

LEGAL PROFESSIONALS & GENERATIVE AI

GLOBAL SURVEY 2024

2ND EDITION



IN COLLABORATION WITH



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Index

This survey, conducted by the European Legal Technology Association (ELTA) between July and September 2024, aims to gain insights into the current experience, usage, maturity adoption and concerns of legal professions on generative AI.

The data collection was completed anonymously to ensure respondent privacy and encourage open feedback. An independent analysis of the results was carried out to maintain objectivity and reliability in interpreting the findings.

By sharing these findings, ELTA aims to support informed decision-making among legal professionals, technology developers, and policymakers who shape the future of legal services in Europe. This report also serves as a benchmark for understanding the evolution of the legal technology landscape, providing valuable insights for industry stakeholders.

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Foreword by the European Legal Technology Association

This foreword could have been written by generative AI. Yet, with an increasing amount of tasteless content released online, this foreword had to be a personal and genuine opinion on the release of the second edition of our survey on the impact of generative AI on legal professionals.

The European Legal Technology Association is proud to unveil an updated picture of the legal market. The evolution we have seen since last year is outstanding and continues to strengthen clear trends in usage, adoption, maturity, and, at times, even concerns.

Legal professionals have matured. Their understanding of generative AI has evolved, along with their use cases and expectations. Yet, even as familiarity grows, underlying concerns remain, echoing a paradox between vivid curiosity and extreme caution.

In undertaking this study for the second consecutive year, ELTA sought to understand not only the expanding practical uses of generative AI but also the deeper trends regarding adoption, deployment plans, and internal policies. We trust that this new edition, which dives deeper into the intricacies of generative AI adoption for legal professionals, will bring clarity to the legal profession and its institutions.

We hope this document serves as both a reflection and a guide, capturing the current pulse of the legal profession. We invite legal professionals, technology pioneers, policymakers, and all who are invested in the future of law to explore these findings, question assumptions, and participate in shaping a future where the potential of generative AI is met with well-grounded insight and responsibility.

ELTA extends heartfelt gratitude to our partners, ambassadors, members, and contributors, whose insights have enriched this study.

Grégoire Miot



Grégoire Miot

President of the European Legal Technology Association



About the European Legal Technology Association

The European Legal Tech Association (ELTA) is the leading European organization that advances the boundaries of legal technology in the legal industry. With over 300 corporate members, with an Ambassador network spanning 35 countries, rooted in expertise and driven by a community of professionals, ELTA serves as the focal point where technology and the legal profession converge.

Network and Knowledge: Connects diverse legal and tech professionals, fostering dialogue, experience sharing, and best practices in LegalTech.

Advancing LegalTech Insights: Keeps members updated on the latest LegalTech developments and challenges, promoting growth in the European ecosystem.

Advocacy: Actively advocates for member interests, engaging in industry debates to emphasize LegalTech’s role in reshaping the European legal landscape.

Mission: Aims to elevate LegalTech’s stature in Europe through reports, collaborations, and engagement with policymakers and society.

Vision: Committed to a future where law and technology seamlessly integrate.

At ELTA, our commitment is to a future where the harmonious integration of law and technology becomes not just a vision, but a tangible reality.

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Foreword by Lefebvre Sarrut Group

As the Innovation Director at Lefebvre Sarrut, I am thrilled to share the findings of our recent collaboration with ELTA on the usage of Generative AI (GenAI) within the legal sector. This partnership has provided us with invaluable insights into the long-term transformation driven by GenAI, moving beyond the unprecedented momentum we experienced in 2023.

The data from 2024 lets us think that GenAI is no longer a question of whether to adopt it or not, but rather how to integrate it effectively into our practices. We are likely witnessing the establishment of a new normal within the next three years, fundamentally altering the landscape of legal operations and services.

One of the most significant aspects of the survey is to me its focus on the European context of the GenAI revolution. Unlike the predominant North American bias in legaltech innovation, our findings emphasize the unique dynamics and opportunities within Continental Europe. This European perspective is crucial for understanding the specific needs, expectations, and challenges legal practitioners are facing in our markets.

In fact, this new edition has enabled us to gain a concrete understanding of what practitioners expect from GenAI solutions and the areas where they keep showing vigilance, on purpose. By aligning our innovations with these insights, we can better answer those requirements of the legal community, ensuring that our AI tools are both effective and trustworthy.

Our early and successful launch of a legal AI in Continental Europe, GenIA-L, demonstrates the robust potential of European innovation in this space. It highlights the importance of fostering homegrown innovation that meets the specific demands of our region.

Our collaboration with ELTA and its broad and dynamic network of legal pioneers strengthens our commitment to driving innovation within the European legal sector. As we navigate this transformative period, the insights gained from the ELTA survey will guide our strategic initiatives, ensuring that we continue to lead with solutions that are both innovative and attuned to the needs of our practitioners.

Together, we are shaping the future of legal technology in Europe, ready to embrace the new normal.

María de la O Martínez



María de la O Martínez

Director of Innovation
Lefebvre Sarrut

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ABOUT LEFEBVRE SARRUT

Sector leader in legal and tax knowledge through renowned brands in 8 European countries, French family-owned Lefebvre Sarrut combines expertise in publishing, training and services to offer legal practitioners the solutions to unleash their power to act.

Lefebvre Sarrut is a 2,500 employees company, with a 555M€ turnover in 2023.

<https://www.lefebvre-sarrut.eu/en/>

Foreword by the European Company Lawyers Association

I am delighted to write the foreword to this, the second edition of the Legal Professionals and Generative AI Global Report. Whilst it is often said that ‘a week is a long time in politics’, a year in technology can ultimately reposition the world. Never has that been more clear than with Generative AI.

Generative AI is changing the world. One step and use case at a time, with an adoption rate that has exceeded any technological evolution in the history of the planet. It is on everyone’s lips, in every language and in every business and boardroom. Lawyers and legal departments are no exception to this and as this survey shows are taking their place at the forefront of implementation. The questions of cost, obtaining investment support and validation of returns are clearly still open – but the promise of new frontiers make it an imperative not to be left behind on.

Whilst some fears, skepticism or resignation still exist across the business and legal communities – the level of enthusiasm and opportunities are clearly overwhelming doubts. However, leadership on how to best use Gen AI balancing the competing legal risks, regulations and controls with helping businesses adapt to this changing reality, is a material and increasing compliance and legal burden.

Lawyers will not be replaced, but Gen AI offers the fundamental opportunity for evolution and transformation of work and tasks. The importance therefore for all to be informed, to learn, to test and educate themselves is key. How to address and leverage these tools is under daily evolution by the profession and with it comes further fundamental long-term questions.

Can Gen AI monitor, disseminate, analyse and synthesise the every growing body of regulations? Can it produce material first drafts of major work and drafting? The answer to this is clearly ‘yes’ – but then what does that mean to parts of the role or profession focused on research, or the education and evolution of junior lawyers, how they fundamentally ‘learn to learn’?

The technology is unbelievably exciting. The opportunities and adoption, maturity and helpfulness of it are apparent from the survey, with some fascinating results below. However, we must stand up to not only lead on its’ use, but also how we think of and evolve every step of the profession to best support the next generation of in-house counsel.

In complement to this partnership to support Generative AI global Report, ECLA has set up an AI project sponsored at Board level, promoting various actions : offering monthly online AI breakfast, AI Disruption Days to dig deeply into the different options and the adoption by different companies and countries, GC roundtables to exchange on countries/sectors benchmarks, surveys, ... ECLA is committed helping education of legal departments and supporting exchanges on best knowledge among 22 countries experiences.

In these times of far-reaching change, a European vision will be a major asset for In House lawyers to remain front runners.



Stéphanie Fougou

President of the European Company Lawyers Association (ECLA)



ABOUT ECLA

The European Company Lawyers Association (ECLA) was founded in 1983 and is the umbrella organisation of 22 different national associations of in-house counsel working in companies and organisations.

For more than 40 years, ECLA has been committed to the profession of company lawyers throughout Europe and accounts for approximately 68 000 professionals in its network and represents the more than 160 000 company lawyers across Europe.

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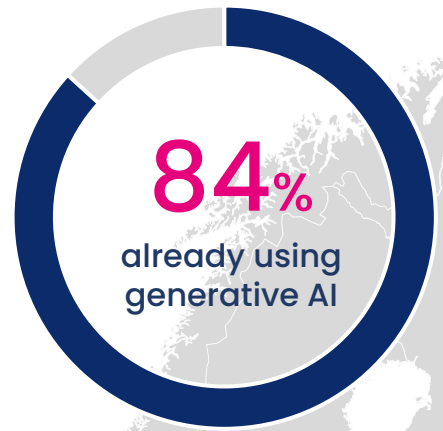
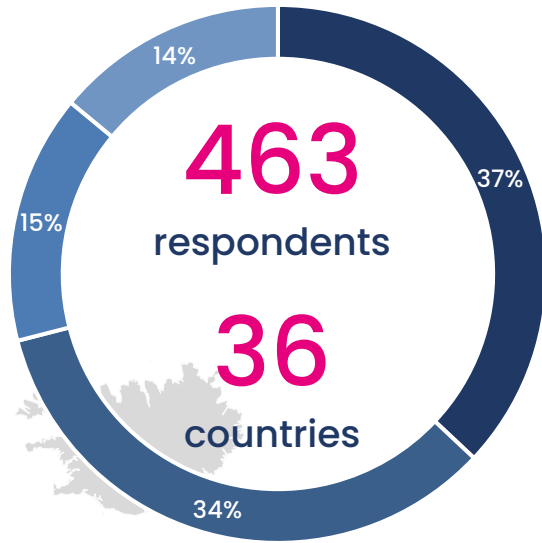
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Stéphanie Fougou

1. Legal Professionals & Generative AI

Demographics

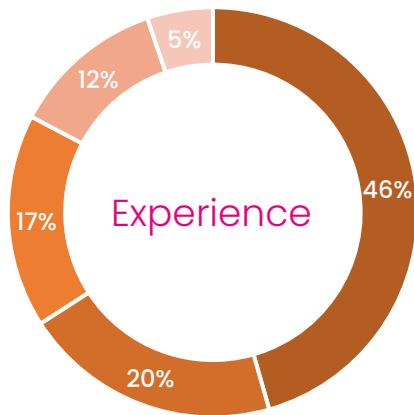
- Legal departments
- Law firms
- Academic / Justice / Public servant
- Alternative Legal Service Provider



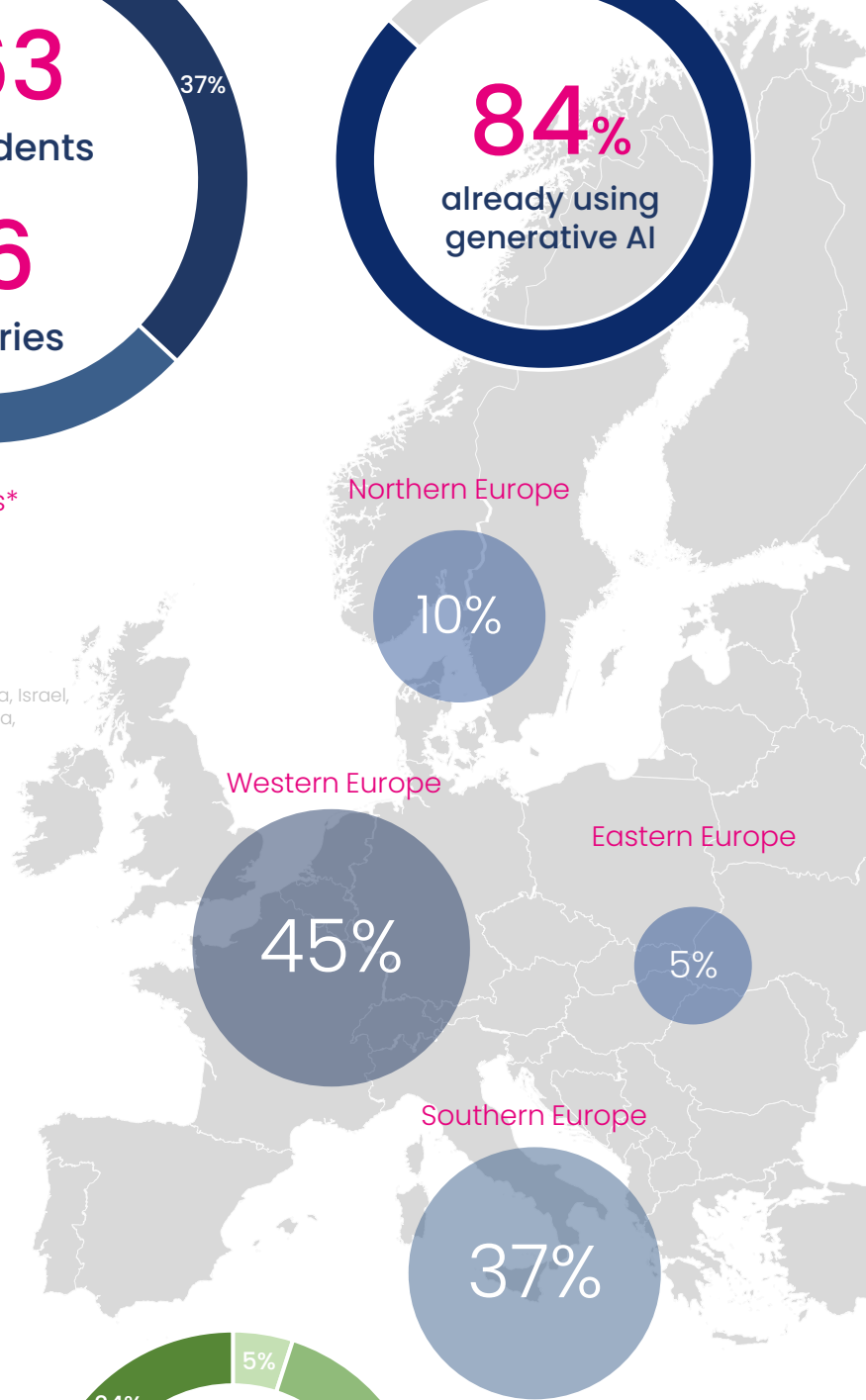
Other countries*



*Brazil, Cameroon, India, Israel, Japan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, United States.

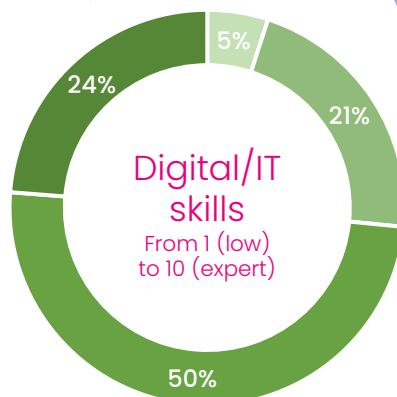


- > 15 years
- 10-15 years
- 5-10 years
- 2-5 years
- < 2 years



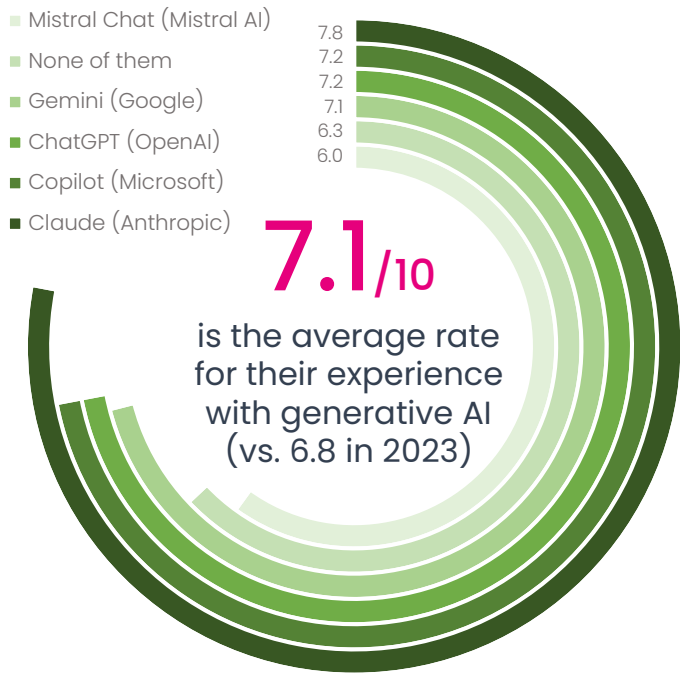
Our respondents are a diverse group of legal professionals from 36 countries, primarily based in Western and Southern Europe. They include representatives from legal departments, law firms, and the public sector, with a substantial portion already integrating generative AI into their work.

Most have mid to senior-level experience and report moderate to high digital proficiency, highlighting a forward-looking, tech-aware demographic within the legal field.

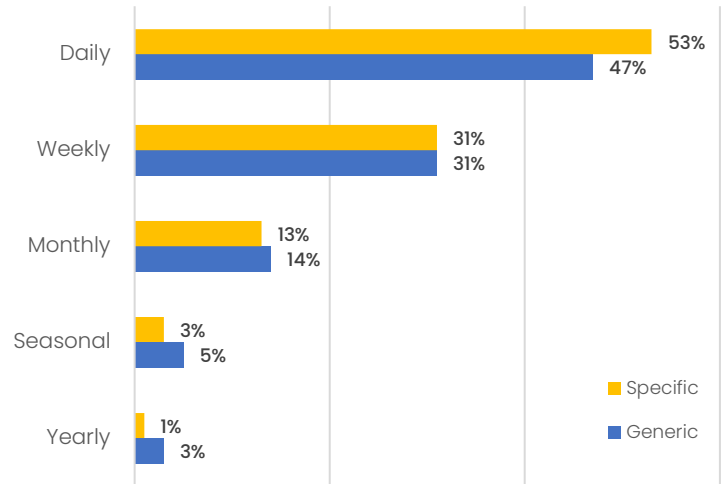


- Low (1-3)
- Average (4-6)
- High (7-8)
- Very high (9-10)

Experience & Usage



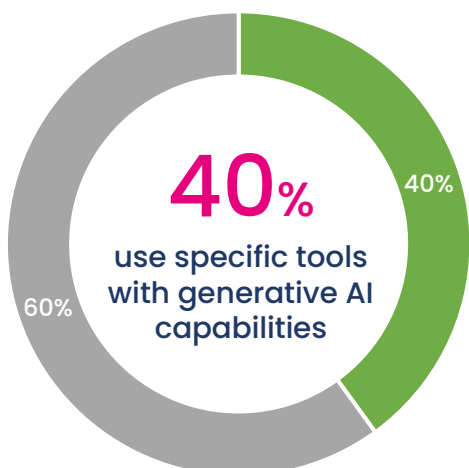
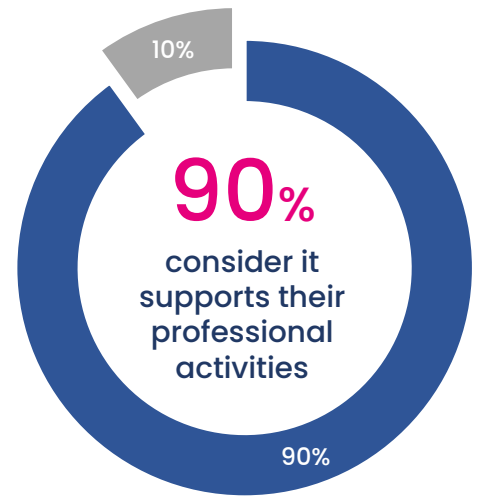
How often do you use generic/specific generative AI tools?



Most respondents rate their generative AI experience positively, with an average score of 7.1/10, an increase from last year's 6.8. Claude (10%) leads in user rating, closely followed by Copilot (27%) and ChatGPT (47%).

Overall, respondents have used generative AI for at least a year (61%) or over 6 months (23%).

Over half of respondents (78%) use generative AI tools at least weekly, highlighting the frequency and reliance on these technologies. Weekly users show a higher satisfaction level, with an average experience rating of 7.3, suggesting frequent usage correlates with more favorable AI perceptions.

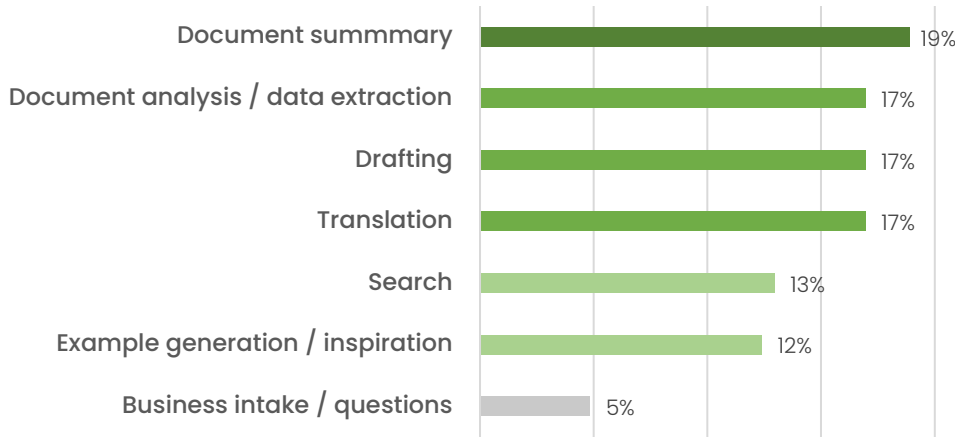


Furthermore, 90% believe generative AI significantly supports their professional activities, underscoring its perceived value. Specific AI tools see substantial adoption, with 40% of users integrating them into workflows, though generic tools remain slightly more common.

This split suggests that while AI adoption is broad, professionals selectively choose tools tailored to specific needs, balancing general functionality with specialized applications for efficiency.

Experience & Usage

What was the main purpose of using generative AI?



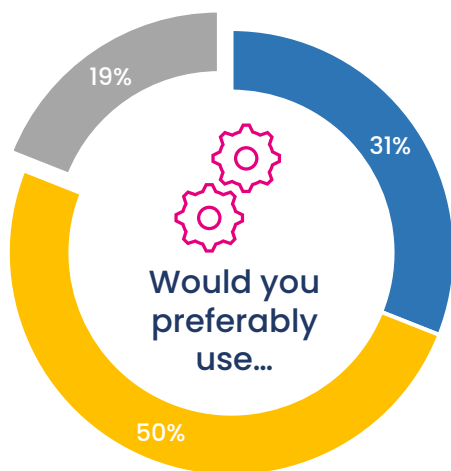
Generative AI's top applications, including document summarization (19%) and data extraction (17%), align with high adoption among daily users, where document summary tasks reach 27% and drafting hits 22%.

This frequency of use for daily tasks indicates a dependency on AI for repetitive documentation activities.

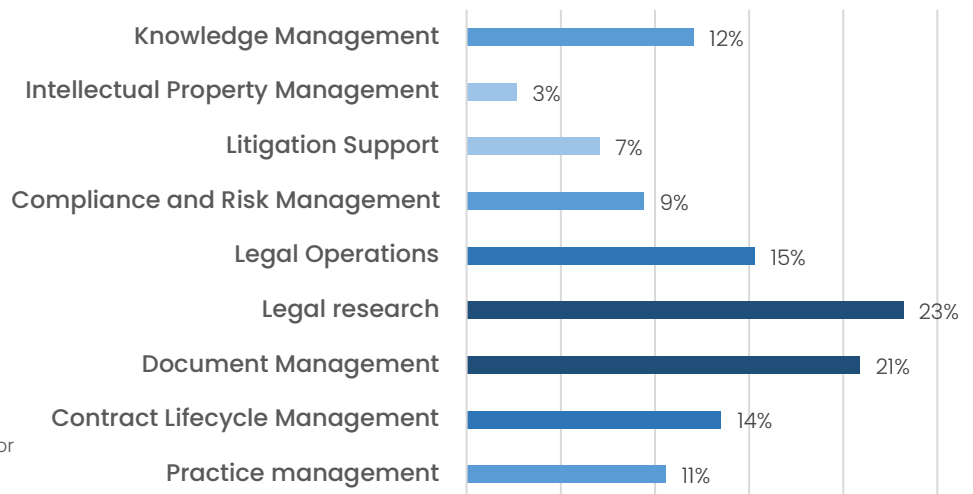
In comparison, 2023 data shows curiosity (29%) and non-legal text production (25%) as primary motivations, highlighting a shift from exploration toward practical, document-centered applications in 2024. The decline in curiosity as a motivator suggests users are now more purpose-driven, using AI tools to enhance workflow efficiency.

For respondents using specific generative AI tools alongside generic ones, legal research (23%), document management (21%), and legal operations (15%) emerge as key areas. This suggests that professionals see value in embedding tailored AI solutions for complex or specialized legal functions where generic tools may fall short.

Compliance and contract lifecycle management are also notable at 9% and 14%, respectively, underscoring the importance of precision and task-specific capabilities in these areas. This trend highlights a growing preference for hybrid AI setups, combining general-purpose tools with specialized solutions to meet diverse legal needs.



What was the main purpose of using specific tools with generative AI

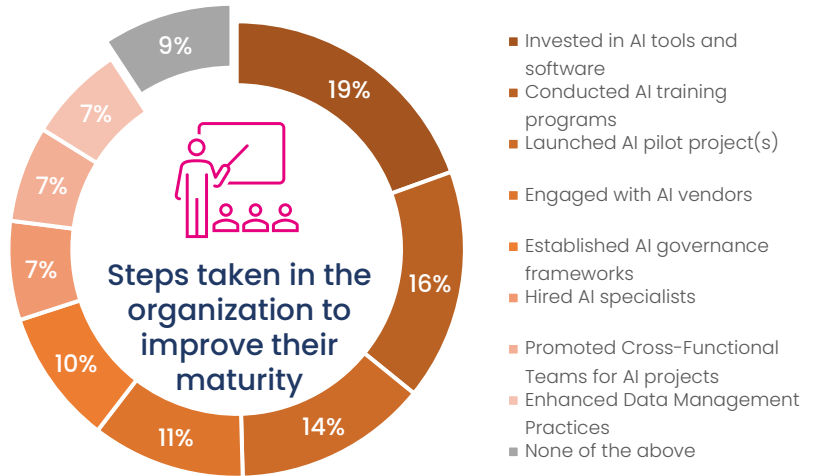


- One single generative AI solution to perform all legal tasks
- Different generative AI solutions based on use cases or tasks to accomplish
- No preference

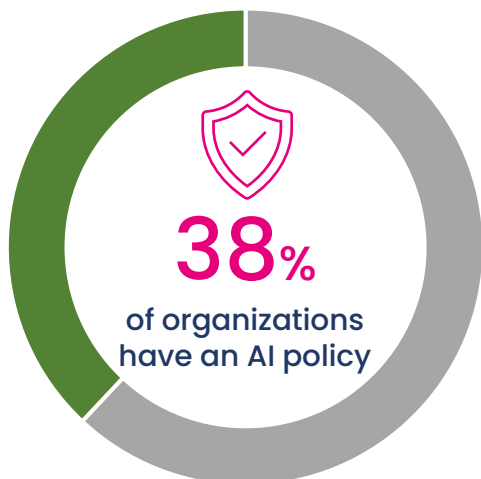
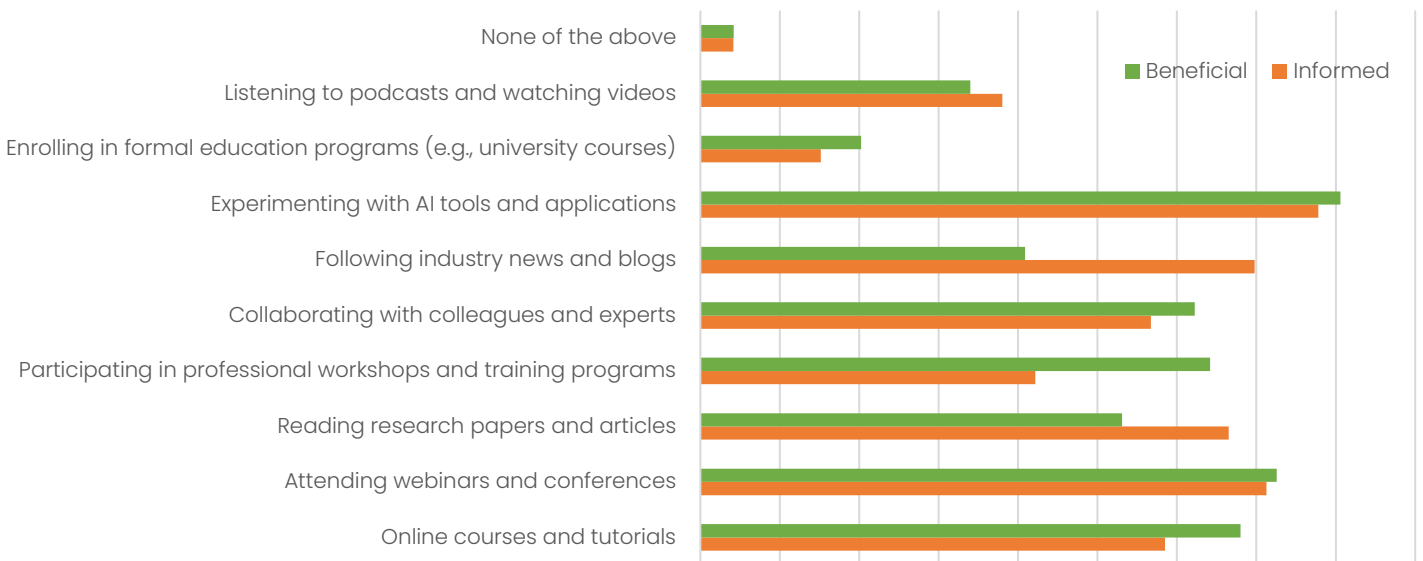
Maturity & Adoption

Organizations are taking significant steps to advance generative AI maturity, with 18% investing in AI tools and software and 16% implementing training programs. However, efforts to stay informed vary: while most find experimenting with AI tools beneficial, attending webinars, reading research, and online courses are deemed highly informative.

Notably, the biggest gap lies in formal education programs—less frequently pursued but viewed as potentially very beneficial. **This highlights a need for structured learning pathways to deepen AI expertise and promote confident adoption.**



How are you staying informed and educated about generative AI? Which would be the most beneficial?

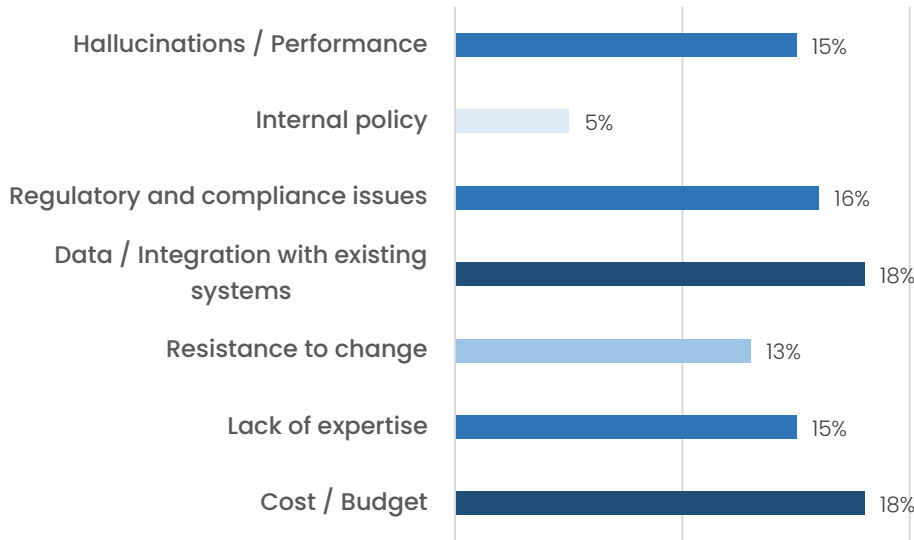


Regarding AI policies, only 38% of organizations have policies in place, reflecting early-stage governance in many workplaces. Among those with policies, 19% permit internal AI use for any purpose, while 28% restrict external AI use to tools vetted by the organization. **Only 2% strictly prohibit the use of generative AI.**

This cautious stance, particularly around sensitive data, underscores concerns about data security and regulatory compliance. **The varied approaches suggest that while AI integration is advancing, many organizations are still defining responsible use frameworks** to balance innovation with risk management.

Maturity & Adoption

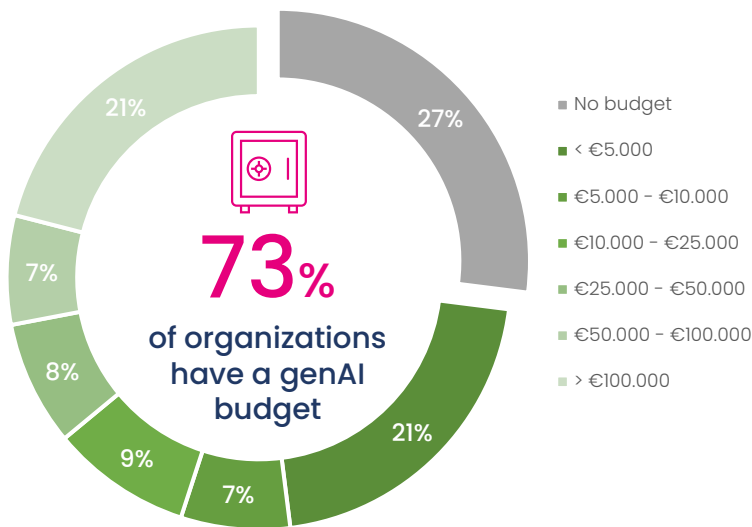
What are the 3 biggest challenges you face in adopting Generative AI?



The main challenges in adopting generative AI are budget constraints (18%), data / integration with existing systems (18%), and regulatory and compliance issues (16%).

Lack of expertise (15%), hallucinations / performance issues (15%), and resistance to change (13%) also represent notable barriers.

These challenges span both frequent and infrequent users, indicating that regardless of usage level, organizations face similar hurdles in resources, technical integration, and regulatory compliance.

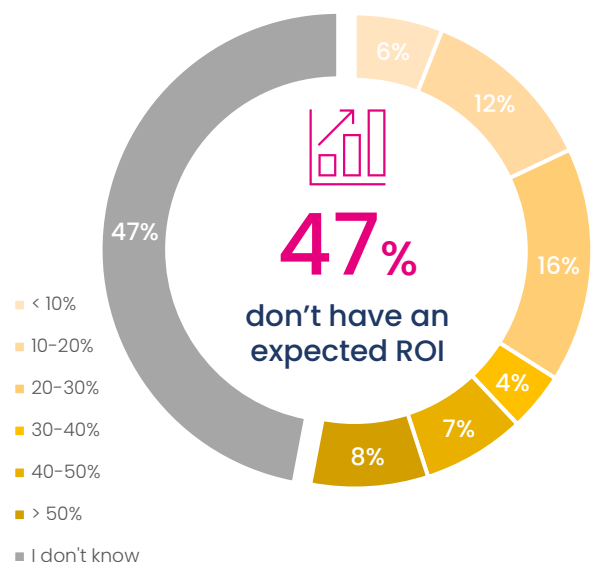


For organizations planning to invest within the next 6 months, data integration (22%) and hallucinations / performance reliability (20%) are especially critical concerns.

Regarding budgets, 27% of organizations report no funds allocated for generative AI, while 71% plan to invest, primarily up to €50,000, and only 9% expect to exceed €100,000.

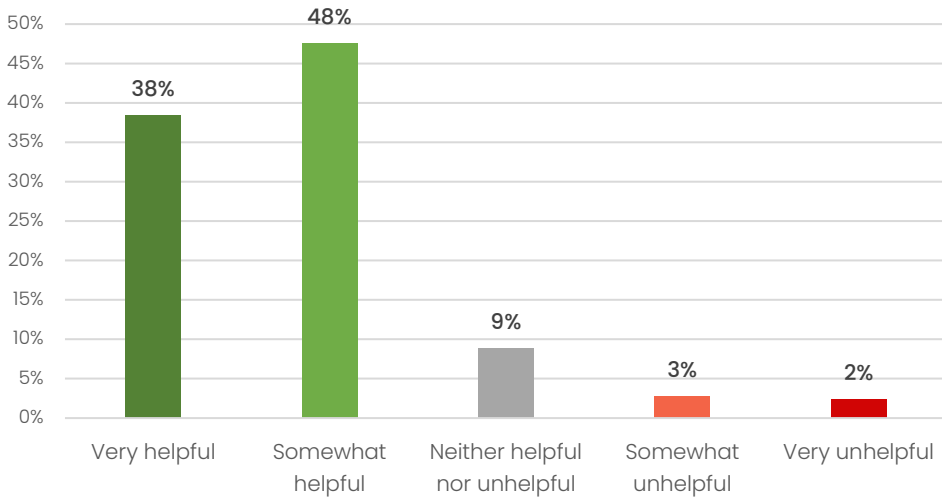
High-budget groups (€50,000+) show strong commitment to rapid adoption, with 26% planning to invest within 3 months and 35% within 6 to 12 months. In contrast, low-budget groups (€5,000-€50,000) adopt a more cautious approach, with only 15% ready to invest within 3 months and 38% targeting 6 to 12 months.

Expected returns vary: 32% aim for a 10-40% ROI, while 47% remain unsure, reflecting both optimism and caution as they navigate AI's financial impact.



Perception & Concerns

How helpful is generative AI for legal work?

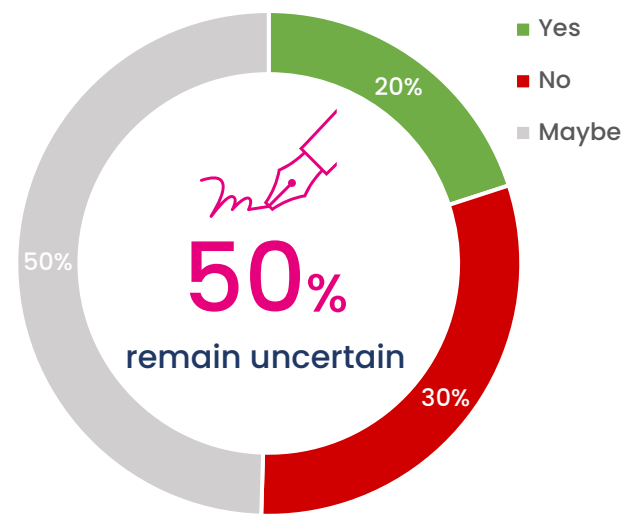


Generative AI is perceived as highly beneficial for legal work, with 86% of respondents in 2024 finding it “very” or “somewhat helpful,” a slight decline from 2023 when 77% believed AI would significantly help.

The shift indicates **growing awareness of AI’s limitations, although optimism remains strong**, as only 5% view it as unhelpful in 2024.

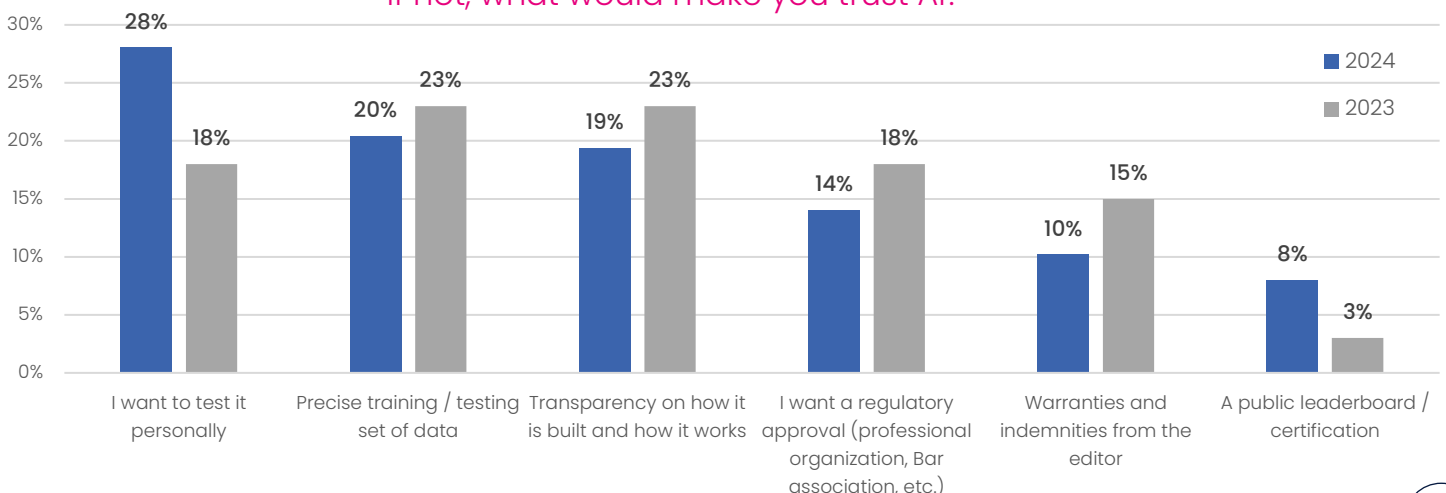
Trust in AI for generating legal documents is evolving, with 50% of respondents in 2024 expressing uncertainty and only 20% fully trusting it. The “no” responses have decreased from 38% in 2023 to 30%, reflecting a gradual increase in willingness to consider AI in legal drafting.

Would you trust AI to generate a legal document (e.g. a contract)?

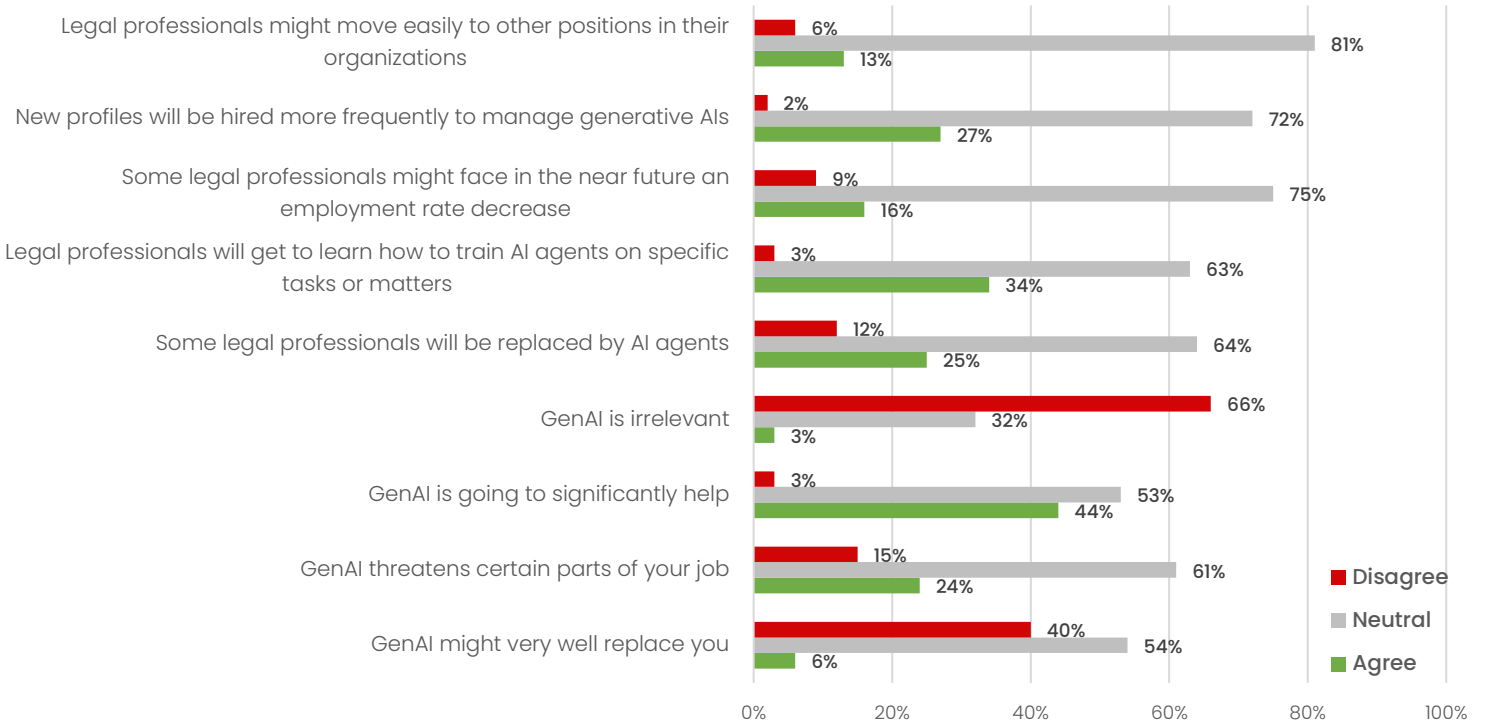


To build trust, 28% want to test AI personally, a notable rise from 18% in 2023, emphasizing a growing need for direct user experience. Transparency on how AI functions and precise training data are crucial for 23% and 20%, respectively. Regulatory approval has also gained importance, with 18% now seeking endorsements from professional bodies, while 15% desire warranties from AI providers. **These shifts indicate a heightened demand for transparency, hands-on testing, and formal assurances to instill confidence in AI’s reliability for critical tasks.**

If not, what would make you trust AI?



Perception & Concerns



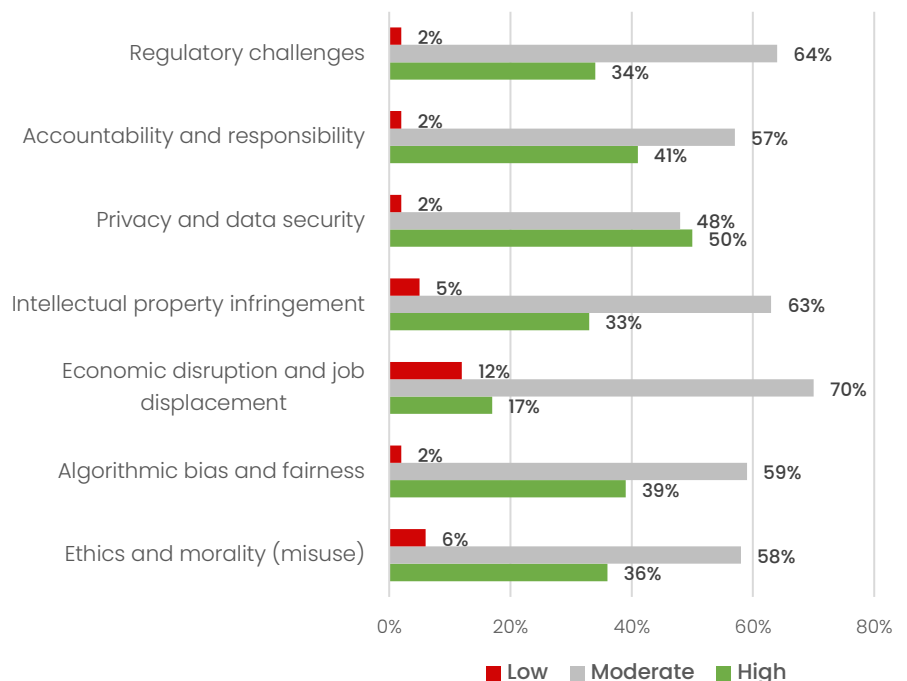
The impact of generative AI on the legal profession evokes a range of sentiments, with a significant portion of respondents remaining neutral on many issues. Only 6% agree that AI might fully replace them, while 40% disagree. Concerns are evident, though, as 24% believe AI threatens certain parts of their job, even as 61% remain neutral. On the positive side, 44% agree that AI will significantly help their work, and only 3% consider it irrelevant, with 66% strongly disagreeing with the notion of AI's irrelevance. While 34% see opportunities to learn how to train AI on specific tasks, a majority remain neutral on AI's potential impact on employment rates and job displacement.

Privacy and data security remain critical concerns, with 50% rating them as high importance, a slight decline from 2023's 57%.

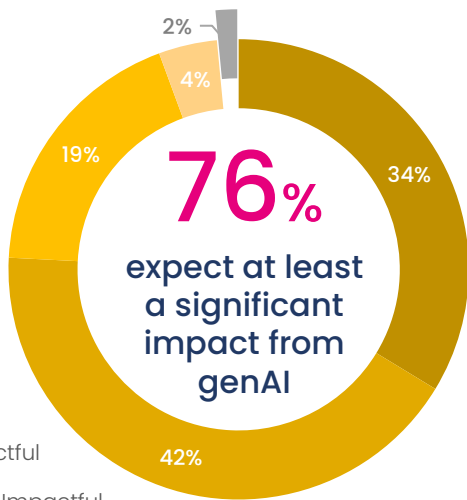
Economic disruption and job displacement have intensified, rising to 70% from 30% in 2023, reflecting growing fears about AI's impact on employment. Intellectual property infringement concerns remain consistent, rated high by 63%.

Accountability and algorithmic fairness are also pressing, with over 57% and 59% ranking them high, respectively. The data show a shift in focus from abstract ethical issues to more concrete economic and regulatory challenges.

Importance of concerns on generative AI

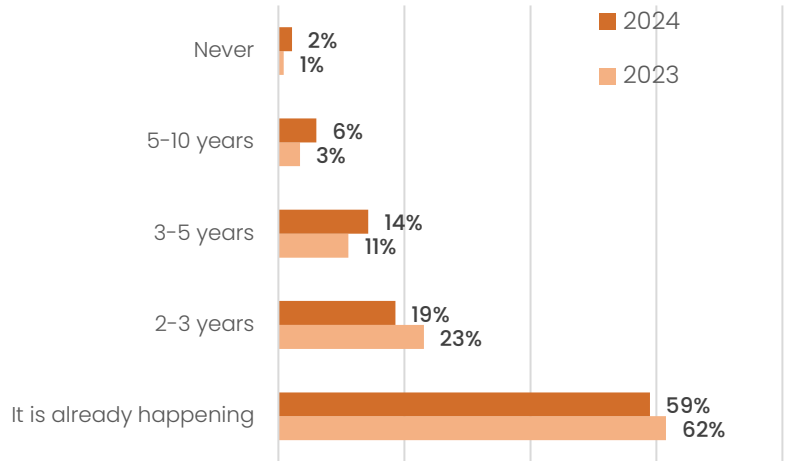


Perception & Concerns

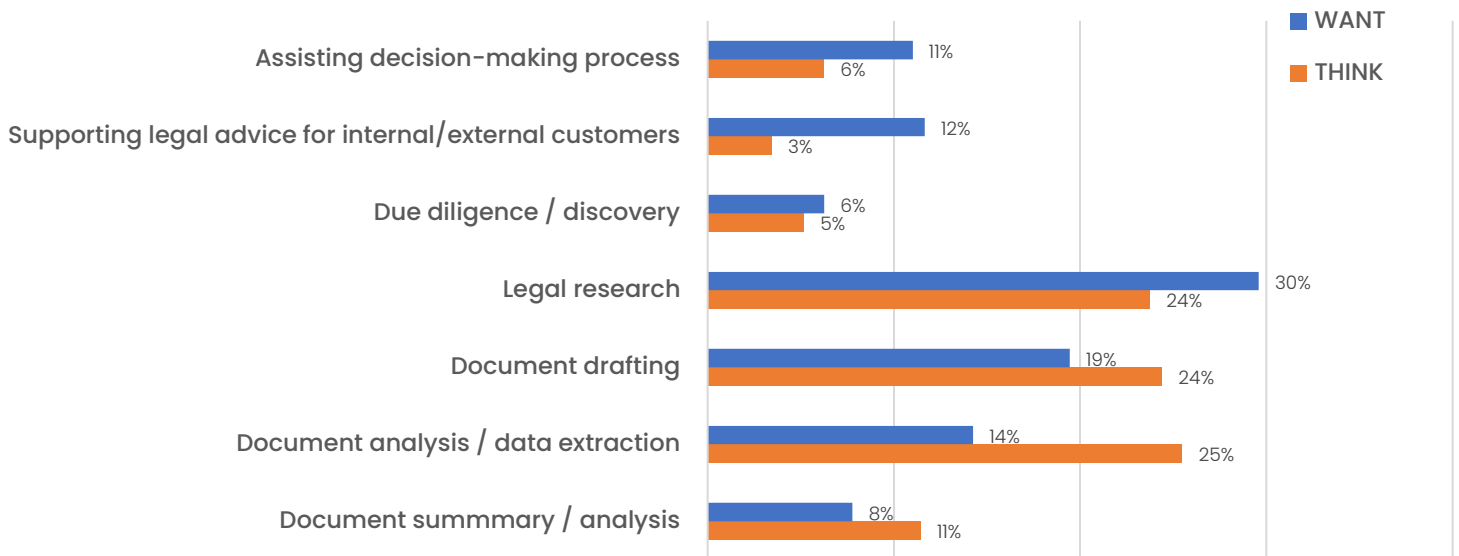


- Highly Impactful
- Significantly Impactful
- Moderately Impactful
- Slightly Impactful
- Not Impactful

When will generative AI impact legal professions?



On which part of the practice of law do you THINK/WANT generative AI will have the strongest impact?



In 2024, global respondents think generative AI will most strongly impact document analysis (25%) and legal research (24%), with weekly users showing similar expectations (27% and 21%, respectively). However, a notable shift from 2023 reveals that fewer people think AI will significantly affect document summary, which saw a drop from 28% to 11%. When it comes to what respondents want AI to impact, legal research leads with 30% globally and 25% among weekly users, showing a desire for AI to enhance research efficiency.

Interestingly, while only 6% globally think AI will aid decision-making, 11% want it to do so, and among frequent users, 14% express this desire, highlighting a growing interest in using AI for strategic support.

This distinction between expectations and aspirations suggests that in just one year, the depth of AI use cases has evolved, enabling legal professionals to develop more advanced expectations, shifting from basic automation toward strategic and complex applications like decision-making support.

Key Findings

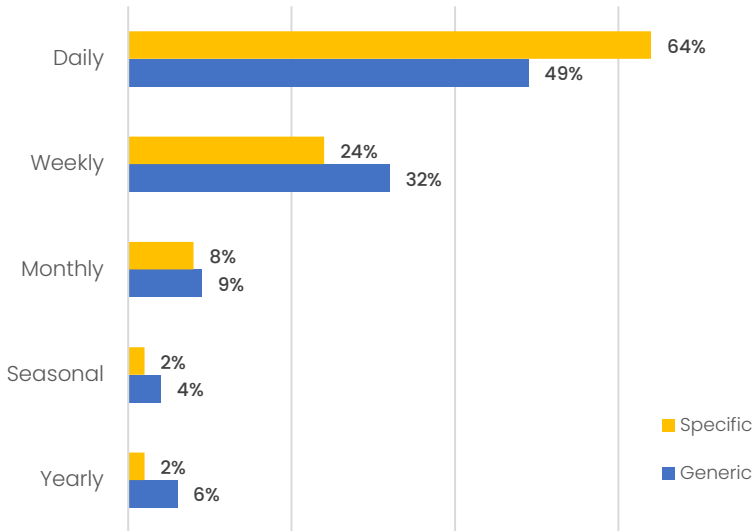


- Experience & Adoption:** Generative AI is widely used, with 84% of legal professionals engaging with it and 90% finding it helpful. Satisfaction is high, with an average experience rating of 7.1, up from 6.3 in 2023. Daily usage is significant at 47%, with increased familiarity leading to better experiences.
- Tool Preferences:** ChatGPT is the leading tool (47%), followed by Copilot (27%). Specialized legal AI tools are used by 40%, focusing on legal research (23%) and document management (21%), marking a trend toward purpose-built AI solutions.
- Primary Use Cases:** Document summarization (19%), drafting (17%), and data extraction (17%) are the main applications. Interest in AI for strategic tasks, like decision-making, is growing, showing evolving expectations beyond automation.
- Perceptions of AI's Impact:** 44% believe AI will greatly benefit legal work, yet 24% worry about job threats. Only 6% fear full job replacement. AI's relevance is widely acknowledged, with 66% disagreeing that it is irrelevant, reflecting stable but cautious optimism compared to 2023.
- Maturity & Organizational Efforts:** Organizations are boosting AI maturity with investments in tools (19%), training (16%), and pilot projects (14%). AI governance frameworks are emerging, though only 7% have hired AI specialists. Experimentation (16%) and webinars (14%) are preferred learning methods.
- Investment Plans:** 27% of firms lack AI budgets, while 21% plan investments exceeding €100,000. Investment is expected to rise, with 24% planning within 6-12 months, showing a strategic commitment compared to earlier hesitance.
- Organizational AI Policies:** Only 38% have AI policies. Of these, 28% allow vetted external AI use, and 26% restrict use to non-sensitive data, highlighting the focus on security and compliance. Policy evolution reflects an attempt to balance innovation with risk management.
- Workforce Adaptation:** 72% anticipate new roles to manage AI, and 81% believe AI will aid in role transitions. Still, 75% express concern about job displacement, revealing uncertainty over AI's long-term employment impact.
- Education & Training Needs:** 78% believe AI should be included in law curricula. Preferred learning includes hands-on AI experimentation (16%), while only 4% consider formal education beneficial, pointing to a gap between practical and structured learning.
- Anticipated ROI:** Many are unsure of returns, with 47% uncertain. Only 6% expect less than 10% ROI, while 16% foresee 20-30%, indicating cautious optimism mixed with unclear expectations.
- Impact Perceptions:** Economic disruption concerns have risen, with 17% rating it highly, up from previous years. AI's role in legal operations and compliance is increasingly appreciated as professionals expect broader applications.
- Top Concerns:** Privacy and data security are key (50% high importance), followed by algorithmic bias (39%) and accountability (41%). Regulatory challenges (34%) also highlight the need for clearer AI governance, underscoring ongoing concerns about ethical and legal risks.

2. Law Firms & Generative AI

Experience & Usage

How often do you use generic/specific generative AI tools?



Law firms show strong engagement with generative AI, with 77% having used it, slightly lower than the global average of 84%.

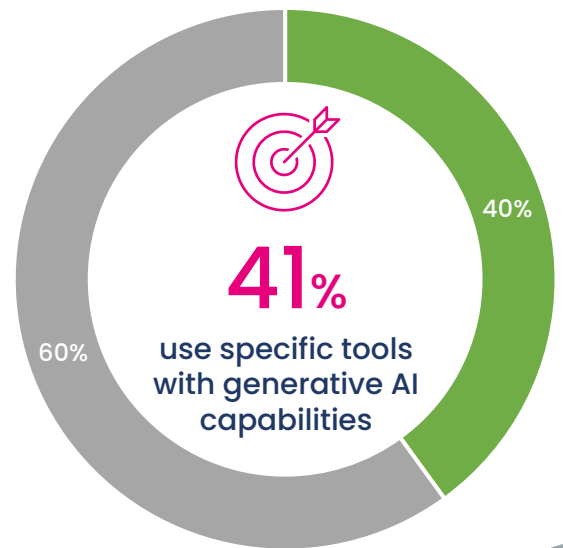
Support for AI in professional activities is aligned at 90%, but law firms exhibit more frequent daily use at 49%, compared to 47% globally, and notably higher weekly use at 32%.

The preference for AI models reveals that law firms favor ChatGPT more (51% vs. 47% globally), with less interest in Microsoft’s Copilot (24% vs. 27%). Their key use cases include document analysis (20%) and drafting (17%), with document summarization used less frequently (15% vs. 19% globally), highlighting a distinct focus on analytical tasks.

Law firm respondents also differ in their use of specialized AI tools: 41% use legal-specific generative AI solutions, slightly above the global 40%. Interestingly, these firms prioritize tools for legal research (27%) and document management (17%) over practice management (17%), suggesting a focus on enhancing core legal tasks rather than administrative operations.

This emphasis reflects the sector’s need for tools that streamline research and document-heavy processes. Additionally, 64% of law firm professionals use these specialized tools daily, a notable increase compared to the global average of 53%, highlighting more intensive and consistent application.

This frequent use aligns with an overall positive experience rating of 7.28, higher than the global average of 7.09, demonstrating significant satisfaction. However, this high engagement also underscores ongoing challenges, as firms continue to seek improvements in AI functionality and efficiency for more seamless integration.



The only way to see how these tools will impact your practice is to use them. The people who are using the tools the most are learning how best to apply them and are getting the most value out of them. You can't learn to swim from a book. You have to get in the water. There is no excuse to not be using these tools in some element of your work.

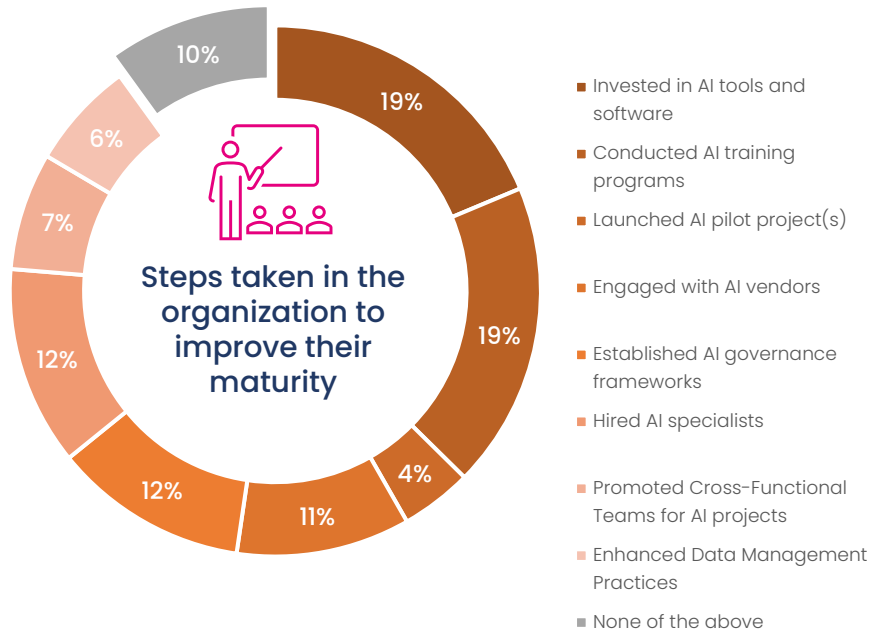
**ADDLESHAW
GODDARD**

- Kerry Westland
Partner – Head of Innovation
and Legal Technology

Maturity & Adoption

Law firm organizations show a proactive approach to enhancing generative AI maturity, with 19% having conducted AI training programs compared to the global 16%, and 18% investing in AI tools and software, surpassing the global 16%.

Hiring AI specialists remains low at 4%, aligning with global averages, indicating a focus on in-house skill development. When it comes to staying informed, law firms favor attending webinars and conferences (15%) and experimenting with AI tools (14%), both slightly higher than global figures.



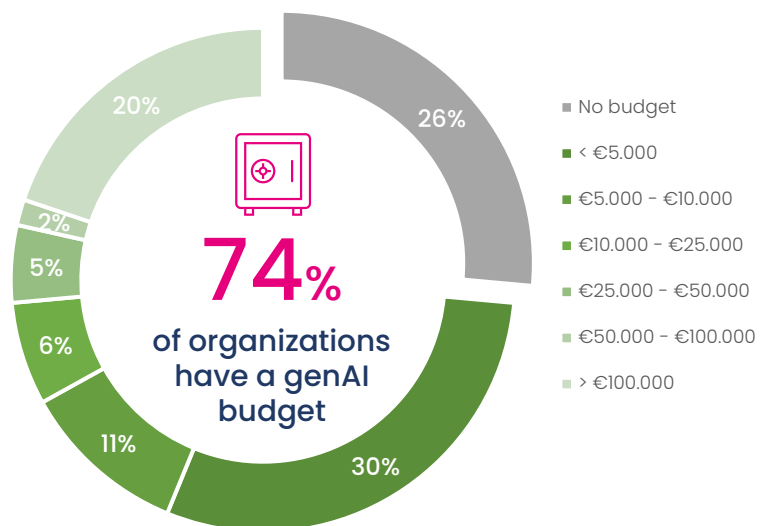
This suggests a preference for interactive and practical learning methods. However, formal education programs are less popular at 3%, mirroring the global trend.

Policy enforcement around generative AI in law firms stands at 37%, consistent with global data. Among those with policies, 36% allow unrestricted internal AI use, a more liberal stance compared to the global 19%, while 27% approve vetted external AI use, aligning with global standards.

Budget allocations reveal cautious investment: 26% report having no budget for AI, while 20% are prepared to invest over €100,000, slightly below the global 21%.

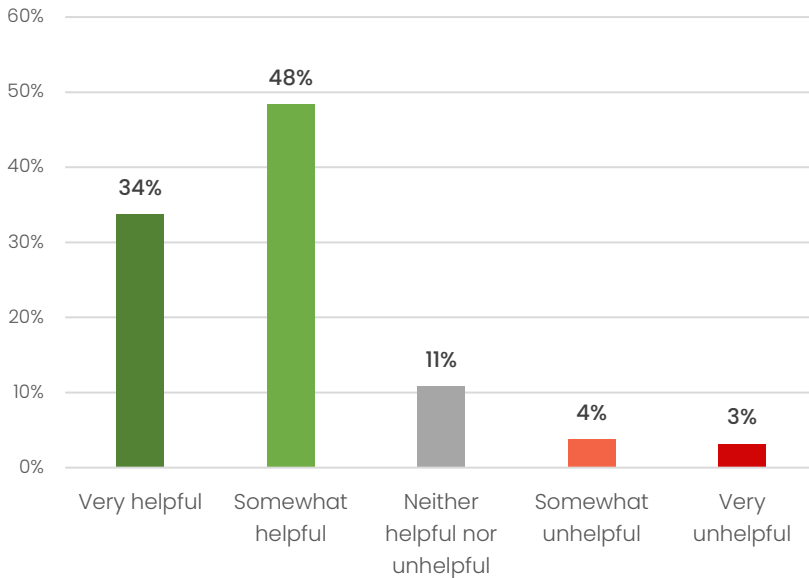
Law firms show a notable tendency toward smaller investments in generative AI, with 30% planning to allocate less than €5,000, significantly higher than the global average of 21%, highlighting a cautious approach to initial AI spending.

Investment timelines are conservative, with 31% having no plans, compared to the global 36%, yet 18% intend to act within 3-6 months, showing a segment ready for strategic AI integration. Expectations of return on investment remain uncertain, with 51% unsure, matching global uncertainty.



Perception & Concerns

How helpful is generative AI for legal work?



Concerns about AI's impact on job security are prominent, with 28% agreeing that AI threatens parts of their job, higher than the global 24%, indicating anxiety in this segment.

Interestingly, 55% believe AI is already impacting the legal field, similar to the global 59%, but law firms show more optimism in AI's potential benefits: 38% believe AI will significantly help, compared to the global 44%.

On concerns, privacy and data security remain the top issues, with 43% rating them as "high," underscoring the importance of data protection in a field reliant on confidentiality. Accountability and responsibility come second at 37%, reflecting apprehension about AI's decision-making and potential consequences.

Additionally, 30% feel AI will be highly impactful for the profession, showcasing recognition of AI's transformative potential, despite ongoing concerns about regulation and ethics.

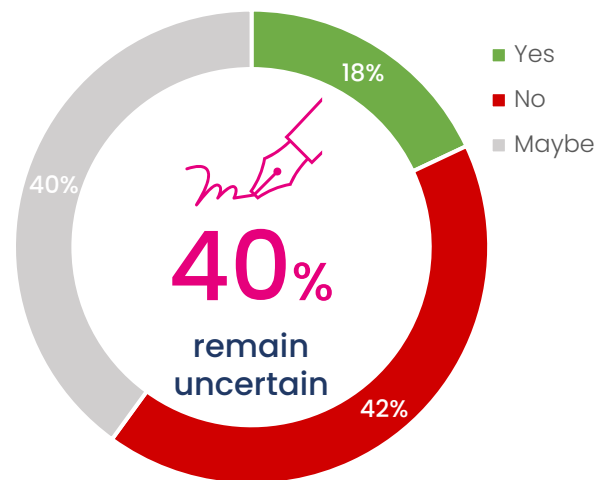
These mixed sentiments paint a picture of cautious optimism tempered by real fears over AI's implications.

Law firms view generative AI positively, with 34% finding it "very helpful," slightly below the global 38%, yet a significant 48% rate it as "somewhat helpful," aligning with global numbers.

Trust remains an issue, with only 18% trusting AI to generate legal documents, notably lower than the global 28%, and 42% choosing "maybe," revealing caution. For building trust, 32% want to personally test AI, much higher than the global 28%, showing a preference for hands-on experience.

Additionally, transparency on AI's functioning is valued by 19%, closely reflecting global concerns.

Would you trust AI to generate a legal document (e.g. a contract)?



We need to create an environment that encourages experimentation and innovation while maintaining a focus on ethical and responsible use. Recognize and reward innovative practices and solutions that leverage GenAI to improve legal services would be key for the evolution of the legal industry.



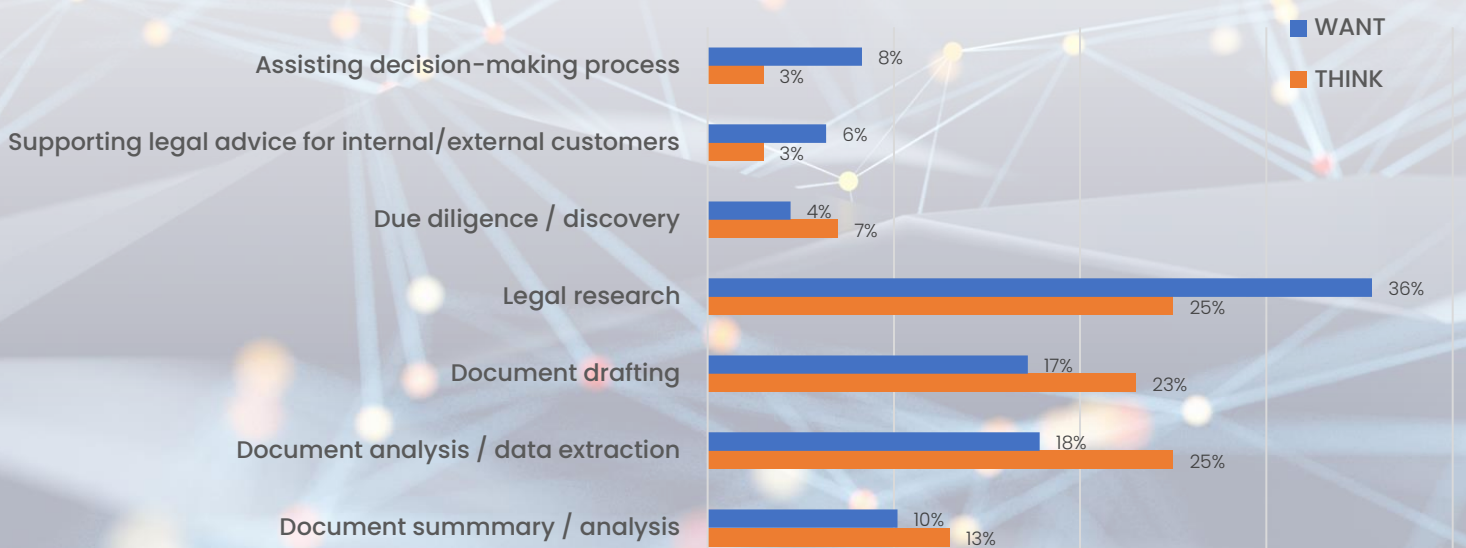
– Patricia Manca Diaz
Partner, PwC Tax & Legal



Key Findings – Law Firms

- **High Adoption & Support:** 93% of law firm respondents have used generative AI, higher than the global 84%. An overwhelming 92% find AI supportive of their work, exceeding the global average.
- **Frequent Use:** Daily use stands at 49%, and weekly use at 36%, both higher than the global figures (47% and 31%, respectively), indicating deeper integration into everyday tasks.
- **Tool Preferences:** ChatGPT is preferred by 51%, above the global 47%, while Copilot usage is slightly higher at 28% (vs. 27% globally). Law firms prioritize tools for document analysis (20%) and drafting (19%), showing a focus on document efficiency.
- **Specialized Legal AI:** 41% use legal-specific AI, more than the global 40%, with a focus on legal research (24%) and document management (22%), emphasizing task-specific optimization.
- **Organizational Efforts:** 18% have conducted AI training programs, and 16% have invested in tools, both above global averages. Only 7% have hired AI specialists, pointing to reliance on internal training.
- **Learning Methods:** Preferred strategies include experimenting with AI tools (15%) and professional workshops (14%), favoring practical, hands-on learning.
- **AI Policy:** Only 37% have enforced an AI policy, matching global trends, but 36% allow unrestricted internal use, a more open stance than globally.
- **Concerns:** 30% worry AI threatens job aspects, higher than the global 24%. Privacy concerns are high at 45%, and regulatory challenges are noted by 42%, both above global averages.
- **Optimism & Impact:** 40% believe AI will significantly help, close to the global 44%, and 60% see potential for new roles. However, 51% are uncertain about ROI, highlighting cautious optimism.

On which part of the practice of law do you THINK/WANT generative AI will have the strongest impact?



3. Legal Departments & Generative AI

IN COLLABORATION WITH



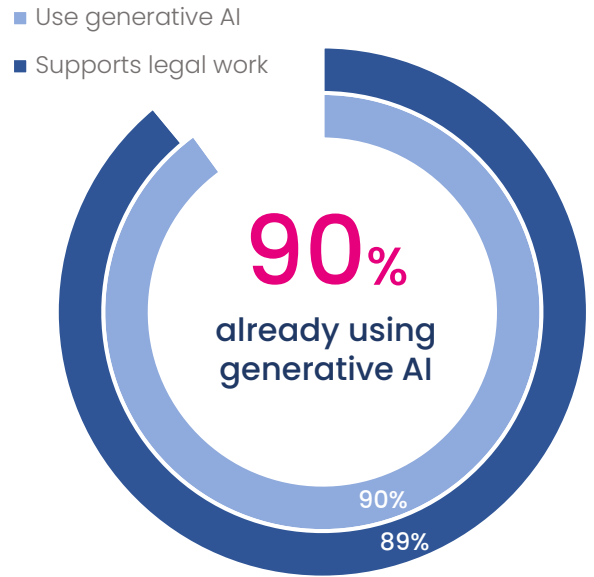
Experience & Usage

Legal departments show a strong embrace of generative AI, with 90% of respondents having used it, significantly above the global average of 84%.

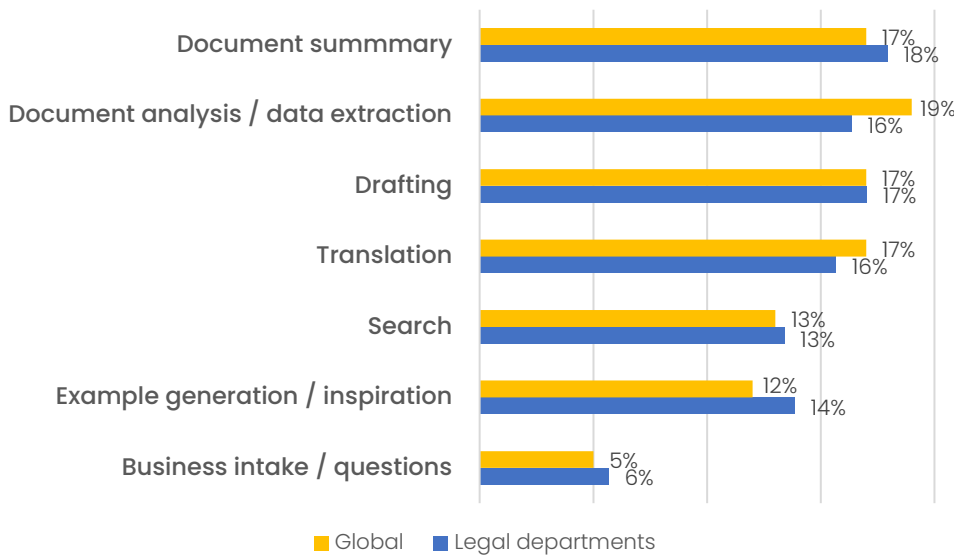
Support for AI in professional activities is similarly high at 89%, just shy of the global 90%. Daily usage stands out at 47%, consistent with the global figure, but weekly use is slightly more common at 32%, indicating steady engagement.

Interestingly, legal departments favor ChatGPT the most (45%), but a higher-than-global preference for Microsoft’s Copilot (32% vs. 27%) suggests a balanced approach between conversational and integrated productivity tools for legal functions.

Do you use generative AI? If yes, does it support legal work?



What was the main purpose of using generative AI?



The primary use cases in legal departments highlight document analysis and data extraction at 18%, closely matching global priorities.

However, they use AI for contract lifecycle management more frequently (23% vs. the global 14%), showing a strategic focus on improving complex document workflows.

Additionally, 56% have been using AI for over a year, indicating well-established adoption compared to the global 61%.

Preferences lean toward tailored AI solutions, with 53% preferring different tools based on use cases, slightly above the global average, underscoring the need for versatility in AI applications.



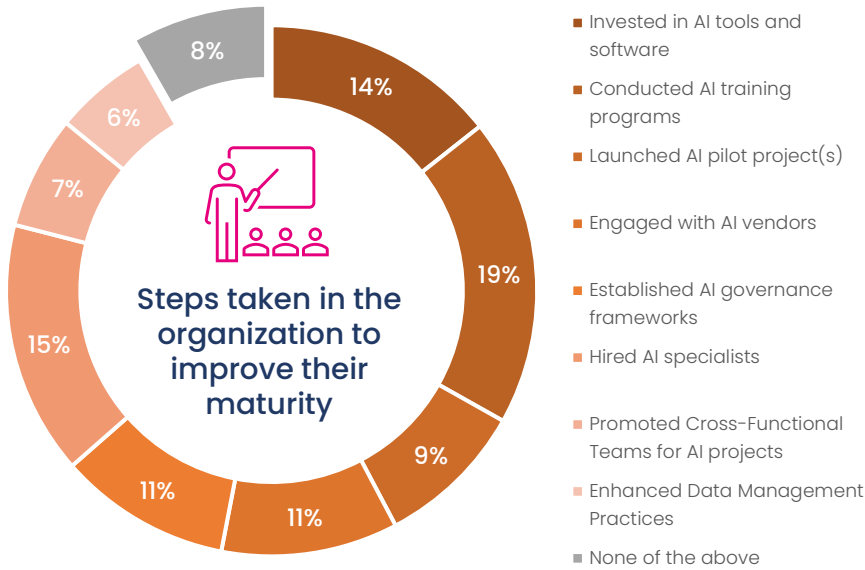
Legal professionals are actually uniquely positioned to test and learn regarding generative AI tools (despite very real security, confidentiality and ethical risks). In-house legal team can be pioneers in corporate use cases, and this may be a once in a lifetime opportunity for legal departments.

UBISOFT

- **Geoffrey Delcroix**
Head of Legal Innovation
Ubisoft

LEGAL DEPARTMENTS

Maturity & Adoption



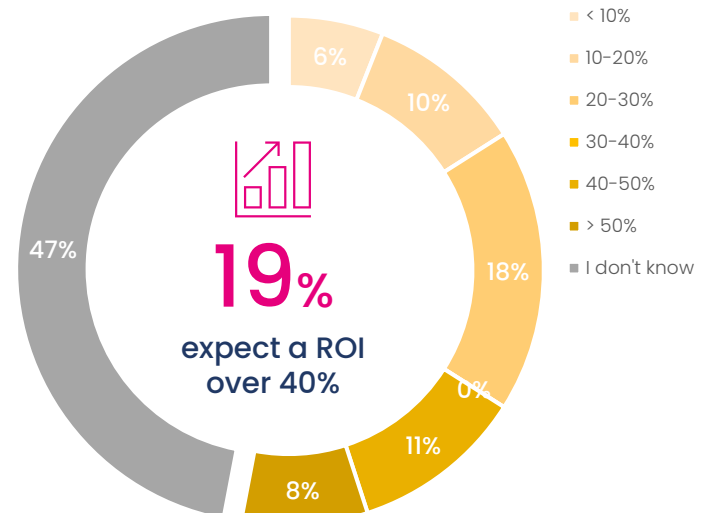
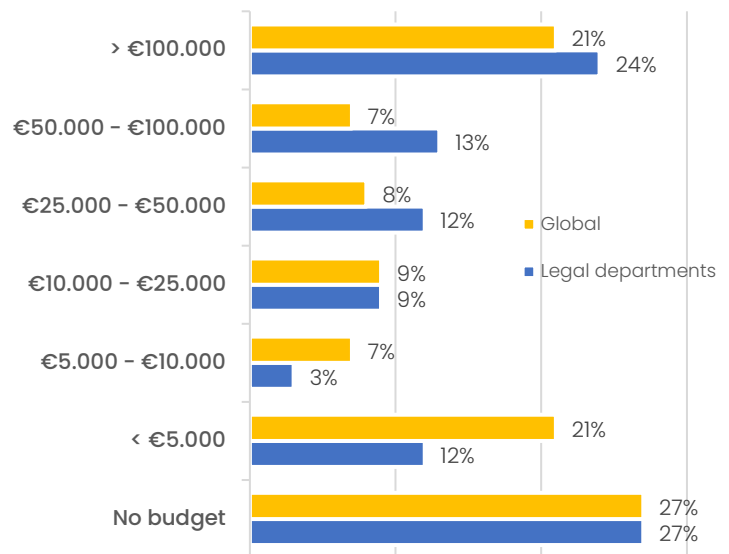
Legal departments are actively enhancing AI maturity, with 19% conducting AI training programs and 14% investing in AI tools. Legal departments also seem to lag behind when it comes to conducting AI trainings with 14% below the global 16%.

Interestingly, 15% have launched pilot projects, above the global 14%, reflecting a strong focus on hands-on experimentation.

To stay informed, 17% prefer experimenting with AI tools and 13% collaborating with colleagues and experts, both higher than global trends.

Regarding AI policy, 44% of legal departments have one in place, above the global 38%, and 39% restrict AI use to internal tools without sensitive data, highlighting strong data protection concerns. Budget constraints are the biggest challenge, cited by 23%, higher than the global 18%, especially for those planning to invest, emphasizing the financial strain on scaling AI initiatives.

Investment plans are cautious, with 37% having no budget plans, slightly above the global 36%. Yet, organizations planning to invest have significantly higher budgets than global numbers. ROI expectations are unclear, with 47% unsure about returns, reflecting widespread uncertainty, also aligned with global results. However, legal departments seem a bit more optimistic than other legal professionals with 19% expecting an ROI over 40%, compared to a global 15%.

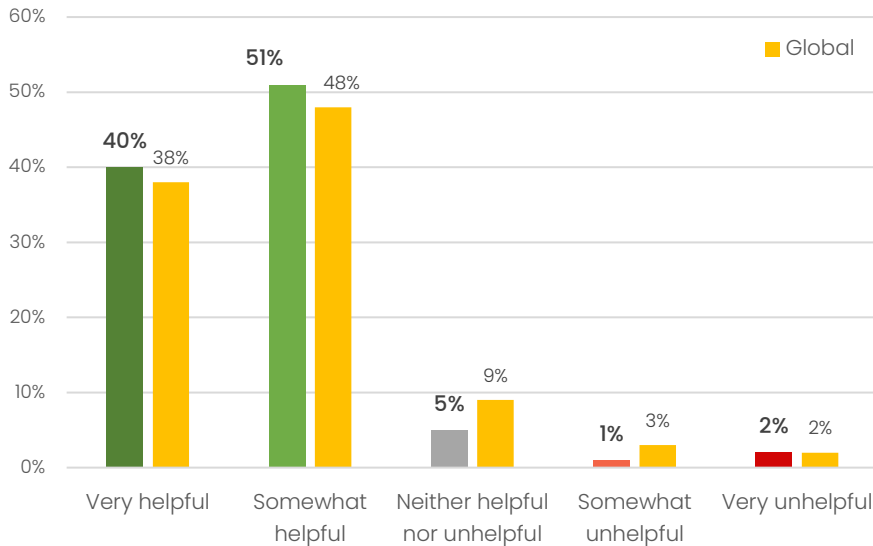


Having been used in the last two years mostly to overcome the white-paper-syndrome, AI is now evolving into an efficiency elevating tool in legal departments, while the fear remains that it could reduce creativity and legal innovation – the core attribute of inhouse legal advisors

- **Marcus M. Schmitt**
General Manager, European Company Lawyers Association (ECLA)

Perception & Concerns

How helpful is generative AI for legal work?



Legal departments find generative AI helpful, with 40% rating it as "very helpful," higher than the global 38%, and 51% finding it "somewhat helpful."

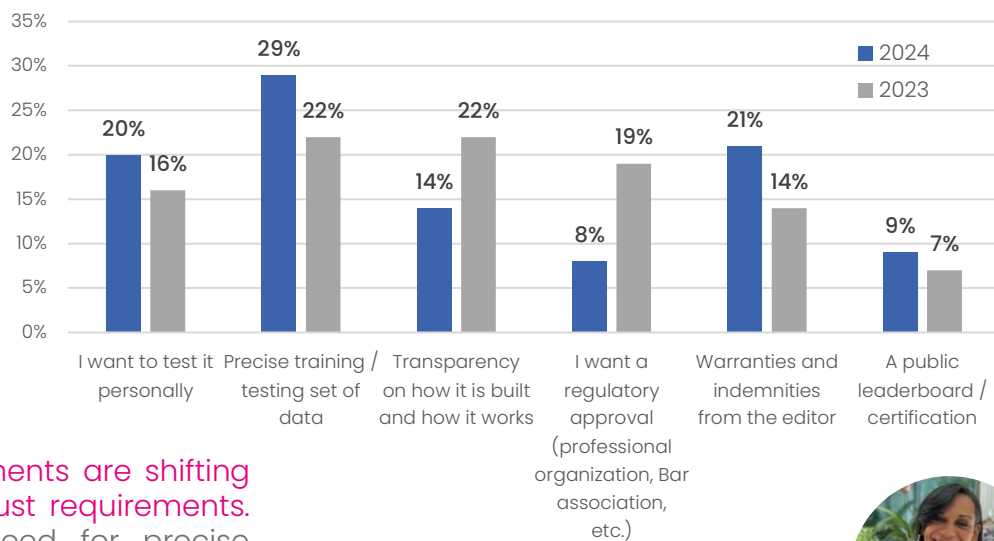
Overall, legal departments are more enthusiastic than other legal professionals regarding the benefits of generative AI.

Trust in AI for generating legal documents has shown promising growth. Now, 31% of legal department respondents trust AI, slightly above the global 28%, reflecting increasing confidence.

Encouragingly, the percentage of those who are open but hesitant, answering "maybe," has surged to 49%, a substantial rise from just 22% last year.

Even more notably, outright distrust has significantly decreased, with the "no" responses dropping from 38% to just 20%.

If not, what would make you trust AI?



To build trust in AI, legal departments are shifting towards more technical and robust requirements. In 2024, 29% emphasize the need for precise training and testing datasets, a significant increase from 22% in 2023, highlighting a growing desire for detailed, reliable data to validate AI performance.

Conversely, the demand for general transparency on how AI works has dropped from 22% to 19%, suggesting a maturing understanding and greater focus on technical specifics rather than broader explanations. Additionally, the importance of warranties and indemnities from AI providers has risen to 21%, up from 14%, reflecting increased concern over liability and risk management as AI becomes more integrated into legal workflows.

It's the perception of AI (as an existential threat) that is more disruptive than the advancement itself. AI is shaking the core of how legal professionals have long defined themselves. It's not the tools, nor the technologists...it's the idea of how it impacts our professional identity and our human condition.



- **Yesenia Santiago Egner**
Legal Operations Executive Advisor, Paragon Legal

Key Findings – Legal Departments

- **Widespread Adoption:** 90% of legal department respondents have used generative AI, significantly higher than the global 84%, and 89% find it supportive of their work, slightly below the global 90%. This shows strong acceptance and integration of AI in legal operations.
- **Consistent Use:** Daily AI usage is at 47%, closely matching global figures, while weekly use stands at 32%, indicating consistent engagement and integration into daily workflows. Adoption appears stable, suggesting AI's growing role in legal processes.
- **Tool Preferences:** ChatGPT is used by 45%, above the global 47%, but with a notable increase in the use of Microsoft’s Copilot at 32% (vs. 27% globally), reflecting a balanced approach between text generation and integrated productivity solutions.
- **Use of Specialized Tools:** 42% use AI tools specifically for legal tasks, above the global 40%, with key applications in legal research (26%) and contract lifecycle management (23%, significantly higher than the global 14%). This emphasizes a strategic focus on enhancing document workflows and compliance processes.
- **Maturity Efforts:** 19% have invested in AI training and 15% have launched pilot projects, both slightly above global figures, indicating a proactive approach. However, only 8% have hired AI specialists, consistent with leveraging existing resources rather than external expertise.
- **Preferred Learning Methods:** Experimentation with AI tools (17%) and collaborating with colleagues (13%) are the top methods, both higher than global averages, suggesting a preference for practical, experience-based learning.
- **AI Policy Enforcement:** 44% have AI policies in place, more than the global 38%, with 39% restricting use to internal tools to ensure data security. This reflects a strong emphasis on safeguarding sensitive information.
- **Top Concerns:** Privacy and data security are top concerns, with 46% rating them as highly important, surpassing the global 43%. Accountability concerns have also risen, now at 38%, alongside increased worry about algorithmic bias at 34%.
- **Optimism & Job Impact:** Trust in AI for generating legal documents has improved, with those open but hesitant growing from 22% to 49%. 42% believe AI will greatly benefit the profession, similar to the global 44%, but 27% worry about job displacement, higher than the global 24%, showing cautious optimism mixed with concern about employment implications.

On which part of the practice of law do you THINK/WANT generative AI will have the strongest impact?



4. Alternative Legal Services Providers & Generative AI

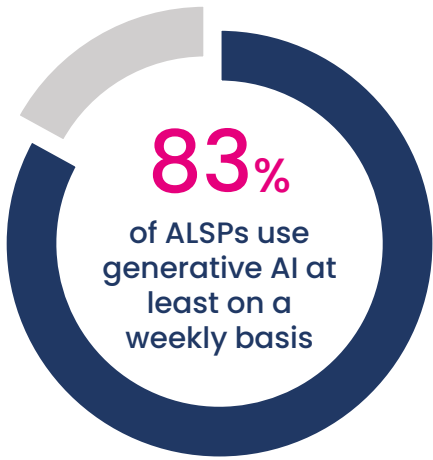
CO-AUTHORED BY:

[Zohar Fisher](#)

ELTA Ambassador for Israel
Chairman & Co-Founder at LawFlex

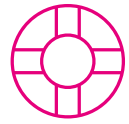


Key findings



Generative AI is being used on a regular basis in the vast majority of ALSP's, with a primary focus on document review, contract analysis, and legal research.

Beyond the actual legal work, AI is being used by large ALSP's to find the best fit between a freelance attorney – and the law firm / in-house legal department that needs the assistance. This is mostly done through an algorithm that considers practice fields, PQE and availability.



97%

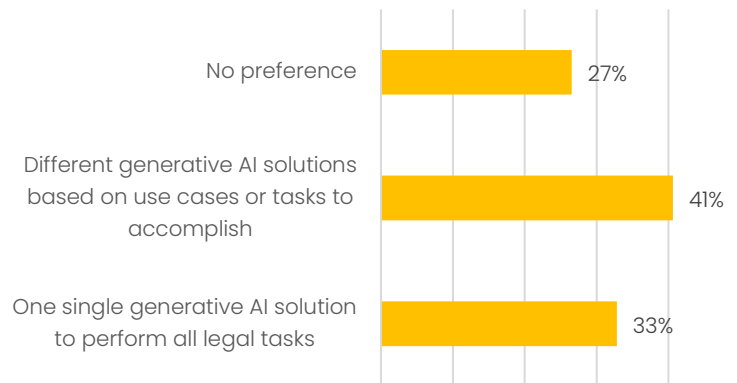
say it supports their professional activities (97% have tried generative AI)

The ALSP world has been integrating generative AI into its ongoing operations for over a year, with more and more companies joining this trend.

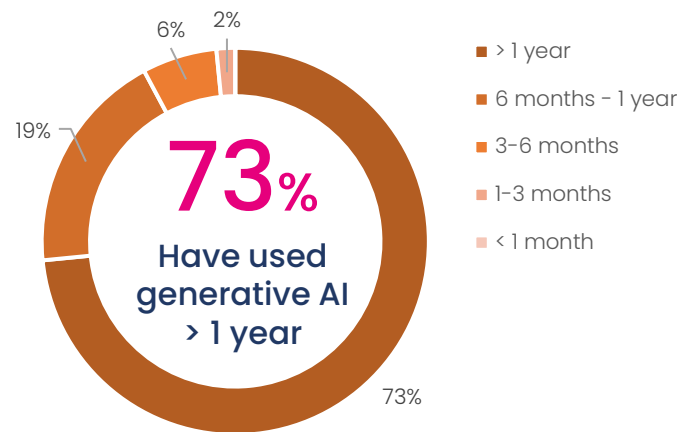
Adoption began with pilot projects aimed at evaluating AI's capabilities in increasing efficiency, and once proven successful – the ALSP sector scaled up usage. In a sector whose competitive edge lies (among others) in competitive legal fees – efficiency is the name of the game, and generative AI assists the ALSP's in this quest.

Today, 83% of ALSPs use generative AI on a weekly basis, with over 80% satisfaction rate. This ongoing evolution helps the sector stay competitive in the rapidly changing legal industry, especially due to the implementation of AI solutions much faster and more efficiently than law firms and in-house legal departments. By doing so, they improve accuracy and speed in legal tasks.

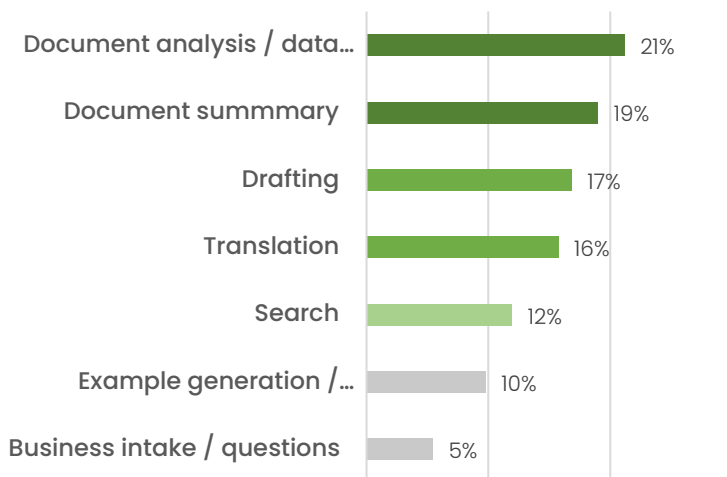
Are you using / would you preferably use...



For how long have you been using generative AI?



What was the main purpose of using generative AI?



The primary goal in the ALSP sector is to increase efficiency, particularly in document review, contract analysis, and legal research. The sky's the limit with generative AI technology, and we see ALSP's trying to implement it anywhere, including in freelance searches, and even translations. The ALSP sector sees AI – among others – as a way to reduce human error and save time by automating repetitive tasks, allowing the legal teams to focus on the more demanding and complex tasks from their clients. Notably, close to half of the ALSP professionals expect the greatest impact of AI to be in document review and e-discovery.

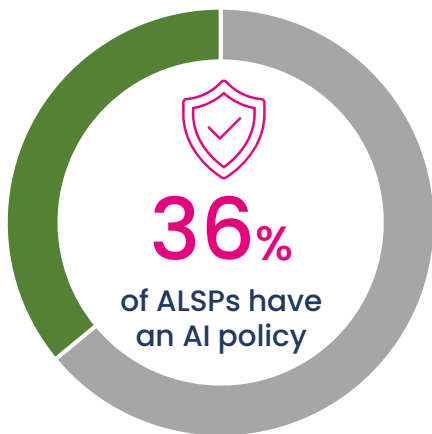
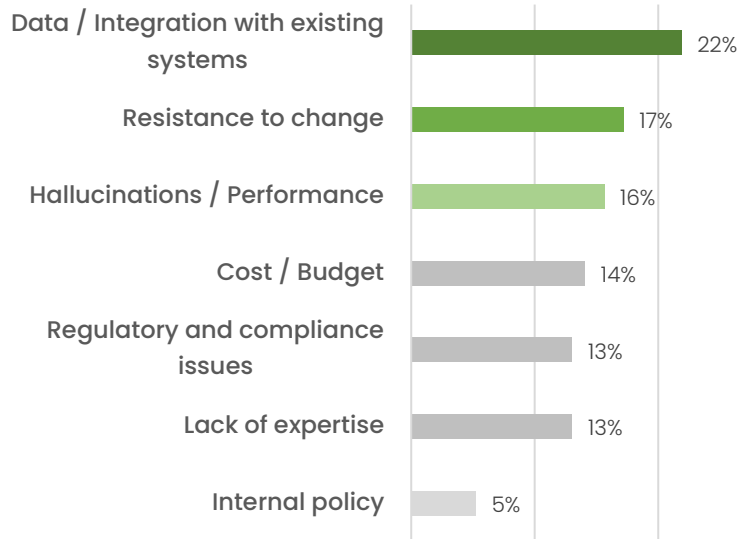
Key findings

Data integration – in a world heavily saturated with different technology providers who are in constant competition with one another, choosing the right vendors who embrace integration and offer API's for different in-house software in the ALSP sector – is crucial.

Also **Resistant to change** is a major challenge for the ALSP sector, the situation is much better – and manageable – in comparison to the law firms. With a relatively younger and more open to change staff which is surrounded by technology due to the nature of the ALSP work – this phenomenon will be reduced in upcoming years.

Last – the issue of **Hallucinations** continues to worry the ALSP sector – putting their trust in the ongoing advancement of generative AI providers to lower that risk.

What are the 3 biggest challenges you face in adopting Generative AI?



Generative AI is expected to have strong impact on document-heavy processes such as contract drafting, legal research, and document analysis.

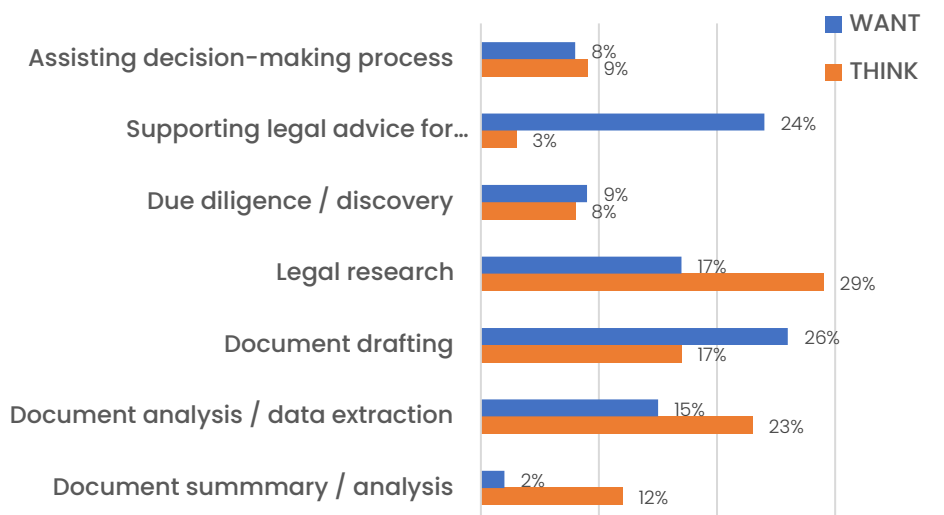
By automating these tasks, AI will reduce human error, save time, and significantly improve the workflow and efficiency. Legal Research seems to get the strongest impact from generative AI as there are software already able to save significant time for the legal teams and provide bottom lines in various jurisdictions and practice fields –in high accuracy and with limited amount of AI hallucinations.

ALSP professionals also expect AI to assist in delivering legal advice to clients, further enhancing the speed and quality of service.

It seems that Trust in the ALSP sector regarding the use of generative AI for generating legal documents is no longer a major issue. Nearly half of the sector is already using generative AI for that, closing the gap with major law firms that already use it.

The skepticism towards such services is rooted in concerns about accuracy, compliance, data breaches and the need for robust training data – all of which are receiving more attention from legal technology companies, closing the gap between the concerns – and day-to-day usage. This is not a future trend – it's already here.

On which part of the practice of law do you THINK/WANT generative AI will have the strongest impact?



5. Academic / Public Sector & Generative AI

CO-AUTHORED BY:

[Holger Zscheuye](#)

ELTA Board Member
Managing director of Infotropic Media

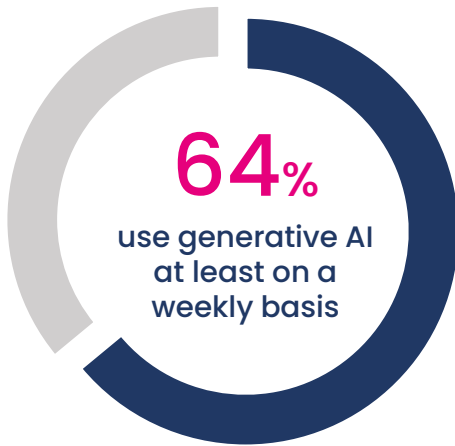


[Zsolt Zödi](#)

ELTA Ambassador for Hungary
Senior Researcher Institute of the
Information Society Ludovika
- University of Public Service

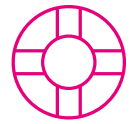


Key findings



The academic and public sector (including the courts), like other legal professions, realizes the importance of generative artificial intelligence and uses it quite often, but is somewhat more sceptical than the average of the lawyers when it comes to the use of it.

To begin with, this sphere has tried artificial intelligence in a significantly lower proportion than the entire population (72%, compared to 84% of respondents), and the use of it at least weekly is also much lower than the global average (62% vs 78%).



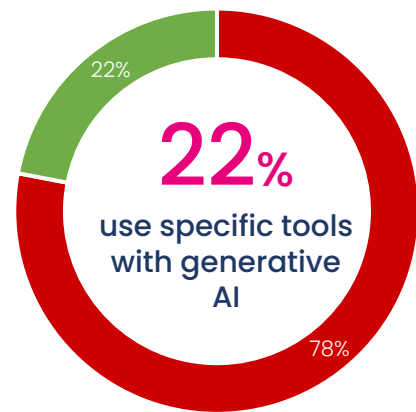
86%

say it supports their professional activities
(72% have tried generative AI)

The examined sectors use genAI significantly more for legal research and document management than other legal professions, and it also appears that the use of these systems is much less regular (27% seasonal use vs 3% global average).

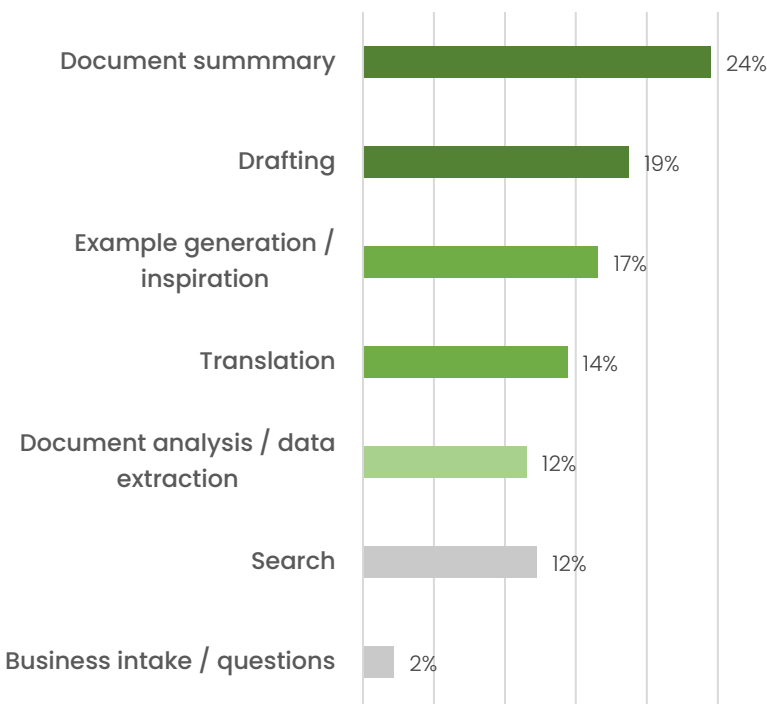
A somewhat surprising result of the research is that this sphere uses these systems to fulfil compliance obligations to a much greater extent than the global average. (16% vs. 9%).

Do you use specific tools for legal professionals including generative AI features?



Are you using / would you preferably use...

What was the main purpose of using generative AI?



The only way for courts to respond adequately to the development of technology is to allow information technology – including large language models – into the court building itself, enabling clients to access the courts online, outside office hours, and to obtain meaningful, fast and efficient assistance in resolving their disputes

– **András Osztovits**

Justice of the Hungarian Supreme Court (Curia), and professor of the Law Faculty of Károli Gáspár University, Budapest

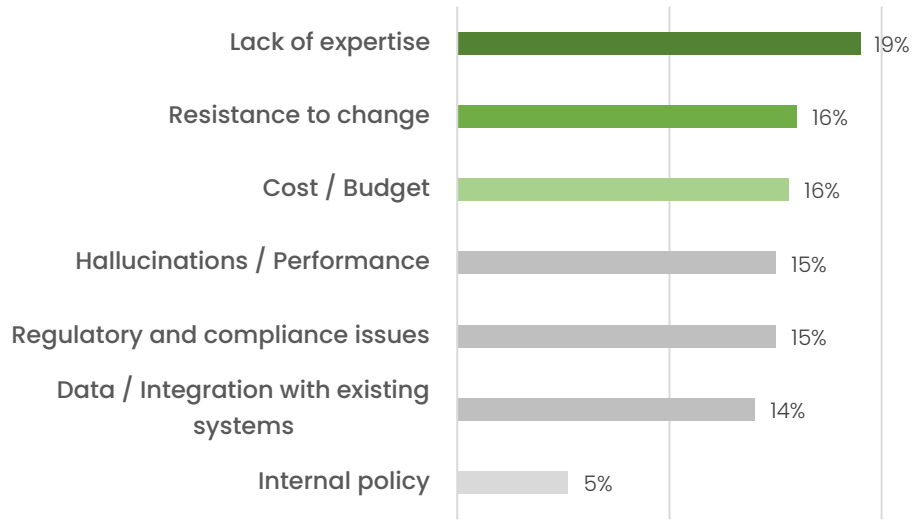
Key findings

In the academic and public sector, we see concerns similar to the general picture regarding generative AI adoption. Lack of budget, lack of expertise, resistance to change and fear of hallucination are the leading issues, but in a slightly different order than for other legal professions.

While costs and data integration problems are generally felt by the respondents to be the biggest problems, in this sphere lack of competence and fear of changes lead among the obstacles.



What are the 3 biggest challenges you face in adopting Generative AI?



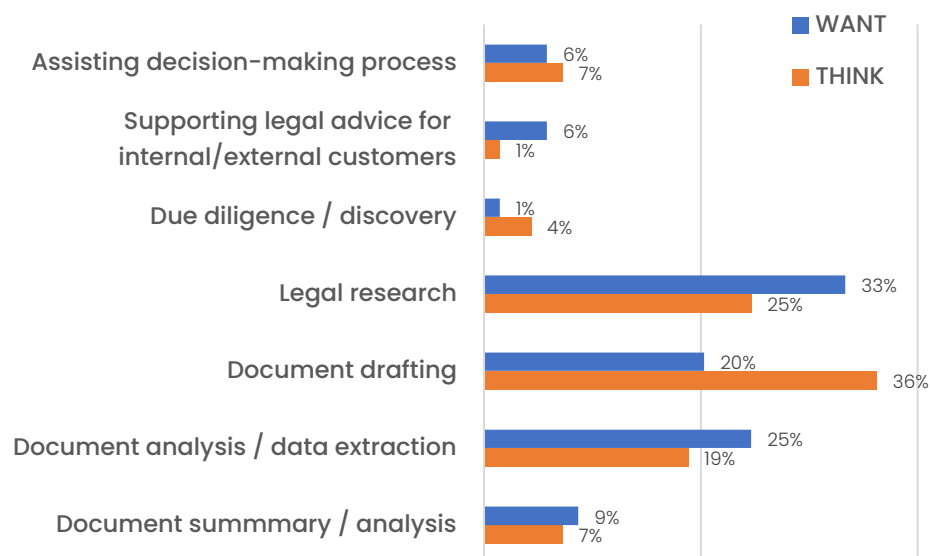
The analysed sectors also differ from the global picture, that, although fewer places have clear regulations for the use of genAI, (24% vs 38%), where there is, clear prohibitions or strong restrictions are much more common. 8% of the respondents reported a complete ban (vs 2%), and 92% of them can only use these systems in their institution with strong restrictions. (vs 54%).

Within this, 50% are prohibited from uploading sensitive data to the systems (vs 28%), and 42% can only use approved (vetted) systems (vs 26%).

The academic and public sectors clearly have a much more pessimistic view of the possibilities and benefits of genAI than other legal professions. In addition to the strong demand that the quality of legal research be improved by Gen AI, significantly fewer people believe that this can actually happen (33% vs 25%).

The pessimism of specialists in the field is also shown by the fact that, contrary to general opinion, only 28% of specialists in this sector think that genAI is "very helpful" (compared to 38% globally). At the same time, those working in the field expressed serious concerns about the possible misuse of the systems (54% feel concern vs 36% global) and the danger of intellectual property infringements caused by the systems (51% vs 33% global).

On which part of the practice of law do you THINK/WANT generative AI will have the strongest impact?



6. Country Analysis

ANALYSIS OF THE MOST REPRESENTED GEOGRAPHIES

Belgium

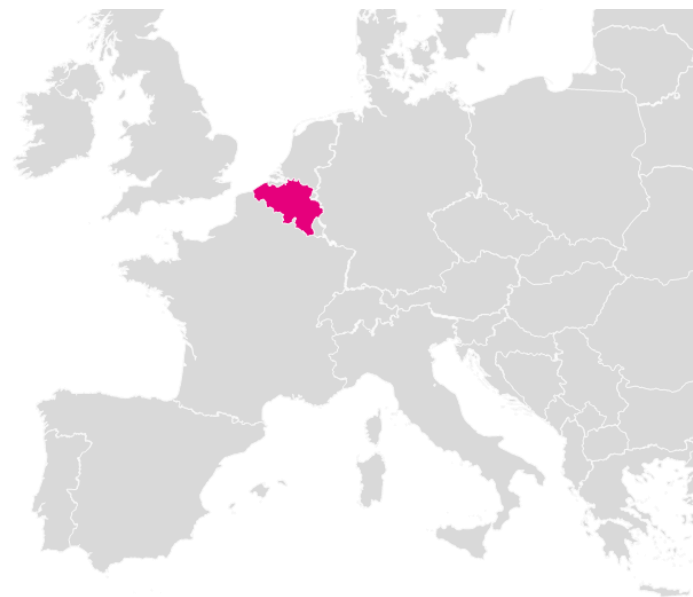
The survey on generative AI in the legal sector reveals striking contrasts between Belgium and global trends, underscoring **Belgium’s conservative adoption pace**. Only 69% of Belgian respondents have used generative AI, significantly lower than the global average of 84%, reflecting hesitancy within the market. This reluctance could be partly due to regulatory apprehension and a cautious approach to tech integration in legal practices. Similarly, the frequency of daily generative AI use in Belgium is just 21%, less than half the global rate of 47%.

In terms of AI-enabled legal tools, **Belgian professionals are markedly more selective**. Only 26% report using legal-specific AI tools compared to 40% globally, with a clear preference for these tools in legal research (44%) over broader applications like practice management (6%) and contract lifecycle management (6%). This focus may indicate Belgian firms prioritize AI’s direct impact on legal research rather than administrative or operational enhancements.

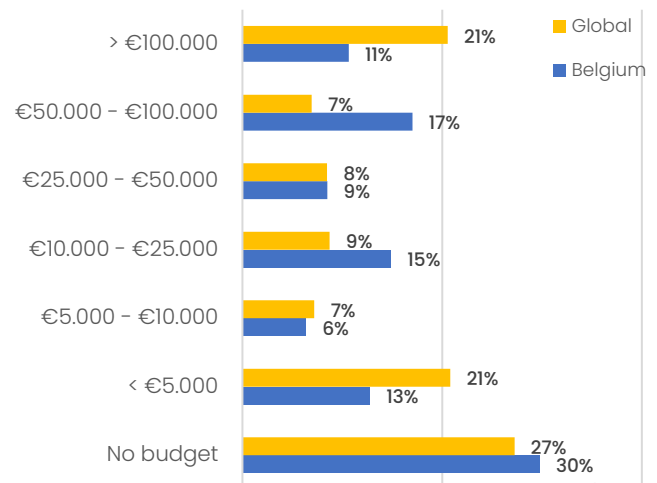
Conservative investment trends further characterize the Belgian market: 49% of firms report no plans to invest in generative AI in the near term, far exceeding the global 36%. When investments are made, they tend to be modest, with only 11% of Belgian respondents anticipating allocations exceeding €100,000, compared to 21% globally. This cautious spending reflects the sector’s uncertain view of AI’s immediate ROI and long-term impact on legal work.

On the future impact of AI, Belgian professionals express a lower level of perceived threat to job roles, with only 1% feeling AI might replace them compared to a 6% global response rate. However, they show **heightened concern for ethical and regulatory challenges, as 51% rate ethics and misuse concerns highly**, contrasting with 36% globally. Privacy is similarly prioritized, with 53% assigning it high importance, slightly above the global average.

Belgium’s legal sector, while exploring generative AI’s potential, remains distinctly measured in its enthusiasm, emphasizing legal research applications, moderate investment, and stringent ethical considerations. These trends suggest that while the technology’s benefits are recognized, its adoption in Belgium will likely follow a path marked by caution.



How much do you expect to invest in Generative AI tools in the next year? (yearly investment)



Justice cannot be done on the basis of algorithms. AI technologies perform computed operations for a specific practical purpose. They are incapable of substantially reasoning, arguing, judging or weighing up ethical values. They are automated data processing lacking any inherent thinking dimension. Doing justice – which necessarily implies reflection, hindsight and a fair trial – has nothing to do with programming. Delivering prefabricated court rulings is not legal intelligence.

– **Isabelle Wattier**

Research Associate, UCLouvain
Data Protection Officer, Bruxelles
South Local Police

Cyprus



Christiana Aristidou

ELTA Ambassador for Cyprus
 Transnational Technology Lawyer,
 Managing Partner at the Hybrid
 LawTech Firm, empowered by
 Christiana Aristidou LLC



The survey results have shown that generative AI has progressed rapidly within the Cypriot legal community, with all respondents (24 out of 24) confirming that they have used generative AI, whilst their majority (96%) has found it to be very useful and supportive for their professional activities. Evidently, this warm welcome to the integration of generative AI within this legal industry must be executed smoothly, following a facilitating and supportive regulatory framework.

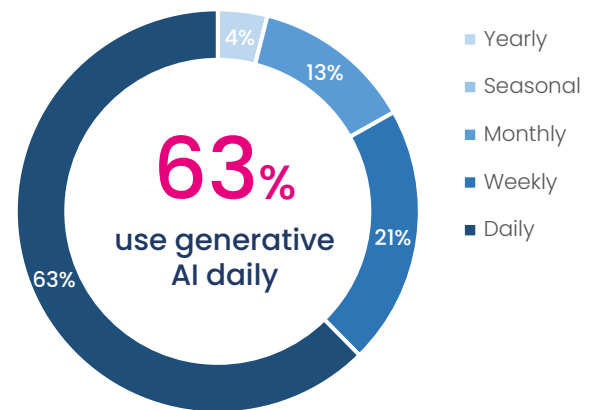
Overall, there is a generally positive attitude towards generative AI functions, with the majority of respondents (63%) using it daily for their activities, whereas their second largest proportion (21%) uses it on a weekly basis. In particular, it seems that respondents utilise generative AI to minimise the time consumed on repetitive tasks, such as Drafting (19%), Document Summary (16%), and Search functions (16%).

However, despite the overall comfort that seems to surround the use of generic generative AI (7.58/10), there is yet considerable difficulty, or perhaps hesitation, to use more sophisticated and technologically advanced legal tech tools. To demonstrate, an overwhelming majority (71%) of the respondents admits to not using specific tools for legal professionals that embed generative AI features. This ultimately indicates the need for further education on the potential use cases of advanced AI-enabled legal technology.

In addition, although the perception surrounding the usefulness of generative AI is moderately positive, with 46% finding it very helpful and 46% finding it somewhat helpful, there is high caution regarding the ability of generative AI to produce legal documents. In particular, the majority of respondents remains undecided regarding this use case of generative AI (46%), and only the minority (25%) is willing to use it for such purposes.

Finally, the Cypriot legal community regards generative AI as highly impactful to the legal profession (50%). The survey results clearly suggest that although concerned with the trustworthiness of generative AI for critical legal functions, the Cypriot legal community has welcomed AI, and asserts that its integration in Cyprus' legal sector is inevitable and already underway (75%).

How often do you use generative AI?



Generative AI is here to stay in the legal tech industry, making it imperative to establish robust regulations and standardization. As these technologies reshape legal practice, we must ensure fairness, protect client confidentiality, and uphold the integrity of the profession. Without a strong framework, the risk of misuse and ethical dilemmas will only grow, threatening the very trust that underpins legal services.

–Christiana Aristidou

France



Grégoire Miot

ELTA President and Ambassador for France

Director, Business Enablement and Product Management at Wolters Kluwer

The French legal market reveals unique trends in the adoption and perception of generative AI, diverging in noteworthy ways from global averages. Notably, **French legal professionals demonstrate a high frequency of monthly GenAI usage (33%)**, exceeding the global rate (14%) and indicating a preference for periodic, targeted engagement over continuous daily use. This trend contrasts with higher daily usage globally, where 47% employ GenAI daily.

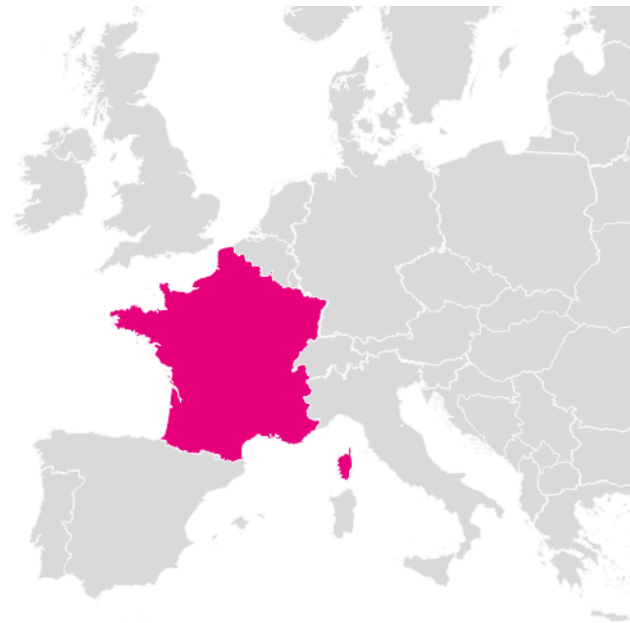
One notable feature in France is the **significant role of locally developed AI tools**, with 15% of French professionals reporting use of Mistral Chat (by Mistral AI) versus just 3% globally. This suggests a preference for domestic technology solutions, perhaps reflecting France's strong emphasis on data sovereignty and local innovation.

French respondents also appear **cautious regarding GenAI's role in legal document generation, with only 28% expressing trust in AI for this purpose**, markedly lower than the global average of 52%. This skepticism aligns with the heightened concern around regulatory challenges (48%) and accountability (50%) seen among French professionals, compared to the global averages of 34% and 41%, respectively.

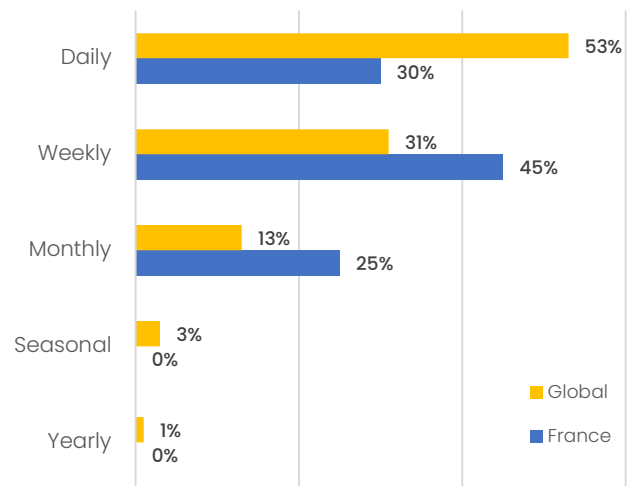
Financially, French firms appear conservative, with 35% planning no GenAI budget and a modest 4% forecasting investments over €100,000, versus 21% globally. Furthermore, French organizations show a restrained outlook on GenAI's impact timeline, with 69% acknowledging its present-day influence—a higher rate than globally (59%)—yet with **fewer anticipating significant ROI within 3-6 months (4% in France compared to 12% globally)**.

Ethical and socio-economic concerns also feature prominently. Nearly half of French respondents cite economic disruption as a major concern (31%), contrasting with 17% globally, suggesting a more cautious stance on the broader impact of AI on employment and economic structures.

These differences reveal a French legal sector that is both pragmatic and cautious, open to incremental GenAI integration while remaining vigilant on issues of ethics, regulatory compliance, and local technological reliance.



How often do you use generative AI in specific legaltech tools?



French legal professionals have high expectations, probably because France as well as Germany or UK are positioning strongly the global AI competition, with sovereign solutions and LLM models. Let's hope the French legaltech startups will tackle this opportunity to drive European innovation.

- **Sumi Saint Auguste**
President of Open Law, Le Droit Ouvert

Germany



Henrik Wehrs

ELTA Ambassador for Germany
 Legal Tech Manager Europe,
 A&O Shearman

After nearly two years of active usage of the new generation of GenAI in the German legal market, we still face two sides of this more or less sharp sword, that seems to divide our profession. In addition to young, hip start-ups, also all auditing companies, consultants, universities and even venerable publishers have set out to attach AI to everything in order to be heard in the extensive sales process.

On the other hand, we still see absolute neglect in legal departments and law firms and of course German justice system, where sometimes not even machine translation is recognized as a veritable use case. Only 19 per cent saw machine translation as a use case in the German market, which matches with the global results.

1. Add AI to every product or 2. ignore it until it is, or I am gone. These two extremes do not reflect the actual heavy lifting in the middle of them. The German eco system is happy to have smart and loud voices that bring back together the two extremes.

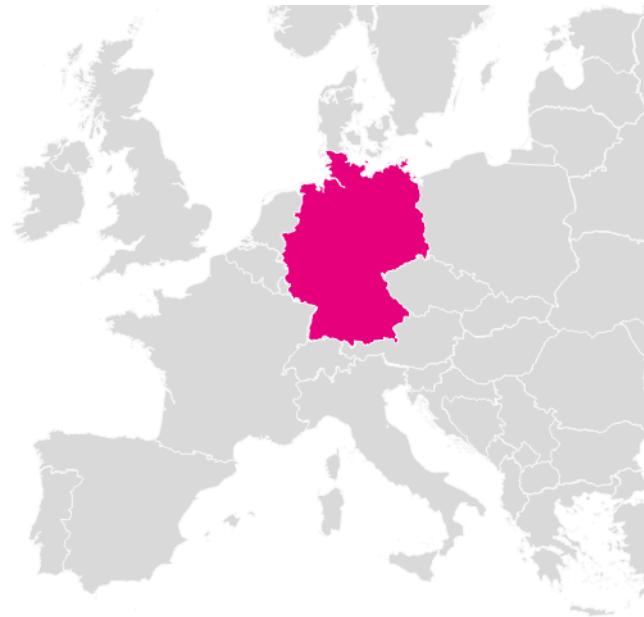
We see a lot of realism (use it and grow with it), rather than over expectation (it can do magic). Thanks for this go to overarching initiatives, university lecturers with new and additional courses, very good, modern and open-minded judges, but also motivated state justice ministers and their direct advisors.

If machine translation is one simple first prove of the quick, but not necessarily all correct results of GenAI, we can see document summary and analysis/extraction (each around 20 per cent of use cases mentioned, multiple answers possible) as a next step. The following step of actual drafting usually is seen way more critical, but also approx. 20 per cent mentioned drafting as a reasonable use case. Most vendors find ways to explaining and identifying hallucinations in this process and also positively minded users adopted better prompting for less hallucinations quickly.

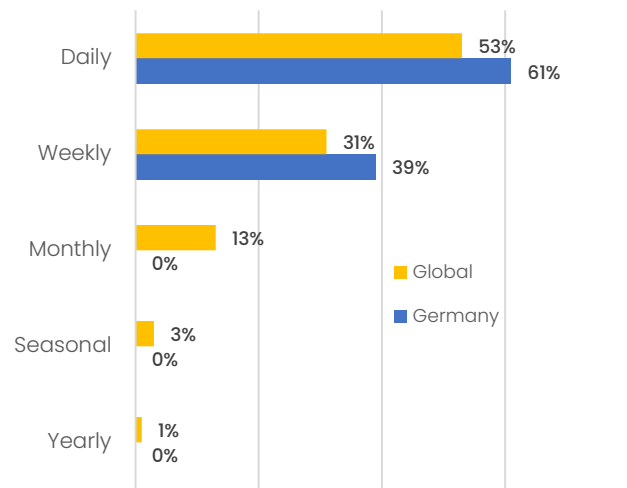
Luckily the number of users who have been using GenAI as truth-finding machines decreases (only 5 per cent mentioned actual search as use case). But this will increase again:

Besides the usage numbers or discussions about neglect or magic, legal departments, justice and still some law firms are preparing for the next major step, which, once again, will not be a technically driven one. It will be all about availability. And even data protection country Germany is at the next level for it and started embracing the Microsoft universe with Copilot, that nowadays can be found securely stored in European clouds.

This will lead to a next productive wave of 3rd party offerings and services around cloud, know-how and AI.



How often do you use generative AI in specific legaltech tools?



We are fortunate to have a dedicated team at our company that teaches us to integrate, use, and innovate with AI. With their support, the Legal Team has been able to upskill itself and experiment with various GenAI solutions. We've now successfully improved and automated a wide range of our repetitive tasks. Ultimately, both our goal as a team and at the company is to unlock the full potential of AI, so we create novel services to drive our business ambitions.

- **Juliana von Trotha**
 Legal Director, GetYourGuide

Greece



Konstantinos P. Anagnostopoulos

ELTA Ambassador for Greece
 Director and Co-Founder at Athens Legal Tech

In the nearly two years since the release of GPT-3.5, Generative AI has sparked a technological revolution, reshaping various industries. AI's ability to understand and generate human-like text has opened new possibilities for automation, knowledge processing, and decision-making across diverse sectors. The technology is quickly advancing, with AI models being integrated into legal, healthcare, financial services, and other fields where the ability to handle large volumes of data and generate insights can drive significant efficiencies. The potential for GenAI continues to grow as trends point toward more specialized, industry-specific tools that can deliver higher value to end users.

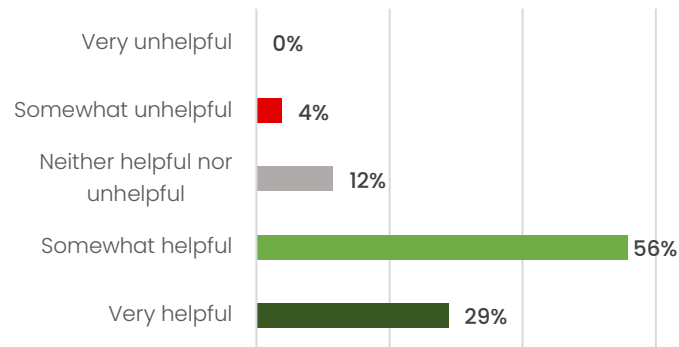
In the Greek legal tech market, which has traditionally been quite conservative and smaller in scope compared to its European counterparts, there has been notable movement recently. Historically, the most well-funded startups in Greece have been focused on regtech and compliance tech rather than legal tech innovation. However, last year we witnessed the emergence of several initiatives in Legal AI, though none have yet reached a level of product maturity or solid market presence. The Greek government has also embraced AI by introducing a public LLM-powered assistant for governmental services, signaling that momentum is building for broader AI adoption across sectors, including law.

The feedback of the Greek legal community to the second GenAI questionnaire reveals several key insights. While the majority of respondents are not yet using specialized AI tools in their legal practice—unlike more advanced markets like the UK, Germany, and Spain—there is strong optimism about the potential impact of generative AI. We would thus conclude that once these tools are trained on high-quality data and integrated into a robust compliance framework, they will likely be widely adopted. This points to a readiness within the community to embrace AI-driven transformation, even if the market has not yet fully matured in this space.

Looking ahead, the Greek legal market, characterized by a large number of solo practitioners and small law firms, may face consolidation pressures as AI-driven tools become more widespread. The question remains whether local players can keep pace with technological advancements, or whether the market will see increased competition from larger, more tech-savvy firms or even from the increase of the self-service legal solutions trend within the corporate in-house community. As AI continues to transform how legal services are delivered, the Greek legal stakeholders must navigate these changes while maintaining their unique features.



How helpful is generative AI for legal work?



Generative AI in the legal profession is not just a tool for efficiency but a catalyst for transformation, enabling lawyers to enhance decision-making, streamline research, and offer more innovative, data-driven solutions while maintaining the essential human element of judgment and ethics. To which extent it will be a "Deus ex machina" instead of "machina opening the Pandora box" depend on defining this delicate balance...

– **Dr. Dimitrios Devetzis**

Assistant Professor of Law, Frederick University, Legal and Technology Expert at the European Commission

Italy



**Nicolino
Gentile**



**Silvano
Lorusso**

ELTA Ambassadors for Italy
BLB Studio Legale



Italian legal professionals find themselves at a critical juncture in their relationship with artificial intelligence (AI). Although Italy seems to align with Belgium in its lower AI usage compared to other countries, Italian legal professionals recognize AI's support in their professional activities. However, their satisfaction with these technologies is below average, with a rating around 6, compared to the European average of about 7 and peaks of excellence tending towards 8.

The main uses of AI among Italian professionals – summarizing texts, extracting information from long or complex documents, and translating – are like those of their European colleagues. For most interviewed professionals, the use of AI for answering business questions and web searches is less frequent, while its use for inspiration is relevant, being only slightly below the main uses.

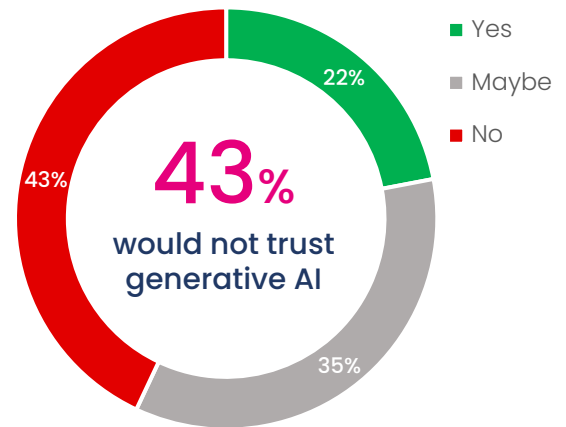
A distinctive element is the lower adoption of AI tools specific to the legal sector compared to countries like France, Germany, and Spain. Nevertheless, Italian lawyers find the use of AI in their work useful, although not to the extent of their German colleagues, still showing significant appreciation.

There is some distrust towards the results obtained from AI in drafting legal documents, with trust levels at 50%, significantly lower than the average of 70%. However, despite these reservations, there is a strong belief that AI is already impacting the legal sector and that the effects of its introduction will be even more evident in the next three years.

This evolution opens new prospects for improving the efficiency and quality of legal work in Italy and developing and introducing in the national market more legal AI tools.

This evolution should not be underestimated, as the growing adoption of AI represents an extraordinary opportunity to redefine the future of the legal sector in Italy, introducing new work dynamics and innovative approaches that could significantly improve the productivity and precision of legal operations. In this context, Italian legal professionals could find in technology a valuable ally to face modern challenges, enhancing their analytical capabilities and the quality of the consultations provided. Adapting to these new technologies will not be without difficulties, but it is clear to all that the future of law will be increasingly influenced by AI innovations.

Would you trust AI to generate a legal document (e.g. a contract)?



Spain



Laura Fauqueur

ELTA Ambassador for Spain
Legal Shaker



The responses from these Spanish legal professionals reveal several key trends about the role of generative AI in the legal profession in Spain:

Widespread Usage: All respondents have used generative AI, and the majority use it regularly (73% use it daily or weekly). This suggests that generative AI is becoming an essential tool in legal practice, particularly for routine or document-heavy tasks.

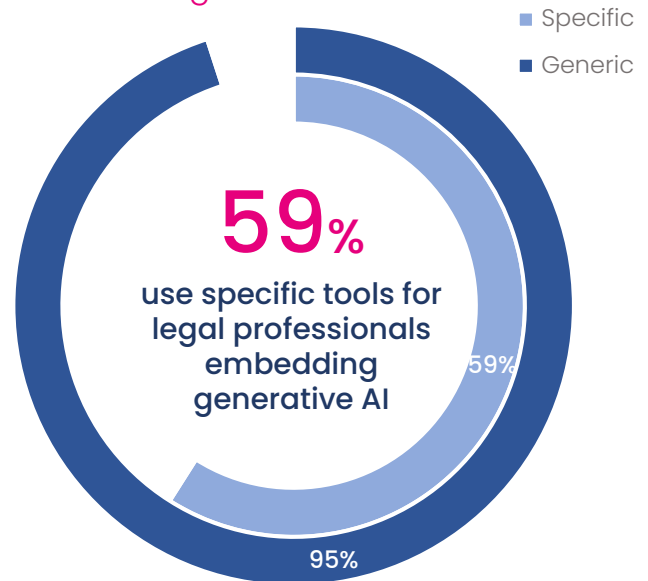
High Levels of Satisfaction: The vast majority of respondents find generative AI either very or somewhat helpful, with clear benefits in areas such as drafting, summarization, and translation. However, the split between those who find AI “very helpful” versus “somewhat helpful” suggests that while AI is delivering value, there are still areas where its capabilities need to improve.

Trust Issues: Although AI is widely used, trust in AI for generating critical legal documents remains mixed. Many professionals are still hesitant to rely entirely on AI for tasks that require high levels of precision, indicating that human oversight is likely to remain a critical component of legal work for the foreseeable future.

Substantial Impact: The legal professionals surveyed do not view AI as merely incrementally beneficial but instead as a **significant or highly impactful** innovation for the legal field. This emphasizes that generative AI is not just an efficiency tool for automating simple tasks but is expected to drive substantial, structural changes in how legal services are delivered. This shift may involve changing how law firms operate, the nature of legal work, and the skills required for future legal professionals. AI’s potential to be **highly impactful** in the legal profession suggests that it could influence various aspects of legal practice, from client interactions to legal research and decision-making processes. As more sophisticated AI tools become available, they are likely to reshape not just the operational aspects of legal work but also more strategic functions, potentially altering the role of legal professionals and the delivery of legal services.

Use of Specialized Legal AI Tools: The survey also explored whether respondents use specialized AI tools designed specifically for the legal profession. While over half of respondents use specialized AI tools, a significant portion (44%) does not. This finding suggests that many legal professionals may still be relying on general-purpose AI tools or may not yet have access to specialized software that caters specifically to the unique needs of the legal industry, either because they are not aware it exists, or because they don’t have the budget or the resources to use those. This points to a potential area of growth, both in terms of AI adoption and the development of more tailored solutions for legal professionals.

Do you use generic/specific generative AI tools?



United Kingdom



Jon Bartman

ELTA Board Member and Ambassador for the United Kingdom

Co-founder and Director of The Law Tech Consultancy

The UK continues to be at the forefront of the Gen AI revolution. This past 12 months it seems as though we are moving from revolution and into evolution.

How are Law Firms and In House teams finding real “use cases” for utilising the technology that can really help.

The general consensus is to move away from the thought that “this is going to cost me my job” and into “How can I use Gen AI do make my job easier”

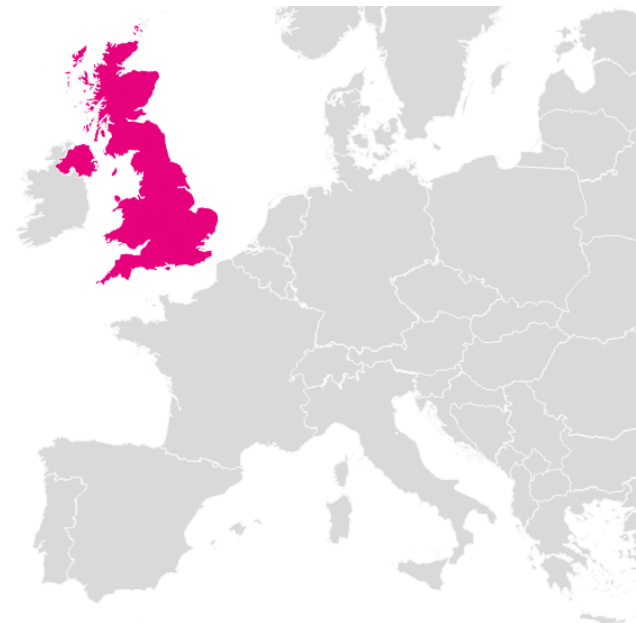
The results from the report are not surprising as a whole but there are parts that really show the breadth of usage.

The unsurprising figure is that 100% of respondents are using Gen AI and all of those feel it is helpful to general work.

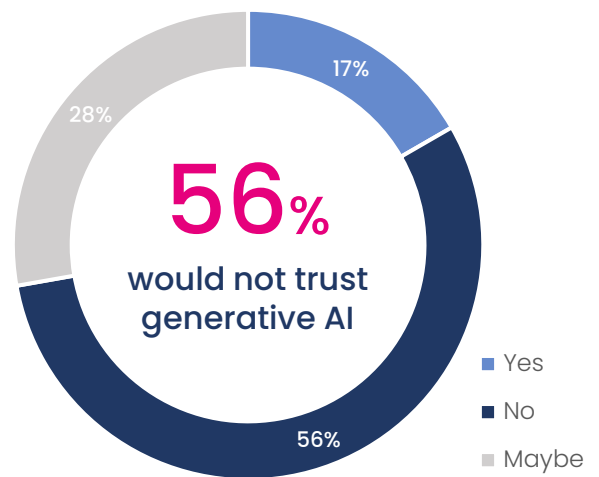
The first anomaly is that 87% of respondents answered “maybe” to the question “do you trust AI to generate a legal doc – That is a huge percentage of Lawyers not quite believing everything that Gen AI can do.

Hallucinations are becoming fewer and fewer and the latest LLM’s are bigger and better, but it will still take a while to gain “trust”. We have no doubt that with user experience, Lawyers will gain trust in the accuracy of Gen AI.

Another statistic from the UK survey that backs this up is that **73% of all respondents feel that the Generative AI is impacting the legal sector right now** – Its encouraging to hear that and this can only be a good thing for Lawyers across the UK.



Would you trust AI to generate a legal document (e.g. a contract)?



While the high rate of skepticism is not surprising, we must recognize that the quality of AI-generated legal documents is directly linked to the data we provide and the prompts we craft. There are already plenty of tools available to generate legal documents. The real question is: are we using GenAI for the right tasks? The future of AI in law lies in empowering legal professionals to harness these tools effectively, ensuring that our input leads to the best possible outcomes.

– [Leila El Gharbi](#)

ELTA Ambassador for the United Kingdom
Legal Ops, Westbury Street Holdings

7. Expert Analysis

Expert Analysis



**Konstantinos P.
Anagnostopoulos**

ELTA Ambassador for Greece
 Director and Co-Founder at
 Athens Legal Tech

Putting aside the technical, business, and societal challenges that Generative AI introduces, the legal sector faces a crucial question. How will the European AI Act influence and reshape the ecosystem of Law and what the broader interplay between the EU regulation and the legal services landscape will be.

Even though the European legislator's references to Justice do not clearly extend to the broader legal sector, we need to highlight that the provision of legal services has a significant impact on fundamental rights. Notwithstanding the exception of limited risk introduced in article 6 and considering the complex design of AI models and systems, along with the universality and geographic reach they encompass, it seems that a wide range of AI system applications may fall under the high-risk category.

Artificial Intelligence offers a prime opportunity for legal professionals to simplify their processes, streamline their business structures, and provide high-quality legal representation. However, the extent of a stringent regulatory approach remains uncharted, especially regarding its impact on the cost of compliance and the overall effect on small-scale legal entities, partnerships, or solo practitioners. Additionally, we cannot overlook the ongoing trend towards self-service legal solutions which might expand disproportionately, potentially hindering the technological modernization of the legal sector.

In any case, legal departments and organizations must ensure that any AI systems they use, whether for document review, legal research, or client management, comply with the requirements of the AI Act. This may involve conducting risk assessments, implementing strong data governance policies, and ensuring human oversight in AI-driven decision-making processes. Moreover, investing in employee training will be essential to ensure that all associates understand the implications of the Regulation and their responsibilities under the new regulatory framework.

Lastly and contrary to the common belief that contemporary technologies will entirely replace the legal profession, we would argue that the trend will be moving towards an increase in demand for legal services, aligning with Jevons' paradox. While Artificial Intelligence makes legal work more efficient, this efficiency can, in fact, unlock greater demand for legal services, ultimately expanding the need for legal support, as



Christiana Aristidou

ELTA Ambassador for Cyprus

Transnational Technology
 Lawyer, Managing Partner at the
 Hybrid LawTech Firm,
 empowered by Christiana
 Aristidou LLC

As shown in this year's GenAI Survey Report, generative AI has gained considerable traction within the European legal technology community. It is thus crucial, now more than ever, to establish a coherent regulatory framework that facilitates the integration of this technology within the EU, but one that also includes robust protection mechanisms against the potential dangers that arise from using generative AI.

Fortunately, the EU is currently at the forefront of regulating AI and ensuring the responsible use of AI-enabled technologies, with the upcoming AI Act. Notably, the Act introduces a risk-based approach to AI systems, categorising them into "high-risk", "low-risk", and "unacceptable". Although generative AI is not explicitly mentioned within the AI Act, generative AI systems such as large language models may be deemed as high-risk, if used in sensitive areas such as employment, healthcare, and legal decision-making. Following Article 6 of the Act, the usage of such systems may be subject to stringent compliance requirements, such as risk management and data quality assurance.

In addition, given the importance of the task at hand, the European Commission has initiated a call towards Standards Development Organisations (SDOs) for standardisation of AI systems. These standards are to comply with the technical and ethical benchmarks that the AI Act introduces, thus fully supporting the implementation of the Act whilst safeguarding AI aspects, such as data governance and transparency. The latter is of particular interest, since Article 52 of the Act mandates transparency obligations for certain AI systems. Consequently, generative AI systems will be required to inform users when they are to use AI-generated content. It is therefore crucial that SDOs contribute to the initiative of the European Commission, to ensure that generative AI will be fully guided to operate within the legal and ethical boundaries of the EU AI Act.

As we are anticipating this new regulatory milestone within the emerging technologies spectrum, the development of internationally recognised standards will be critical in maintaining a smooth balance between regulation and innovation. Collaboration between all major stakeholders within the AI framework is thus of utmost importance.

Expert Analysis



Peter Bilyk

ELTA Ambassador for Ukraine
 Head of AI at Juscutum law firm

Interest in AI is surging within Ukraine's legal landscape, driving remarkable transformations in LegalTech. Recently, Ukrainian institutions and innovation hubs have launched AI-focused courses for legal professionals, fueling demand from large law firms and in-house lawyers eager to integrate AI. Kyiv School of Economics and Ukrainian Catholic University now offer AI curricula tailored for the legal sector, reflecting this growth.

Moreover, Lingo Academy, and Legal Design Lab organized Hackathons and Programs that allowed teams without programming backgrounds to develop automation tools via AI APIs. It's remarkable to see how, with just 2 days of mentorship, lawyers can integrate AI into the legal landscape.

On a larger scale, Ukraine is pioneering AI integration in governance tech, with AI applications in the "Diia" government platform. Predictive AI tools for court decisions and the recent inclusion of AI usage in Ukraine's Judicial Ethics Code signal a forward-thinking approach. These initiatives exemplify how Ukrainians are leveraging AI to streamline processes and bridge technological gaps.

Despite fewer AI solutions on the market than seen globally, the enthusiasm for AI education suggests significant growth potential. Currently, the Ukrainian market offers local AI tools for contract review, predictive analysis, counterparty compliance, and legislative monitoring. Ukrainian lawyers also rely on international AI solutions.

Ukraine is actively shaping AI policy together with Ministry of Digital Transformation and Expert Committee on the Development of AI in Ukraine, participating in initiatives like the HUDERIA pilot project to refine impact assessment methodologies, and committing to voluntary AI standards and sector-specific guidelines for responsible AI use. Additionally, the Ukrainian market ranks second in the number of AI developers in Eastern Europe by Roosh and AI house report. This underscores that Ukrainian lawyers have access to AI developers to support their ideas of automation.

I am excited about this new era of AI, as it enables lawyers to focus on complex legal analysis and creative problem-solving. This shift has brought greater efficiency and accuracy to legal workflows, further driving adoption across the profession.



**Ana-Maria
 Drăgănuță Briard**

ELTA Vice-President &
 Ambassador for Romania
 Attorney Founder of Legally
 Remote

GenAI will not replace lawyers but enhance our work and free us to focus on what truly matters. Those who refuse to admit that artificial intelligence is part of our today's work will be left behind. As AI continues to advance, waiting until it becomes even more powerful will only leave lawyers struggling to catch up. That's why we must be proactive and at the forefront of GenAI application and regulation. We must test it, understand its limitations and capabilities, and remain aware of its strengths and areas where it may fall short. As lawyers, we should not be afraid of artificial intelligence; we must use it more and more, but always remembering that the outcomes AI generates are ultimately our responsibility. We cannot hold AI accountable for our own decisions.

People will continue to leverage AI to ease financial and time constraints, and just as individuals can represent themselves in court, they can also turn to GenAI to draft summons, conduct legal research, and assist with various legal tasks. Hence, instead of trying to restrict AI's use, we should guide the public on how to use it effectively and safely. This is our chance to reshape our businesses, offering expert consultation to complement AI-generated output, explaining the risks, and addressing the human elements that AI cannot replicate—using our critical thinking for contextual understanding, nuanced negotiations, and essential social interactions: our humanity.

At the same time, we lawyers must be mindful of how we integrate AI into our businesses. It should help us improve client service and enhance our quality of life, allowing us to finish work earlier and spend more time with our families. The goal should not be to extend our working hours or add stress through overwork but to use AI to build more balanced and fulfilling careers.

Expert Analysis



[Maya Markovich](#)

Executive Director
Justice Technology Association



Over [5 billion people worldwide](#) lack access to justice. While this is a clear failure of the legal system on a fundamental basis, for investors and entrepreneurs, it remains a massive, largely untapped opportunity: those billions globally who cannot access their rights represent the total addressable market in a field that critically needs innovation.

Justice tech is an emerging sector encompassing innovative, ethical, technology-based solutions designed to modernize interaction with the legal system and make it more accessible, efficient, and fair for all. These solutions focus on directly addressing the justice gap primarily through a business-to-consumer (B2C) model, in which the technology is built for and sold directly to individuals seeking resources and tools who would otherwise experience unmet legal needs. However, some justice tech solutions are built in a business-to-business (B2B) model, in which the technology is intended for organizations like legal aid or courts that assist underserved consumers with their legal needs.

Justice tech has entered mainstream industry consciousness in the last few years as the social impact arm of legal tech, as well as adjacent and interconnected verticals like fintech, govtech, and edtech. The first justice tech-focused investor support network was created in 2021 through the work of [Village Capital](#) and the [AmFam Institute](#). 2022 saw the launch of [Justice Technology Association](#), the first trade group dedicated to supporting founders building the global justice tech ecosystem. JTA has since expanded to empower 40+ justice tech companies with monthly programming, shared best practices, and member benefits including mentorship/coaching, media opportunities, exclusive access to products and services, and investor introductions. With strategic partnerships with organizations including Village Capital, [Dream.org](#), [Gener8tor](#), [Thomson Reuters](#), and [AAA-ICDR](#), the organization has extended its reach to enhance awareness of the justice tech sector's unique opportunity for both impact and ROI. It also co-produces a justice tech startup accelerator with [Lexlab](#), now in its second year.

The sector continues to grow rapidly with a significant increase in solutions addressing access to justice-related challenges for consumers. It's caught the interest of impact investors and those seeking new opportunities to fund the disruption of antiquated systems via technology. It has developed a robust ecosystem of justice tech entrepreneurs, investors, top reform advocates, academic innovators, policy experts, tech leaders, and like-minded organizations - all working to increase access to justice through technology.

With its potential to scale impact at an unprecedented level, AI has tremendous promise to narrow the access to justice gap by assisting and guiding individuals at the beginning, middle, and end of their legal problem. With the surge of accessible AI, use cases that address unmet legal aid abound. Some examples include:

- Content generation. Drafting correspondence, completing forms, providing a "good start" example, or updating materials for self-help service providers.
- Prediction. Helping people understand the likelihood of a particular outcome, how to approach a complex decision, or outlining multiple possible scenarios for consideration.
- Analysis and extraction. Highlighting essential parts of a document, proposing case strategy, or reviewing large document sets like medical records.
- Translation and simplification. Summarizing complicated language and tailoring it to a particular reading level, translating legal help guides into other languages, or answering real people's questions about their legal issue.

Unmet legal need is a powerful and exciting space alive with cross-discipline and cross-sector innovation. Collaboration and justice tech solutions offer a vast array of market options and opportunities. The justice gap is complex and cannot be solved with one approach or organization, so cross-pollination and community building are imperative to tip the scales toward justice.

While some challenges in the access to justice space are unique, entrepreneurs working in this area can benefit from the fact that there is now an increased understanding that the legal industry needs modernization - a mindset shift triggered by the introduction of the idea of 'lawtech' several years ago. This means they are not required to build a sector from the ground up in order for their companies to succeed.

We need different models to address unmet legal needs; technology can and should be part of the solution.

Expert Analysis



Mohamed Gomaa

ELTA Ambassador for Egypt
 Judge and Legal Consultant

One of the most significant impacts of AI on the legal profession in Egypt is the increased efficiency and productivity it brings. AI-powered tools can significantly streamline legal research by analyzing vast databases of legal documents, case law, and statutes. This enables lawyers to identify relevant precedents, regulations, and legal arguments more efficiently. Additionally, AI can automate tasks such as contract review and due diligence, reducing the time and effort required for these processes.

AI can be used to automate the drafting of routine legal documents, such as contracts, pleadings, and memos. By using natural language processing and machine learning, it can understand the specific requirements of a legal document and generate tailored drafts, saving lawyers valuable time and reducing the risk of errors. AI can leverage data analytics to predict the outcome of legal cases, helping lawyers make informed decisions about litigation strategies. By analyzing historical data, AI models can identify patterns and trends that may influence the outcome of a case, allowing lawyers to assess the potential risks and rewards of pursuing litigation.

AI-powered chatbots and virtual assistants can enhance client communication and engagement, to provide instant responses to common legal inquiries, and schedule appointments, which improve client satisfaction and accessibility to legal services. AI can be used to develop innovative legal education and training programs. This can help law students and practicing lawyers stay up-to-date with the latest legal developments and enhance their skills.

However, the use of AI in the legal profession raises ethical concerns, such as the potential for bias in AI algorithms and the impact on privacy and confidentiality. It is crucial to develop ethical guidelines and standards to ensure responsible and fair use of AI. The automation of certain legal tasks may lead to job

displacement for some legal professionals. However, it is more likely that AI will complement rather than replace human lawyers, creating new opportunities and roles within the profession. The use of AI involves the processing of large amounts of sensitive data, which raises concerns about data privacy and security. It is essential to implement robust data protection measures to safeguard client information.



Alan Ragueneau

ELTA Ambassador for
 Switzerland

CEO and Co-Founder of Global
 Law Integrated Solutions

Gen-AI already brings outstanding benefits to lawyers in their day-to-day activities. The most striking example we have experienced firsthand is its ability to clarify convoluted legalese (e.g., the tsunami of regulation in ESG). General tools like ChatGPT or Perplexity clarify the meaning of specific sections of new laws. Another concrete application is helping with very sensitive, politically charged communication. Gen-AI can provide perspective on a sensitive situation and offer helpful suggestions to ensure the tone of your communication is appropriate. These two examples demonstrate that Gen-AI is an excellent tool for becoming a better lawyer.

The challenges we observe are twofold. First, many organizations are still very cautious about deploying Gen-AI within their companies, including the legal department, due to the risk of leaking confidential information. They acknowledge that there are ways to mitigate this risk by leveraging Gen-AI tools in the private environment of their company. However, some functionalities, like web searches, are not without risk. The second challenge is the quality of the output for open-ended queries, such as "What is the applicable law regarding copyright ownership in a logo developed by an American marketing agency using a German freelancer?" We have tested both general and specialized Gen-AI tools, and the output is often poor, frequently missing fundamental case law and reasoning. The root cause is the inadequate quality of data.

Even when leveraging the most extensive legal data lakes - court decisions, regulations, and doctrinal papers - the quality of this data is often suboptimal. It lacks systematic, flawless processing and mathematical modeling of the law. As long as legal data processing is overlooked, it will be difficult to fully harness the potential of AI and Gen-AI. Legal data modeling requires a paradigm shift where the law can be systematized, quantified, and simplified. This is what will make the democratization of the law possible. This represents the ultimate in efficiency and effectiveness. Legal data consumers will no longer need lawyers; they will understand the law and what it concretely means for them.

Expert Analysis



[Sumi Saint Auguste](#)

President of Open Law, Le Droit Ouvert

Head of Prospective Lab,
Lefebvre Sarrut

Now that we start a new chapter where the whole knowledge economy is being radically reshaped by AI, where value chains, business models, skills, workstreams are likely to change permanently, are we soon entering at last an era of legaltech maturity in the European legal industry?

For (almost) decades, we've been talking about the scalability of legaltech solutions. We confidently relied on what happened to succeed for some large areas of the digital economy: computing and algorithms, big platforms and SaaS best practices. Yet, the legaltech players we watched rising would keep struggling to find their break-even, and their place.

Now that we observe how low the tech barrier is to entry with generative AI technologies, we can more than ever make confident predictions for the markets. The 2024 ELTA survey provides us with valuable insights for one basic reason: legal practitioners have started to use GenAI on a daily base massively. No matter most of them are still using generic solutions, they are already assessing the capacities of AI on an evidence-based approach, which is unprecedented.

The next question is: how quick and far those features will be commoditized, because tomorrow they might be built-in features (with more and more OS and devices integrating AI by design)?

How shall those new GenAI-fueled solutions succeed then in tackling what can't be easily scaled, supporting the complexity and the creativity of legal practices?

This is a fascinating ongoing discussion, that drives another one, worth deep diving into: let's start talking about legal creative thinking, let's embrace our distinctive core skills.



[Marcus M. Schmitt](#)

ELTA Ambassador for the ECLA

General Manager, European
Company Lawyers Association

Gen AI should be Justin Timberlake for lawyers – it should help bring the 'sexy back'...to spark joy in day-to-day legal work." This was announced at a recent ECLA conference by a fellow board member, where generative AI was the guiding topic throughout the day. While certainly bringing a smile into everyone's face, this quote could not be truer.

The effective implantation of AI in the daily routines of in-house counsel is already changing the way in-house counsel across Europe are approaching and tackling comprehensive legal challenges.

Emerging trends in corporate legal departments can be roughly summarized into:

- Natural Language Processing (NLP) for increasing efficiency in document analysis through better understanding and processing legal language,
- Predictive Analytics for supporting informed decision making through forecasting of legal outcomes,
- Legal Chatbots for improving client service through providing quick answers to common legal queries,
- Blockchain Integration for assured contract execution and maintaining case records through secure and transparent blockchain technology,
- Ethical AI for avoiding biases through developing AI tools that adhere to ethical guidelines and legal standards.

All these use cases and further developments in the future will help to augment, not replace, lawyers and in-house counsel.

Potential challenges remain: Occasionally, there still is a high resistance within the legal profession to adopt the new technology into the legal work. Furthermore, and in Europe especially, there is a necessity for highly adoptive legal frameworks on a European level, for companies to be able to leverage on the advantages of AI in an ethical and well-balanced way. Especially among young colleagues there is often the sentiment that gen-AI might have the potential to reduce creativity and invitation withing the human factor. This is definitely something to keep an eye on.

The expectation in the industry is high: The global legal AI market accounted for \$ 1,5 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow to \$ 19,3 billion over the next 10 years until 2033.

The direction is clear: There is no going back!

Expert Analysis – ELTA Members



Antonio Serrano Acitores

Coordinator of Digitalization, Innovation, and Communication of the URJC University. Professor of Commercial Law

Generative AI has the potential to significantly transform the legal profession by automating tasks like contract drafting, legal research, and document review.

It can streamline processes, reduce costs, and enhance efficiency. However, it also raises ethical and legal concerns, such as ensuring accuracy, maintaining client confidentiality, and navigating intellectual property rights for AI-generated content.

While it won't replace lawyers, it can augment their capabilities, allowing them to focus on more complex, strategic work. Ultimately, integrating generative AI responsibly could enhance the profession, but careful oversight and regulation will be essential.



Stefano Garisto

CEO Giuffrè Francis Lefebvre

The evolution of artificial intelligence in the legal sector emphasizes the need for high-quality data and proper model interrogation. It's imperative that AI models are trained with accurate, complete, and sector-specific data. As knowledge providers we must adopt specialized methodologies and tools to identify and correct any errors in datasets.



Through rigorous data management practices, we will maximize the potential of AI, minimizing the risk of generic, misleading, or incorrect results.

In the near future, we shall witness AI being widely used for analyzing vast amounts of data, automating contract reviews, and optimizing legal decisions. Lawyers will benefit from these advanced AI tools to enhance efficiency and focus on high-value tasks.



Moisés Barrio

Legal Counsel for the Council of State. Ph.D. in Law. Professor of Law. Lawyer

Generative artificial intelligence is, in my view, the next milestone in the evolution of information search, as was the launch in 1999 of Google's simple search box. To maximize its benefits and minimize algorithmic hallucinations, it is crucial to use the solutions of a leading legal information provider with high-quality content.



José Ángel Sandín

CEO Lefebvre Spain

We are facing a very powerful technology that is forcing us to move at two speeds in its application to the legal field. On the one hand, the speed of its development and the demands of users are pushing us forward rapidly, but on the other hand, we are also applying the brakes a bit to avoid missteps and never lose legal certainty in its application.



José Ramón Moratalla

President of the Law and Innovation Section of the Madrid Bar Association (ICAM)

Legal AI can never be confused with artificial or contrived law, but Generative Legal AI can and should contribute to generating a more intelligent, equitable, and humanitarian law.

Expert Analysis – ELTA Members



[Sergio Liscia](#)

Vice President,
General Manager Global
Legal Software

The legal industry is at a pivotal moment as technological advancements reshape how legal professionals operate. Wolters Kluwer recognizes the potential of Generative AI in serving our customers and we are committed in advancing this technology.



Within our Legal & Regulatory Division, we already integrate AI capabilities into our products, and we will continue to do so. Generative AI holds the promise to offer legal professionals unparalleled opportunities for efficiency and deeper insights. Tasks such as drafting and reviewing legal documents, including contracts, can be streamlined through Generative AI, enabling rapid processing of large volumes of legal content.

However, integrating it into existing systems remains a challenge and reliability may vary depending on the complexity of the content. We actively explore potential use cases, striving to enhance confidence across all situations. We're excited about the future and remain committed to providing reliable, transparent, and secure tools for legal professionals.



[Christian Michael Rekop, LL.M.](#)

Head of Business
Development, Legal Tech
and Services

When it comes to the topic of “AI in the legal services market”, we in Germany are currently in the exciting phase between technical progress and its regulation. On the one hand, there are more and more rules to follow when using the technology. On the other hand, law firms and companies will hardly be able to implement compliance rules without using AI technology.

At Soldan, we focus on providing AI solutions to legal professionals in the areas of drafting, document analysis, research, and Q&A-systems.





We extend our sincere gratitude to all participants of this survey and to our partners, members, ambassadors, contributors and friends who have been instrumental in bringing this project to fruition.

Your unwavering dedication and collaborative efforts have enriched this document with invaluable insights and perspectives.

We are deeply appreciative of your support and look forward to continuing together this journey of supporting the digitisation of the legal industry.

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[INFO@ELTA.ORG](mailto:info@elta.org)

[WWW.ELTA.ORG](http://www.elta.org)