

### **Content Aim:**

- Students will be able to reflect about the importance of keep studying the new tendencies of law by themselves.

### **Language Aims:**

- Students will be able to identify sentences in future tense and future perfect tense to express an idea about a topic of the subject.
- Students will be able to identify at least 5 words about legal tech in order to increase your own knowledge about the language.

### **Activating Knowledge**

All of the students in class make your own definition about “Legal Tech” in the application Padlet.

Time: 5 minutes.

Words: 100.

## **The Future of Lawyers: Legal Tech, AI, Big Data And Online Courts**

**Bernard Marr**

Enterprise Tech (Forbes Magazine, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2020/01/17/the-future-of-lawyers-legal-tech-ai-big-data-and-online-courts/#4be1e4ff8c46>)

Edited from a Homework By: Angélica Acevedo Gómez 21/06/2020

In the future, is it conceivable that a firm would be charged with legal malpractice if they didn't use artificial intelligence (AI)? It certainly is. Today, artificial intelligence offers a solution to solve or at least make the

access-to-justice issue better and completely transform our traditional legal system. Here's what you need to know about how AI, big data, and online courts will change the legal system.

## The Future of Lawyers: Legal Tech, AI, Big Data And Online Courts

### The Future of Law

When I sat down in conversation with [Richard Susskind, OBE](#), the world's most-cited author on the future of legal services, to discuss the future of law and lawyers, it became apparent just how much change the legal system will face over the next decade thanks to innovation brought about by artificial intelligence and big data.



In Richard's book *The Future of Law*, published in 1996, he predicted that in the future, lawyers and clients would communicate via email. This revelation was shocking at the time, especially to those working in the legal system; however, transmitting communication via email is now commonplace for lawyers and their clients. This story gives insight into the challenges faced in bringing the traditionally conservative legal system into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

In his brand new book *Online Courts and the Future of Justice*, Richard argues that technology is going to bring about a fascinating decade of change in the legal sector and transform our court system. Although automating our old ways of working plays a part in this, even more, critical

is that artificial intelligence and technology will help give more individuals access to justice.

The first generation is the idea that people who use the court system submit evidence and arguments to the judge online or through some form of electronic communication. Essentially judgments move from the courtroom to online. In a digital society, we should certainly be able to institute extended courts where we go beyond decisions made by judges to some kind of diagnostic system to guide people regarding their legal options, how to assemble evidence, and provide alternative ways for dispute resolution.

The second generation of using technology to transform the legal system would be what Richard calls “outcome thinking” to use technology to help solve disputes without requiring



lawyers or the traditional court system. It is entirely conceivable within a relatively small number of years that we will have systems that can predict the outcomes of court decisions based on past decisions by using [predictive analytics](#). Imagine if people had the option instead of waiting for a court date (and support from the traditional legal system) to use a machine-learning system to make a prediction about the likely outcome of a case and then accept that as a binding determination.

Some of the biggest obstacles to an online court system are the political will to bring about such a transformation, the support of judges and lawyers, funding, as well as the method we'd apply. For example, decisions will need

to be made whether the online system would be used for only certain cases or situations.

Ultimately, we have a grave access-to-justice problem. Technology can help improve our outcomes and give people a way to resolve public disputes in ways that previously weren't possible. While this transformation might not solve all the struggles with the legal system or the access-to-justice issue, it can offer a dramatic improvement.

### **The Future of Lawyers**

So far, the emphasis on technology in the legal system has been to support lawyers and their staff in some of the work they do, such as email, accounting systems, word processing, and more. Now, we're beginning to see the merits of using technology to automate some tasks such as document analysis or document drafting—essentially moving from the back office to the front office.

One of our biggest struggles in the future of the law profession is law schools because they're still generating 20<sup>th</sup>-century lawyers when what we need is 21<sup>st</sup>-century lawyers to meet the demand of companies and individuals who want a lower-cost legal option that is conveniently available and delivered electronically.

Some legal work can now be done by machines when in the past, this was unthinkable. Large disputes often have a huge number of documents to analyze. Typically, armies of young lawyers and paralegals are put to work to review these documents. A properly trained machine can take over this work. Document drafting by machines is also gaining traction. We also see systems that can predict the outcome of disputes. We're beginning to see



machines take on many tasks that we used to think were the exclusive role of lawyers.

Tomorrow's lawyers will be the people who develop the systems that will solve clients' problems. These legal professionals will be legal knowledge engineers, legal risk managers, system development, experts in design thinking, and more. These people will develop new ways of solving legal problems with the support of technology. In many ways, the legal sector is undergoing the digitization that other industries have gone through, and because it's very document-intensive, it's actually an industry poised to benefit greatly from what technology can offer.

### **Guiding and understanding.**

Underline or highlight:

1. Sentences that **are** written in future tense or future perfect tense in the article.
2. Ideas that show the impact of new technologies in the law practice.

### **Reading Comprehension**

After you read the text, make the next activities in order to check your comprehension of the text.

1. Richard Susskind, OBE, the world's most-cited author on the future of legal services wrote on the year 1996 that lawyers and clients will be communicate through e-mail, this expression was shocking at that time. (T) (F)
2. Number 1-3 the following generation about the future of lawyers:

\_\_\_\_\_ Use technology to help solve disputes without requiring lawyers or the traditional court system.

\_\_\_\_\_ People had the option instead of waiting for a court date (and support from the traditional legal system) to use a machine-learning system to make a prediction about the likely outcome of a case.

\_\_\_\_\_ People who use the court system submit evidence and arguments to the judge online or through some form of electronic communication.

### 3. Fill-in-the-blank

Use technology to help solve disputes without requiring lawyers or the traditional court system is known as the \_\_\_\_\_(Two Words)

### 4. Select the correct Answer.

Which one of the next knowledge isn't one of the tomorrow's lawyers have to develop in order to solve clients' problems.

- A. Legal risk managers,
- B. System development,
- C. Design thinking
- D. Marketing

### **Final Activity:**

After reading the article, in group of 3 students use 20 minutes to present in 5 minutes one of the legal Tech Strategies with at least 3 advantages for the law practice in Colombia.