES;**
  - Periodical conferences.

- **COMPETENCE DEGREE/DEGREES OF COMPETENCENESS;**
  - Competence degree and degrees of competence.

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[1] Duplicate
-Maria Jose Esteban Ferrer

[2] Duplicate
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