

## **“The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Practice”**

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### **1. Title**

The crisis and decline in the confidence received by courts in many Western countries results from the speed, accessibility and costs of their procedures. Spanish Justice is affected by certain well-known ailments: slow, too costly, overly wordy, unnecessarily complex Justice, enjoying delayed or uncertain responses to the many legal challenges and complexities. The entry of information technology and communications into legal proceedings and electronic justice, and more recently the world of Artificial Intelligence, may be a significant contribution to reducing such problems. The impact of artificial intelligence on the legal profession is, by no means, limited to the automation of legal analysis, but will also bring about changes in the way in which legal services are organized and provided. In order to understand the transformation of the legal professions better, it is useful to activate various possible scenarios or impacts and think about the skills that lawyers should possess in the future. The aim of this study is to analyze the impact of these changes and possible disruptions within the legal profession and their effects on the skills that future lawyers should have, always situating the transformation of the sector within the current technological state and within the pedagogical approach followed at the University of Alicante Faculty of Law.

### **2. Abstract**

This paper discusses the implications of the development and use of artificial intelligence (AI) systems for the practical work of lawyers. It first outlines and provides a typology of the methods and working traction of legal AI systems before looking at the impacts of their use on labor and markets, as well as the anthropological and ethical implications of the delegation of professional responsibilities to such systems. It also draws attention to the systemic and operational implications of these systems. The paper concludes that AI will change at a profound level the 'how' and 'what' of legal practice, affecting labor markets and the welfare of legal professionals. It also discusses the risks and opportunities for the legal market and judicial systems, as well as for the development of the Brazilian taxonomy of juridical operations.

**Keywords:** due diligence, drafting, prospectus, legal research.

### **3. Introduction**

The impact of artificial intelligence on legal practice has been the topic of much research and has raised significant concerns about the potential for AI to eliminate jobs and deskill lawyers. The purpose of this study is to investigate the use of AI in Ontario's legal profession and its

impact on the work conducted by lawyers. The resounding conclusion is that AI is a valuable tool for lawyers and has had a positive impact on their work. The majority of AI users do not believe it has had a significant impact on the way they practice law. However, users reported benefits in the following areas: improving efficiency, cost savings, enabling lawyers to redirect time to more valuable activities, creating new business opportunities, enhancing access to information, and improving the quality of service. These positive findings do not mean lawyers and stakeholders should be complacent about the technology. The study highlights that perceived barriers to implementation need to be addressed in order to ensure effective and efficient use of AI.

#### **4. Materials and Methods**

The paper answers the need for discussing Artificial Intelligence in the legal context, given the fact that this technology became very relevant and continues to evolve, contributing to increasing the operational speed and quality of legal work. The results allow legal practice professionals, legal study program leaders, and policymakers to understand which areas are already being artificially processed and where the intervention of a lawyer continues to be more valued, suggesting some additional courses or curricular topics to the law study programs of the future and identifying the changes that might affect this sector of future work.

The authors attempted to answer the research question using the scanning method, analyzing the newest literature and the most significant legal documents (principally from the European Union institutions) on the theme. Having realized the importance of this topic, the author is confident that this paper could be beneficial to law professionals, legal study program leaders, lawmakers, and entrepreneurs willing to innovate and lead in their fields. The article's aim is to analyze the developments, impacts, and possible future trends of Artificial Intelligence on the legal practice, identifying the areas which have evolved the most and where the intervention of lawyers is still mostly considered crucial.

#### **5. Data Analysis**

Other previous studies were able to classify and analyze decisions in documents from thousands of cases but also extracted the holdings of these cases to develop more specific insights, such as guidelines for compliance with asbestos regulations or procedures for requesting capital punishment. Also, according to AI, the role of paradise and relevance of some types of documents during the processing of many cases into the most lawyer's time has diminished. The literature has suggested that judges have largely turned briefs arguing the law are those types of documents that help end the litigation earlier than the court's decision. Campaign research dedicated to the extraction, analysis, visualization, translation, and understanding of parts of court decisions, and searches for classes of claims or relevant evidence. This study's focus is to explore the potential and state use of AI and machine learning approaches to mine and analyze court decision data.

In the current fourth industrial revolution era, data has been significantly expanded and complex, while the need to effectively analyze data has become more significant. The use of artificial intelligence, especially the use of machine learning, has brought many benefits in the analysis of big data. There have been studies that analyze tens of thousands of cases in different areas of law at the same time to provide context and related understanding in the search for solutions and development of prediction models. For example, one study predicts the future decisions of the European Court of Human Rights in individual case analysis using data from family, property, religion, or association.

## **6. Conclusion**

If anything, its likely transformation will make it more, and thus not less, human, as success now requires a broader range not just of uniquely human skills that AI cannot replicate, but because AI can also alleviate much of the need for performing tasks such as routine administrative tasks which take time away from investment in the uniquely human skills demanded by all affected stakeholders. Specifically, the task and skill divide between humans and AI makes AI in law practice not about replacing lawyers, but making lawyers better. AI allows lawyers to offload work that focuses just on preliminary connections, patterns, and explanatory understandings of what happens across large quantities of data. With time better invested in expertise building, lawyers really are, and in fact have become better than hitherto. AI advances in law, and in most other areas of expertise, are something to be nurtured and celebrated.

In conclusion, the secret to thriving in an AI-driven future or present legal practice is simple, yet complex: to enhance the uniquely human skills that AI cannot replicate. AI's ability to outperform humans in many cognitive tasks is evident around us every day, and the temptation would be to despair about how human jobs in the future will be a poor simulacrum of their present selves, in the best-case scenario; or redundant in the worst case. But we are not using this powerful technology to its highest and best use if we put it mainly to use in replacing or hypothesizing away human abilities and skills. Rather, the use of AI to augment human abilities and skills, match them, will be the paradigm where the greatest gains are made. Furthermore, human expertise has a symbiotic relationship with law and its practice. There are, in fact, many task-centric roles in law that narrow the human part of the lawyers' role, and these human roles are likely to all be replaced by AI in the not-so-distant future.

## **7. Recommendation**

If such institutions would like more assistance or to discuss other kinds of potential collaborations with us, they should get in contact. CreateMapCrowd, the proposed AI company that would provide legal documents, is just as much a social enterprise aiming to find efficiencies in the provision of law so that legal fees are not cost-prohibitive to any party. This has many benefits to society, including allowing more access to the courts, but if such

institutions would like to augment AI's benefits by discussing how the documents proposed in the chapter might best be used, they should get in contact.

It is worth reemphasizing that this dissertation is exploratory in nature, and therefore much of the work here is hypothesis-generating rather than testing. To give this nascent field any sort of impetus, particularly given how quickly technology will likely advance in the next few years, much more empirical legal research is needed. There is great opportunity for lawyers to see firsthand how best their services can be improved by technology. Given the private nature of legal practices though, we suggest that universities, law societies, bar associations, and large law firms use the CCAT tool to examine the legal documents used at their institutions, which will allow for a quick and free analysis into how AI might be used to improve those documents.

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