

Artificial Intelligence in Legal Cases

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Abstract: Modern leap in development Artificial Intelligence (AI) has led to its widespread application in various fields, including the legal sphere. The use of intelligent virtual assistants and other types of AI tools raises questions that will transform the legal profession. This article briefly describes the various ways in which AI can be applied in legal practice to assist lawyers and other legal professionals in their work. It provides a statistical overview and examples of current solutions used by lawyers, and scenarios in which AI tools can perform tasks traditionally performed by lawyers. As AI continues to integrate into legal practice, it raises some legal and ethical issues related to the integrity of the legal system, the duties of lawyers, and the protection of client rights.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, law, automation, legal advice, LegalTech, litigation, machine learning, legal practice, legal issues, liability, privacy, lawyer, virtual assistant.

Introduction

Today, it is no secret that artificial intelligence is widely used in many areas of our lives, including law. Although the issue of using artificial intelligence in various fields of activity is quite acute and one of the most discussed issues, it cannot be ignored that AI can increase efficiency, while at the same time stimulating innovation in legal practice and changing the way law firms work.

In the past few years, lawyers have become less wary of artificial intelligence (AI). Indeed, they are increasingly optimistic that AI can have a positive impact on their practices, seeing it as a transformative force.

But how do lawyers themselves view the use of artificial intelligence in legal practice? Will this process lead to competition in the labor market and the replacement of some categories of the legal profession with robot lawyers? How can we assess the possible risks of using artificial intelligence in the legal field? The issue is actively discussed in the legal community: the range of opinions ranges from a conservative attitude to technological innovations to a fairly balanced perception and prediction of the positive effects of the possibilities of using artificial intelligence in legal practice. [1]

Results

Experienced lawyer Irina Tsvetkova argues that the legal field is ripe for automation, with typical day-to-day functions of a lawyer being the first to be automated, and she is confident that a LegalTech revolution is currently underway. [2] In general, it looks like this:

- as a threat to the development of legal science in general;

- as one of the know-hows that determine the new quality of individual elements of legal science.
- as modern technology (in a broad sense – the LegalTech revolution), sets a new vector for the modernization of legal science. [3]

In our opinion, the use of artificial intelligence in law has both advantages and disadvantages. Advantages of AI in law:

- First, artificial intelligence has the ability to process large amounts of information with high speed and accuracy. Law requires the analysis of large volumes of legal documents, court decisions, legislative acts and precedents. The use of artificial intelligence allows for the rapid and efficient processing and systematization of this information, which can greatly facilitate the work of lawyers.
- Second, AI can help automate routine tasks such as document collection and classification, drafting, and case fact analysis. This allows lawyers to save time and energy and focus on more complex tasks that require creative thinking or an unconventional approach.
- Third, the use of artificial intelligence can reduce the risk of human error.

Disadvantages of AI in legal science:

- The first and most significant drawback is that artificial intelligence does not have emotional intelligence, it cannot evaluate a case from an ethical perspective, because in some matters, ethics still play an important role in making legal decisions.
- the second drawback is the problem of liability for incorrect or unfair decisions made by AI.
- data security: legal confidentiality is at risk
- Algorithmic discrimination: a silent threat to justice
- intellectual property: what does AI learn from and who owns the results of its work? [4]

Discussion

According to a survey of professionals in the Thomson Reuters Future of the Professional 2024 report, artificial intelligence is transforming the legal profession by automating routine tasks and increasing the productivity of lawyers through AI-powered tools for document review, legal research, and contract analysis. 77% of respondents believe that AI will have a high or transformative impact on their work over the next five years. This is 10 percentage points more than the responses in the 2023 report. The report found that 72% of lawyers surveyed believe that AI will benefit their profession. Half of law firm respondents consider learning and applying AI a top priority. They also believe that AI can help address other priorities, such as improving client satisfaction and operational efficiency. [6]

The use of artificial intelligence in the legal sphere has ceased to be purely theoretical and has become a real practice.

According to various reports, AI is actively used today in the following areas:

- legal research and e-discovery (AI as a search and discovery tool)
- document flow automation (AI as a tool for document compilation and management)
- predictive legal analysis (AI as a forecasting tool)
- legal review (AI as a tool for reading and summarizing)
- management (AI as a planning and registration tool)
- automation of legal advice and expertise (AI as a means of communication and support with clients)
- data and marketing (AI as a learning and marketing tool) [7]

According to a 2024 survey by the International Bar Association and the Center for Artificial Intelligence and Digital Policy, 210 out of 333 law firms surveyed reported using AI in their work. The majority of these firms are based in Europe (including the UK) and the US, and operate in multiple jurisdictions through subsidiaries in different countries. Interestingly, more than a hundred law firms reported using AI not only to conduct research, draft documents, draft contracts, conduct legal research, gather evidence for trials, and analyze court decisions, but also to design newsletters, social media posts, and even logos. [8]

Lawyers are increasingly using various types of artificial intelligence and data analytics tools to increase their efficiency, streamline their tasks, and improve client service. Intelligent virtual assistants are proving useful in assisting lawyers with legal research and e-discovery, document automation, predictive legal analysis, legal due diligence, case management, legal advice and due diligence automation, and information and marketing.

However, the use of AI in legal practice raises a variety of legal and ethical issues. The changes brought about by the use of AI tools affect the fundamental principles of the legal profession and the rights of clients and citizens. These include accuracy and accountability, transparency, trust, communication and the duty of competent representation, impartiality and fairness, confidentiality, data protection, conflicts of interest and the duty of confidentiality, the absence of human judgment and interpretation, bias in the work, and the loss of domain expertise. It is clear that AI tools can and will help lawyers in their work, but despite the hype, there is still a need to fully understand how and when to use this technology and what the risks are. [9]

Conclusions

In law, artificial intelligence is not a substitute for the lawyer, but a powerful tool in his hands. To unlock the full potential of this technology, it is necessary to create conditions for harmonious cooperation between man and machine. It is now clear that the lawyers of the future must not only have a deep knowledge of the law, but also understand the principles of artificial intelligence, including the consequences of its use, ethical issues and risks. Those who embrace the change will not only adapt, but also take a leading position in the new era of digital jurisprudence.

Companies that implement AI in their legal departments will have to comply with new regulations governing the development and use of AI. An additional challenge is the rapidly changing legal landscape as regulators try to keep up with technological advances. Moreover, companies operating in multiple regions and countries must create complex compliance systems depending on the jurisdictions in which they operate. Sometimes, it may even be necessary to comply with the laws of countries in which the company is not directly involved.

To ensure the safe, responsible and ethical use of AI, legal teams are encouraged to develop and implement AI governance guidelines, internal policies, rules and procedures, with a focus on data governance, security, intellectual property, algorithm transparency, bias and privacy. At the same time, internal processes should include ongoing monitoring of the correctness of AI work and regular human oversight of its outcomes.

In addition, it would be beneficial to create and regularly implement AI literacy training programs specifically for legal professionals. These programs should aim to educate lawyers on the technical, ethical, and legal aspects of using AI technologies and provide practical guidance on working with specific tools in various application scenarios.

To address these challenges, a new interdisciplinary professional field is emerging - global AI governance, whose experts will be responsible for managing risks and developing artificial intelligence in accordance with high ethical and security standards, as well as new legal norms. [10]

The collaboration between human expertise and the capabilities of artificial intelligence will create a more efficient, accurate and reliable legal industry. The future of law is not about replacing people with machines, but about training a new generation of lawyers who can handle

any job using new technologies. The legal profession is on the verge of transformation, and how we respond to these new challenges will determine the future of the profession.

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