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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF LEGAL CONSULTATIONS

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Abstract. The article is devoted to analyzing the impact of artificial intelligence technologies on the organization of legal consultations and the transformation of the legal profession. It examines practical areas of LegalTech application — from the automation of contract work and the analysis of case law to e-discovery systems and dispute outcome prediction — from the standpoint of their effect on the speed and accuracy of legal work. Particular attention is paid to the factors constraining the implementation of such solutions: the incompleteness and unstructured nature of source data, confidentiality requirements, and the absence of an established legal framework for the allocation of liability. It is concluded that the use of AI should be viewed as a tool for enhancing a lawyer's efficiency, rather than as a replacement for their professional functions.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, LegalTech, digital legal services, legal work automation, legal consultations, case law analysis, chatbots, outcome prediction, e-discovery.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a set of methods and algorithms that enable computer systems to imitate certain human cognitive functions — perception, learning, analysis, and decision-making. In recent years these technologies have moved from the field of academic research into the category of practical tools applied in business, and in the legal sphere in particular. According to industry estimates, the volume of the global market for AI-based legal solutions reached $2.19 billion by 2024, and is projected to grow to $3.64 billion by 2030. In Europe and North America, 74% of law

firms already actively use AI for tasks such as document analysis, conducting due diligence, and managing contractual obligations[1]. Thus, modern AI technologies are gradually becoming an everyday part part of lawyers' work, promising automation of operations and increased work efficiency.

Current Technologies and Examples of Application

Artificial intelligence is becoming an integral part of modern jurisprudence. Numerous AI systems developed both abroad and in Russia significantly increase the efficiency of lawyers' work by automating processes such as document processing, information retrieval, and even direct communication with clients. Leading international firms, including Allen & Overy and PwC, are already actively using specialized platforms such as Harvey AI, Thomson Reuters CoCounsel and Casetext, which allows them to cut by up to 80% the time required for contract analysis and legal due diligence. In Russia, proprietary AI solutions are also developing, such as PravoTech, Doczilla, Jay Copilot and Noroots, which optimize the preparation and review of legal documents[2].

The key areas of AI application in law can be summarized as follows:

Contract analysis and drafting. Modern AI tools are revolutionizing the process of working with legal documents by providing automatic review and refinement of agreement texts. They effectively identify inaccuracies and internal contradictions. A vivid example is the platform PravoAI, which reduced the time needed to prepare a standard contract from two working days to a few minutes. Similar capabilities for generating contracts from templates and flagging disputed clauses are offered by Doczilla and Noroots[3].

Search and analysis of case law. Modern intelligent systems are able to analyze vast volumes of legal documents, identifying the most relevant examples (precedents) for a specific query. Specialized legal databases, such as the Garant legal reference system, the GAS "Pravosudie" (Justice) system, Caselook and "Sutyazhnik", provide convenient tools for quickly filtering these decisions by criteria such as keywords, time frames, or the judge's name. This significantly speeds up the process of building legal

argumentation in cases[4]. Neural network solutions supplement them with the ability to generate consolidated overviews of practice.

Automation of routine operations. Thanks to AI technologies, the process of creating standard documents (for example, statements of claim, powers of attorney, tax declarations) has become much faster. These systems not only generate drafts but also monitor the completeness of the submitted materials and automate responses to routine requests. As a result, routine tasks are performed many times faster. Companies that have implemented AI-based document builders confirm this, noting a sixfold reduction in document preparation time[5].

Predicting judicial outcomes. Analyzing judicial statistics with the help of modern models makes it possible to assess the chances of success in a particular case. Machine learning algorithms sift through enormous arrays of precedents, revealing hidden patterns. Thanks to this, attorneys gain a valuable tool for predicting case outcomes and can build their defense strategy more precisely.

Chatbots and digital consultants. Thanks to AI, legal chatbots provide clients with quick answers to common questions (for example, regarding product returns or the consequences of a traffic accident), simplify the process of scheduling a consultation, and offer ready-made recommendations[6]. So that clients can receive support 24/7 and lawyers can focus on more complex cases, companies are embedding bots into messengers and CRM systems. Automating initial consultations makes legal services faster and cheaper, freeing up experts' time for genuinely important tasks.

Alongside innovative solutions such as blockchain-based smart contracts, which automate the execution of deal terms, current practice mainly focuses on tools for working with text and data. Among the leading Russian market players are PravoTech, Doczilla, Jay Copilot and Noroots; in particular, the Noroots service reduces the time spent on contract review by approximately 30%[7].

All these systems are integrated into the work of firms and corporate legal departments, supporting a "hybrid" working model in which AI supplements human labor.

Prospects and Impact on the Legal Profession

AI frees lawyers from monotonous tasks, allowing them to focus on strategy. Automation of 20-25% of the standard tasks of corporate lawyers is projected. This is already being demonstrated in practice: the iLegal service can reduce the time spent on document analysis and draft preparation by tens of times. Major firms such as Allen & Overy and PwC Legal are actively implementing AI to increase efficiency[8].

Over the next 5-10 years, AI will become an integral part of legal practice, automating tasks ranging from risk analysis to document adaptation. Hybrid working models with AI assistants will become the norm, and integrated "AI lawyer's desks" are already beginning to appear in practice. Experts note that AI will radically reduce the time and increase the accuracy of legal tasks, making it possible to complete a day's work in a minute[9]. This allows specialists to serve more clients and concentrate on strategic issues.

These trends show that artificial intelligence acts not as a competitor to the lawyer but as a supporting tool: it takes on monotonous tasks, allowing specialists to focus on deeper analysis and strategic planning. Experience confirms that lawyers who have mastered and applied AI enjoy increased demand in the labor market, and the profession as a whole remains in demand even amid the automation of routine functions. The decisive factor will be the specialist's level of proficiency with the new tools and their integration into everyday work.

Limitations and Risks

The implementation of AI in the legal field, in addition to its obvious advantages, is accompanied by a number of serious limitations and challenges. A key one is the problem of data quality and context. AI solutions require enormous volumes of up-to-date and structured legal information to ensure their reliability. Nevertheless, in Russia the process of digitizing court and government agency databases is far from complete, and the available data often turns out to be incomplete or outdated[10]. Understanding all the nuances of specific business situations and forming a "reasonable context" remain beyond the reach of AI without outside assistance. Therefore, in non-standard cases human involvement cannot be avoided. Moreover, algorithms can make

mistakes, incorrectly predicting outcomes or misinterpreting norms, especially while being trained on a limited data set.

Confidentiality and data security are the main obstacle to AI adoption at law firms in Europe and the US (more than 60%). The main reason for delays is concern about leaks or unlawful use of confidential information when it is transferred to third-party AI services. Russian experts point to insufficient control over data storage and access to it.

Legal Liability and Ethics

In the absence of laws regulating liability for the errors of AI-assisted lawyers, responsibility falls on the human lawyer. Using open AI tools without transparency carries legal risks due to possible distortions in the recommendations. Lawyers may use neural networks without disclosing this to clients and without verifying the results, which leads to a lack of accountability and verification. Ethical standards and industry regulations are needed for Legal AI.

Organizational difficulties cannot be overlooked either, such as employees' reluctance to accept new things and a lack of the necessary competencies. Successful implementation of artificial intelligence requires a fundamental restructuring of internal procedures and large-scale staff training. Statistics from consulting firms show that 74% of Russian companies experience difficulties adapting AI tools[11]. Many lawyers are still wary of new technologies and need professional retraining in order to effectively build "human + machine" collaborative work.

Conclusion

In summary, AI does not seek to replace lawyers, but is designed to enhance their effectiveness. The analysis conducted shows that the most likely development model is a hybrid working scheme in which AI takes on template-based and high-volume tasks, while the human retains the role of strategist and final decision-maker. The introduction of such tools allows lawyers to "free themselves from routine checks and minor edits so they can focus on the substance"[12]. Nevertheless, loyalty to the client and professional responsibility remain the prerogative of the human.

Thus, the legal services market is naturally being transformed under the influence of new technologies. Automation and data analysis are already making legal services faster and more accessible, and artificial intelligence is gradually becoming an integral complement to traditional forms of consultation. At the same time, the lawyer remains an indispensable expert and guarantor of legality and ethical standards: wherever contextual assessment and personal responsibility are required, the role of the specialist is fully preserved. Moreover, demand for specialists proficient in AI tools and aware of their limitations will grow. Consequently, AI in jurisprudence is intended to expand lawyers' capabilities, not to displace them.

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