SÃO JUDAS UNIVERSITY "MOÓCA"
Training Center for Legal and Social Sciences "Law"

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL SCIENCES

BACHELOR OF LAW COURSE

LAWYER'S CHALLENGE WITH THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Summary

This study investigates the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the practice of law, analyzing the challenges and opportunities faced by lawyers in the face of this technological transformation. By considering the increasing integration of AI in legal research, document analysis, and legal decision-making, we examine how this technology affects the work of legal professionals. We note that while AI can save time and enable greater efficiency in the provision of legal services, it also presents ethical, legal and practical challenges, such as issues of confidentiality, transparency and impartiality. We highlight the importance of training and professional updating for lawyers so that they can adapt to technological changes and take advantage of the opportunities offered by AI. We conclude that AI is redefining the practice of law, providing new tools for lawyers as they continue to play their critical role as defenders of individual rights and promoters of a more effective and accessible administration of justice.

Key words: Artificial Intelligence, law, legal automation.

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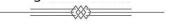Training Center for Legal and Social Sciences "Law"

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) on the practice of law, analyzing the challenges and opportunities faced by lawyers in the face of this technological transformation. By considering the growing integration of AI in legal research, document analysis, and decision-making, we examine how this technology affects the work of legal professionals. We note that, while AI can save time and enable greater efficiency in the provision of legal services, it also presents ethical, legal, and practical challenges, such as issues of confidentiality, transparency, and impartiality. We highlight the importance of the professional training and updating of lawyers so that they can adapt to technological changes and capitalize on the opportunities offered by AI. We conclude that AI is redefining legal practice, providing new tools for lawyers as they continue to play their fundamental role as defenders of individual rights and promoters of a more effective and accessible administration of justice.

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summary

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1. Introduction

Nowadays, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is emerging as a disruptive force, redesigning paradigms in several sectors, including the legal field, presenting itself as a substantial challenge for legal professionals.

This study aims to examine the intersection between AI and law, focusing on identifying the challenges imposed by this new technological era on legal practitioners.

As AI establishes itself as a ubiquitous tool in legal research, document analysis, and even legal decision-making, it becomes necessary to understand its implications for lawyers and explore the opportunities arising from this symbiosis between technology and law. Finally, we will seek to find a balance between the role of the legal operator and the presence of AI.

Given the challenge that artificial intelligence represents for lawyers, this study investigates the following research problem: How is artificial intelligence influencing the practice of law and what are the main challenges faced by lawyers due to this technological transformation?

Based on the selected topic, we will address the following hypotheses: The increased use of artificial intelligence in legal research and document analysis saves lawyers time, allowing them to focus on more strategic tasks. Lawyers who adopt artificial intelligence solutions in their practices face ethical challenges related to confidentiality, transparency and impartiality in legal decisions. The reliability of decisions made by artificial intelligence systems in the legal field is a growing concern for lawyers and can be affected by the quality of training data and algorithms. Training and continuous updating of lawyers

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in relation to artificial intelligence are fundamental to success in the market, and lawyers who are better trained in this area are better prepared to face technological challenges.

The general objective of this article is to analyze the impact of artificial intelligence on the practice of law, understand the challenges faced by lawyers and identify the opportunities that arise from this scenario, seeking the necessary balance.

Specific objectives include: investigating the applications of AI in the legal field and their evolution over time; identify and analyze the main ethical and legal challenges faced by lawyers due to the adoption of AI; Assess the importance of training and professional updating so that lawyers can adapt to the changes brought about by AI; Analyze the opportunities provided by AI to optimize efficiency in the provision of legal services.

This study is justified by the undeniable relevance of AI in the current scenario, as its advances revolutionize legal practice. The need to understand the nuances of this impact arises from the responsibility of lawyers to adapt to the technological environment, preserving ethical principles and the quality of legal services.

In this context, it is understood that research on this topic is pertinent, as the lack of adequate preparation to deal with AI can result in ethical, legal and practical challenges that compromise the effectiveness of legal practice and the administration of justice.

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2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 What is AI?

Called cognitive computing or machine learning, Artificial Intelligence (AI), according to Magalhães (2015), is a computational system designed to perform tasks that would be performed by human beings. Azevedo[1](2019) highlights that one of the ways in which AI has influenced the legal domain is its ability to process data, identify patterns, perform tests, analyze and evaluate information to produce specific results.

For Azevedo[two](2019), the structure of legal rules makes the legal field conducive to the application of AI systems, in which computers can process these rules and perform tasks that would be performed by lawyers. AI technology operates by providing a set of data and sample results analyzed by a professional to a cognitive system, capable of processing many volumes of data at high speed to generate faster and more accurate results.

The goal of AI is not to change the essence of legal work or replace human lawyers, but rather to allow lawyers to focus on more cognitive tasks, such as developing legal arguments, rather than dedicating long hours to routine activities, such as drafting and reviewing documents. extensive research or conduct detailed case file searches and other non-fee billing tasks[3](Figueiredo, 2018).

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[1]AZEVEDO, Noah.**Justice and the typewriter**. Revista dos Tribunais, São Paulo, v. 57, no. 306/307, p. 29-30, 2019.

[two]AZEVEDO, Noah.**Justice and the typewriter**. Revista dos Tribunais, São Paulo, v. 57, no. 306/307, p. 29-30, 2019.

[3]FIGUEIREDO, Diana.**Technology changes to demands in the area of   law**, 2018.

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Borruso (2019) highlights that the application of artificial intelligence saves time in several areas, and reduces human error and fatigue. However, AI presents its own risks, including technological or algorithmic flaws and imprecise application, which may open the door for future changes in the roles and responsibilities of legal professionals.

2.2 Application of AI in Law

The application of artificial intelligence in the field of Law faces the challenge of diversity in the exposure of written language, resulting in an unstructured nature of legal data4(Soares et al., 2020).

For example, legal opinions differ from court decisions. While opinions follow a pattern - reporting the facts, discussing relevant case law and applying the law to the facts - judges are individualistic in their way of presenting information.5 (Azevedo, 2018).

Although a sentence or ruling can be divided into a report, reasoning and device, interlocutory decisions do not necessarily follow this pattern. They vary considerably in writing style, including grammar and word choice (Rosenthal; Yoon, 2011).

When there are disagreements, judges resort to various legal precedents to support their analyzes (Alarie; Niblett; Yoon, 2018). Additionally, contextualized writing can complicate the identification of decision-making patterns, which can

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Available in:https://extra.globo.com/noticias/educacao/profissoes-de-sucesso/ tecnologiamuda-as-exigenciasda-area-de-direito-18162491.html. Access at sea. 2024.

4SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

5AZEVEDO, Noah.**Justice and the typewriter**. Revista dos Tribunais, São Paulo, v. 57, no. 306/307, p. 29-30, 2019.

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result in inaccuracies in algorithms that rely on natural language processing[6](Soares et al., 2020).

However, it is possible to transform this unstructured data into structured data, although this process is laborious and demanding. As data becomes more structured, the cost of applying machine learning decreases, becoming more affordable over time. This enables the digitalization of law combined with artificial intelligence, resulting in unlimited economies of scale available to anyone[7] (Andreessen, 2011).

Although the initial investment is concentrated, once artificial intelligence is installed in solutions capable of identifying legal issues and extracting relevant information from documents, the work is completed[8](Soares et al., 2020).

Continuous progress is driven by machine learning capabilities, allowing us to predict how courts will decide certain legal issues based on analysis of previous cases (Alarie; Niblett; Yoon, 2016). However, incorporating artificial intelligence in cases without defined parameters brings additional challenges. Formulating relevant questions is a complex and restrictive process, especially in specialized cases (Peermohamed, 2013).

The next step is to codify all decisions, transforming unstructured data into structured (Rosenthal; Yoon, 2011). The artificial intelligence then provides written reports with the likely outcome, the probability of that outcome, a detailed explanation of the reasons, and references to relevant precedents.[9]

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[6]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[7]ANDREESSEN, Marc. Why software is eating the world.**Wall Street Journal,**v. 20, no. 2011, p. C2, 2011.

[8]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[9]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

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(Soares et al., 2020).

Despite these advances, artificial intelligence tools will not be available for all legal issues. Still, they have the potential to transform legal production and consumption, making it more objective and predictable (Alarie; Niblett; Yoon, 2016).

In the long term, artificial intelligence could revolutionize the provision of legal services, increasing access to justice and promoting greater efficiency. However, it is important to remember that these tools are complementary to lawyers and do not replace the fundamental role they play[10](Soares et al., 2020).

A lawyer's role goes beyond answering legal questions. He is responsible for identifying the appropriate question, considering the client's overall circumstances and interests, guiding and directing actions, which requires reasoned judgment to evaluate the accuracy of the facts and the suitability of the technology to resolve the legal dispute[11](Soares et al., 2020).

This analogy can be seen in medicine. Although people can obtain information online and even self-diagnose, this is no substitute for the expertise of a doctor, who has a comprehensive understanding of medicine and the patient. Likewise, artificial intelligence applied to law cannot replace the lawyer's reasoned judgment[12](Soares et al., 2020).

However, if artificial intelligence provides accurate predictions for subtle legal issues, lawyers can use it in a variety of situations, providing

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[10]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[11]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[12]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

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objective assessments for plaintiffs and defendants, minimizing interpretation and focusing on crucial fact-based areas of disagreement. This promotes transparency in legal interpretation and benefits both parties, helping them at all stages of litigation [13](Soares et al., 2020).

Additionally, the government can utilize artificial intelligence to evaluate claims and manage litigation risk. This allows civil servants to provide consistent and accurate opinions, increasing the quality of work. These tools can also help determine whether the government should challenge taxpayer claims or resolve administratively, contributing to efficiency and transparency in the legal system.[14] (Soares et al., 2020).

Artificial intelligence allows machines to process data from judicial decisions and identify trends, avoiding distortions and inconsistencies in results. This results in financial savings and benefits lawyers, allowing them to serve a larger client base, diversify their practice areas and provide personalized reports. As technology continues to develop, it is likely that future legislation will require lawyers to use artificial intelligence as part of their practice.[15](Soares et al., 2020).

2.3 Ethical and Legal Challenges of AI in Law

The history of law is characterized by the exercise of a function that occupied a fundamental space within society. Since time immemorial, although it is difficult to pinpoint its exact origins, the lawyer has always played the role of defender

[13]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[14]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

[15]SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

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of individual rights against any violations16(De Marco, 2009).

Law is one of the oldest professions in the history of humanity, even at times when it was not recognized as a formal professional activity, it already played an important role in people's lives.

According to De Marco (2009), in antiquity, some citizens, driven by a sense of solidarity, took on the defense of their neighbors, often without understanding the importance of their actions. The search for collective harmony required the intervention of third parties in private matters, as these third parties acted impartially to help resolve conflicts that arose with population growth.

To this day, individuals in society continue to demonstrate an inability to mediate conflicts among themselves, resorting to guidelines and judgments based on personal convenience.17(Soares et al., 2020).

In antiquity, this role played by individuals was relevant, since there were no professionals qualified to assume this role. They acted as arbitrators in disputes and, even with limited legal knowledge, contributed to the maintenance of social order18(De Marco, 2009).

Lôbo (2015) highlights that there are records dating back to the third millennium BC, such as fragments of the Code of Manu, which suggest the practice of defending individuals by legal scholars before courts of the time.

16DE MARCO, Cristhian Magnus. Historical evolution of law in comparative perspective: Brazil and England.**Legal Space Journal of Law [EJJL]**, v. 10, no. 2, p. 243- 274, 2009.

17SOARES, Marcelo Negri et al. Artificial intelligence: impacts on law and advocacy. **Public right**, v. 17, no. 93, 2020.

18DE MARCO, Cristhian Magnus. Historical evolution of law in comparative perspective: Brazil and England.**Legal Space Journal of Law [EJJL]**, v. 10, no. 2, p. 243- 274, 2009.

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In Roman society, representation in court by individuals involved in the dispute was permitted. Representation by third parties began with figures such as the cognitor (the connoisseur), the attorney and the defender, who guided and clarified the conflicting parties, advising and seeking the best solution for the situation, including presenting arguments before the judge (orator).

As can be seen, this concept dates back to a time when disputes were resolved in a layman's way and based on the law of the strongest, or, at most, by the most astute, without the intervention of the State.

However, as the State assumes the role of administering justice, organizing the judiciary and legal system to resolve conflicts, the presence of a lawyer becomes mandatory, who starts to act as an intermediary between the party injured in their rights and the person in charge of repairing them: the judge, leader or sovereign[19] (Ribeiro, 2021).

As the system of conflict resolution through heterocomposition evolved, combined with its complexity, the State assumed the responsibility for judging, given the public importance of applying laws. With this state intervention, the presence and participation of lawyers in the processes became necessary, integrating them into the judicial organization.

Thus, as States developed and established themselves through laws, there was also an organization around justice and activities related to it.[20](Ribeiro, 2021). In this context, it can be said that law emerged from the need for justice itself, with individuals who had a broader knowledge of the laws acting as defenders in claiming violated rights.

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[19]RIBEIRO, Aline Da Silva. O**civil liability regime adopted under LAW no. 13,709/2018**– General Data Protection Law (LGPD). 2021.

[20]RIBEIRO, Aline Da Silva. O**civil liability regime adopted under LAW no. 13,709/2018**– General Data Protection Law (LGPD). 2021.

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Silva (2019, p. 71) defines advocacy as:

> **"exercise of the profession of lawyer. Act of seeking legal action by a person who is qualified and authorized. It is considered a public role. Attorney's Office. Lawyering is classified as civil, labor or criminal, depending on the exercise of the functions, which are relevant, are carried out in civil, criminal or labor courts. When the person carries out prosecutorial activities, or advocates for the interests of others, in public offices, where he maintains close links with officials there or with high-ranking authorities, who exercise influence in these offices, if says he practices administrative law".**

In this way, the lawyer acts as a public servant as an interpreter of the law, requiring technical knowledge, legal culture, respect for the code of ethics and, above all, sensitivity to deal with the problems of human life, advising and defending citizens. He is, at the same time, a servant of the State, being indispensable to the administration of justice in the daily struggle to maintain a fair legal order and a defender of constitutional principles[21](Ribeiro, 2021).

The origin of law as representation is linked to public needs, such as freedom, protection or any threat to the rights of society. Therefore, law is, by nature, a public activity. Due to the public nature of the profession, there was a ban on paying for legal services during part of Roman history. However, with the increase in social complexities in the Empire, legal services began to be paid, despite the prohibition (Bittar, 2016).

It is important to highlight that, due to this public nature of the profession, only with Emperor Claudius was it possible to establish a fair and moderate remuneration for lawyers, and with Nero this remuneration became demandable, including

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[21]RIBEIRO, Aline Da Silva. O**civil liability regime adopted under LAW no. 13,709/2018**–General Data Protection Law (LGPD). 2021.

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procedurally22(Ribeiro, 2021).

It was in the second century of the Christian Era that law began to be a publicly paid profession under certain conditions. It is important to mention that the way lawyers are remunerated has also evolved over time. Initially, it was a percentage of the value of the case, later becoming conditional on an agreement, in which the lawyer would only receive payment in case of victory. Nowadays, lawyers are compensated through fees.

Therefore, it is clear that law, since the beginning of history, has played a public role, defending violated rights and contributing to the search for justice.23 (Hermes, 2018). As society evolves, the profession adapts to changes, maintaining its social function as an essential pillar of the legal order.

As highlighted by Paulo and Alexandrino (2018), the impact of artificial intelligence in the legal sector follows similar patterns to those observed in other disciplines. One of the main advantages of AI is its ability to process large volumes of data and apply comparison methods, enabling advanced knowledge management.

It is noteworthy that document analysis by AI is comparable to methods traditional legal database research, but with the added ability to analyze concepts and document structures in addition to keywords24(Scapini, 2020).

Furthermore, Silva (2019) highlights that artificial intelligence makes it possible to study

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22RIBEIRO, Aline Da Silva. O**civil liability regime adopted under LAW no. 13,709/2018**– General Data Protection Law (LGPD). 2021.

23HERMES, Felipe.**Even though it is poor, Brazil has one of the most expensive judiciaries in the world**, 2018. Available at: <https://super.abril.com.br/sociedade/a-insustentavel-lerdezado-judiciario/>. Access at sea. 2024.

24SCAPINI, Luísa Almeida Ribeiro.**Non-contractual civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence systems:**disruptive solutions in Law. 2020. Master's Thesis.

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large quantities of documents, facilitating the identification of risk areas that require special attention.

Another use of AI in international companies, as highlighted by Silva (2019), is related to the ability to identify experts in certain sectors or specific subjects, which optimizes the use of human resources in organizations with a global presence.

Silva (2019) also emphasizes that AI provides precise control of resources and spending budgets, contributing to the efficiency of business processes.

Finally, Ravagnani[25](2018) highlights the potential of AI to improve engagement through consultation methods, such as interactive chats, which allow for more personalized and accurate interactions.

However, the biggest challenge, as noted by Silva (2019), lies in understanding the purpose of using artificial intelligence and investing in the development and training of professionals to maximize the benefits of this technology and optimize the return on investment.

2.4 AI Opportunities in Law

Legal action in private law essentially consists of formulating arguments and theses to protect or reconcile interests, through the interpretation of legal norms in specific situations.[26](Scapini, 2020). Lawyers

[25]RAVAGNANI, Christopher Abreu.**The possible intent of procedural actors in arbitrary criminal decisions**. Electronic Journal of Criminal Law & Criminal Policy. 6, no. 2, 2018. Available at: https://seer.ufrgs.br/redppc/article/view/87902 Accessed: Mar. 2024.

[26]SCAPINI, Luísa Almeida Ribeiro.**Non-contractual civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence systems:**disruptive solutions in Law. 2020. Master's Thesis.

conduct legal investigations to identify relevant legislation - including statutes, case law, regulations or precedents - and apply them to the facts, seeking to safely anticipate the most favorable arguments. Therefore, conducting accurate legal research is a crucial skill for success in law, minimizing risks and strengthening legal thinking[27](Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

For effective legal analysis based on predictability patterns, artificial intelligence emerges as a valuable tool, reducing time spent, optimizing functions and identifying relevant terms for query, automating searches and simplifying work on demands that could be automated[28]
(Perrota; Costa Felipe, 2018).

Legal analysis based on economic analysis (analytics) uses data mining in documents to extract information that can provide innovative insights into the behavior of various agents in the judicial system, such as judges, judges and lawyers, as well as organizations related to legal processes , such as parties, courts and law firms. Such analyzes can reveal trends and patterns in previous cases, providing strategic direction and offering a reasonable forecast for lawyers' actions. [29](Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020). Insights derived from data-driven legal analytics do not replace legal research or reasoning, but rather complement these processes, both before and during

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[27]ANDRADE, MD DE, ROSA, B. DE C. PINTO, ERG DE C. Legal tech: analytics, artificial intelligence and new perspectives for the practice of private law.**Law Magazine**GV, 16(1), 2020, e1951.https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201951

[28]PERROTA, Raquel P. Coelho; COSTA FELIPE, Bruno Farage da. Artificial intelligence in Law: a reality to be explored.**Law Magazine,**Governance and New Technologies, Salvador, v. 4, no. 1, p. 1-16, 2018.

[29]
ANDRADE, MD DE, ROSA, B. DE C. PINTO, ERG DE C. Legal tech: analytics, artificial intelligence and new perspectives for the practice of private law.**Law Magazine**GV, 16(1), 2020, e1951.https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201951

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litigation (Alarie; Niblett; Yoon, 2018).

The adoption of artificial intelligence in legal practices is the result of an extensive process of studies dedicated to optimizing time and standardizing procedures, aiming to promote greater cohesion and administrative integration in the Brazilian Judiciary. Legal tech solutions are designed to improve legal operations, from the simplest to the most complex[30](Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

Advances in information technology, with the development of metadata analysis software, have the potential to usher in a new era for Law, facing challenges such as slow procedural analysis, reducing the time spent on repetitive incidents through the identification of standards and improvement in the quality of data entered into systems. These advances can also help reduce congestion and increase productivity[31](Junquilho; Maia Filho, 2018).

On the Litigation Analytics platform, legal professionals enter data into software that analyzes it and checks its compatibility, automatically establishing standards. The platform searches documents through content analysis, using previously defined keywords or related terms, to identify arguments, questions and patterns of facts relevant to the case (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

Additionally, Litigation Analytics saves time when searching through extensive records, such as entire court decisions spanning years. The list of results is presented based on algorithms that identify the correspondence of terms

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[30]
ANDRADE, MD DE, ROSA, B. DE C. PINTO, ERG DE C. Legal tech: analytics, artificial intelligence and new perspectives for the practice of private law.**Law Magazine**GV, 16(1), 2020, e1951.https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201951

[31]JUNQUILHO, Tainá Aguiar; MAIA FILHO, Mamede Said. Victor Project: perspectives on the application of artificial intelligence to law.**Law and Fundamental Guarantees Magazine**, Vitória, v. 19, no. 3, p. 219-238, 2018.

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search, allowing refinements and restrictions regarding location, name of those involved, court and type of case32(Beithon, 2019).

Convex Legal Analytics is a platform developed to offer savings and reduce risks by anticipating the chances of success in each demand. It uses jurimetrics, predictive analytics and artificial intelligence to predict positions based on comparisons with previous litigation. The platform analyzes the probability of success, identifies decision trends, simulates strategies and alternatives, and projects scenarios through descriptive and diagnostic analysis with a combination of algorithms33(Convex, 2019).

The PeticionaMais platform34brings together, in a single virtual space, different petitions for different courts through a combination of algorithms. It does not require complex configurations and adapts legal documents according to the requirements of each court35(Junquilho; Maia Filho, 2018).

Among the benefits offered are the reuse of data, the monitoring of routines, the automatic adaptation of pieces to the size required by the virtual systems of each court, as well as an intelligent check of the sending systems to guarantee availability at the time of the protocol. Furthermore, it is accessible on any mobile device connected to the internet36

32BEITHON, Rachel.**Five reasons to use litigation analytics on Westlaw Edge.**2019. Available at: https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/5-reasons-to-uselitigation-analytics-on-westlaw-edge Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

33 CONVEX. **Convex Cool Analytics.** 2019. Available in: https://www.convex.la/?utm_source=LP-Inovacao-Softplan&utm_medium=LP Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

34 REQUEST MORE. **Home Page.** 2019. Available in: https://peticionamais.com.br/?utm_source=LP-Inovacao-Softplan&utm_medium=LP . Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

35JUNQUILHO, Tainá Aguiar; MAIA FILHO, Mamede Said. Victor Project: perspectives on the application of artificial intelligence to law.**Law and Fundamental Guarantees Magazine**, Vitória, v. 19, no. 3, p. 219-238, 2018.

36 REQUEST MORE. **Home Page.** 2019. Available in: https://peticionamais.com.br/?utm_source=LP-Inovacao-Softplan&utm_medium=LP . Access in: apr. 2024.

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(PeticionaMais, 2019).

The Virtual Safe is a tool developed to ensure information security, working on operating systems such as Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X, in addition to being compatible with home banking and the Federal Revenue website. It monitors the protection of the digital certificate, essential for lawyers. With the technological preservation of the digital certificate, contracts and petitions can be filed on other computers without the need for tokens, smart cards or card readers. The system is integrated with SAJ Tribunais, SAJ ADV, SAJ Procurarias and SAJ Ministérios Públicos, allowing the digital signature of various documents in an adjacent manner[37] (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

Despite the transformations in the application of artificial intelligence in the legal field, these derive from information technology processes, such as processing, storage, retrieval and management of data, combined with communication networks.[38](Paliwala, 2016).

Testing a strategy based on data from similar past cases and exploring alternatives when the strategy appears unpromising reflects the effectiveness and promise of legal analysis. However, such analyzes would not be viable without the implementation of a comprehensive automation system for the Brazilian Judiciary, such as the virtualization of processes and the computerization of practices (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

The Brazilian Judiciary has adopted a crucial digital transformation tool to modernize processes and speed up certain procedural steps. The Justice Automation System (SAJ) represents a technological resource aimed at

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[37]ANDRADE, MD DE, ROSA, B. DE C. PINTO, ERG DE C. Legal tech: analytics, artificial intelligence and new perspectives for the practice of private law.**Law Magazine**GV, 16(1), 2020, e1951.https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201951

[38]PALIWALA, Abdul. Rediscovering artificial intelligence and law: an inadequate jurisprudence?**International Review of Law, Computers & Technology,**v. 30, no. 3, p. 107-114, 1st set. 2016.

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management of a large volume of cases in state justice, aiming at connecting judicial institutions, parties involved in the processes and citizens under jurisdiction (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

Artificial intelligence also represents an advance in the implementation of electronic judicial processes, promoting greater use of existing systems and improving communication between the different sectors of the Judiciary and all participants in the process, facilitating a cohesive and integrated interaction (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

CNJ Resolution no. 185, of 2013, which introduced the Electronic Judicial Process System (PJe) as a means of processing information and carrying out procedural acts, had an impact on the increase in the proportion of processes assessed electronically, from 30.4% in 2013 to 79. 7% in 2017[39](CNJ, 2018).

The virtualization of processes, as evidenced by the use of new access and storage technologies, represents indispensable technological advances for the legal field, facilitating the performance of private law, especially in sending petitions, appeals and carrying out procedural acts (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

The technology incorporated into the functioning of the SAJ is regularly updated to simplify routine forensic tasks, anticipate procedures and ensure a more agile progression of procedural acts (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020). The history of SAJ dates back to the creation of the Softplan System in 1990, which introduced dissolutions aimed at standardizing the collection and arrangement of data for consultation, based on analysis, data science and artificial intelligence[40](Softplan, 2019).

Although Courts of Justice across the country already use technologies for various processes, such as petitions, monitoring, archiving and processing

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[39]NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUSTICE (CNJ).**Justice in Numbers:**2018. Brasília: CNJ, 2018. Available at: https://www.cnj.jus.br/wpcontent/uploads/ 2011/02/8d9faee7812d35a58cee3d92d2df2f25.pdf Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

[40] SOFTPLAN.**Innovation is in our DNA.**2019. Available at: https://www.softplan.com.br/ inovacao Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

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electronics, there are still disparities in time control and standardization of procedures41(Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020). The SAJ Public Ministry directs the tasks of prosecutors, prosecutors, analysts and other employees, coordinating procedures and streamlining the institution's processes (Andrade; Rosa; Pinto, 2020).

SAJ ADV is a technological solution designed to support the practice of private law, accessible on any online platform and compatible with operating systems such as Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X, working through cloud computing. It facilitates the registration and monitoring of processes, as well as financial management, simplifying the activities of many lawyers and offices. According to the SAJ DIGITAL portal, SAJ ADV optimizes the operations of more than 15 thousand lawyers throughout Brazil42(Balardim, 2015).

2.5 AI Trends in Law

The application of cognitive technologies, such as AI, in legal areas that require extensive document analysis, such as *due diligence*, research and compliance work, tends to increase in law firms. This provides benefits such as time and cost savings, as well as greater accuracy43
(Scapini, 2020).

41ANDRADE, MD DE, ROSA, B. DE C. PINTO, ERG DE C. Legal tech: analytics, artificial intelligence and new perspectives for the practice of private law.**Law Magazine**GV, 16(1), 2020, e1951.https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-6172201951

42BALARDIM, Graziela. 100% Digital Project: distribution of digital processes exceeds that of physical ones for two months in a row at TJSP.**SAJ Digital,**25 Sep. 2015. Available at: http://www.sajdigital.com.br/tribunal-de-justica/projeto-100-digital-tjsp Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

43SCAPINI, Luísa Almeida Ribeiro.**Non-contractual civil liability for damages caused by artificial intelligence systems:**disruptive solutions in Law. 2020. Master's Thesis.

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Harari (2018) highlights that AI-based predictive coding techniques allow for faster and more accurate document review, saving time and money. This technology benefits companies of all sizes, allowing even smaller companies to tackle more complex cases without the need to hire additional staff.

The use of predictive coding in electronic disclosure has been supported by higher courts, indicating a shift in recognition and acceptance of this technology. Additionally, AI has the potential to predict outcomes of legal disputes by analyzing past case records, which can assist lawyers in overall case management and probability-based decision making.[44](Hermes, 2018).

Another trend is the use of AI for simple legal consultancy services, providing answers to common legal questions and supportive references, which can be a viable alternative for clients seeking professional guidance without the costs associated with traditional legal advice[45](Figueiredo, 2018).

These trends indicate a shift in the way AI is being applied in the legal space, offering tangible benefits to both lawyers and clients.

In the interview given by Robson Ferreira[46]The AASP Talks podcast, held on April 10, 2024, discussed the impact of artificial intelligence on law and society. One of the topics discussed was the concern about the increase in social disparities resulting from the advancement of AI. Robson raised the

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[44]HERMES, Felipe.**Even though it is poor, Brazil has one of the most expensive judiciaries in the world**, 2018. Available at: <https://super.abril.com.br/sociedade/a-insustentavel-lerdezado-judiciario/>. Access at sea. 2024.

[45]FIGUEIREDO, Diana.**Technology changes to demands in the area of   law**, 2018. Available at:https://extra.globo.com/noticias/educacao/profissoes-de-sucesso/tecnologiamuda-as-exigenciasda-area-de-direito-18162491.html. Access at sea. 2024.

[46]FERREIRA, R. (Interviewed). Impact of artificial intelligence on law and society [Interview]. **YOUTUBE**, AASP Talks. 10 Apr. 2024.

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question about whether AI would contribute to the creation of a caste of privileged professionals, made up of those who master this new technology, while others are left behind, digitally excluded.

He highlighted the difficulty faced by public schools in remote areas of the country that do not have access to technology, emphasizing that social evolution often widens existing inequalities. Furthermore, he mentioned the importance of considering those who do not yet have access to basic services, such as digital signatures, in Brazil, when discussing access to digital media.[47](Ferreira, 2024).

Robson also addressed the inevitability of the advancement of artificial intelligence and the need to reflect on the benefits and challenges it presents. He highlighted that, given the increasing presence of AI in our lives, it is no longer a question of being for or against, but rather of understanding and dealing with this reality.[48]
(Ferreira, 2024). The interview highlighted the importance of debating these issues to ensure that the development of AI occurs in an ethical and inclusive way.

In this light, the connections of artificial intelligence in law reflect a transformation in the way law firms operate and how legal services are delivered to clients. The application of cognitive technologies, such as AI, offers benefits such as time savings, cost reduction and greater accuracy in the analysis of legal documents. Furthermore, AI is increasingly being used to predict legal outcomes and facilitate case management, however, these innovations also raise concerns about widening social inequalities and the digital divide.

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[47]FERREIRA, R. (Interviewed). Impact of artificial intelligence on law and society [Interview]. **YOUTUBE**, AASP Talks. 10 Apr. 2024.

[48]FERREIRA, R. (Interviewed). Impact of artificial intelligence on law and society [Interview]. **YOUTUBE**, AASP Talks. 10 Apr. 2024.

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3 Final Considerations

Faced with the rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its increasing integration into legal practice, lawyers face challenges and opportunities. In this way, this study explored the impacts of AI on law, highlighting ethical, legal and practical issues that arise from this intersection between technology and law.

AI advances in legal research and document analysis have the potential to save lawyers time, allowing them to devote more energy to strategic tasks. However, the ethical and transparent use of AI has obstacles regarding the confidentiality and impartiality of legal decisions. The quality of training data and algorithms also influences the reliability of decisions made by AI, highlighting the importance of human surveillance and supervision.

Despite the challenges, AI offers opportunities to optimize the efficiency of legal services. Predictive analysis and legal metrics platforms, such as Convex Legal Analytics[49], can anticipate judicial outcomes and inform legal strategies. Furthermore, electronic judicial process systems, such as PJe, simplify procedures and promote greater integration in the judicial system.

The continuous training and updating of lawyers in relation to AI is essential so that they can adapt to technological changes and maximize the opportunities offered by AI. Although AI can provide answers to common legal questions, it does not replace the reasoned judgment of the lawyer, who plays an active role in interpreting the legal norm in specific situations.

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Thus, it is concluded that AI is redefining legal practice, supporting new

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[49] CONVEX. **Convex Cool Analytics.** 2019. Available in: https://www.convex.la/?utm_source=LP-Inovacao-Softplan&utm_medium=LP Accessed on: Apr. 2024.

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tools for lawyers who can continue to serve as defenders of individual rights and promote a more effective and accessible administration of justice.

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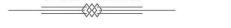
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