

Chapter 1 : The Future of Corporate Education: Artificial Intelligence | Business of Law Blog

Corporate law should require companies to specify their corporate purposes. Prof. Mayer's concept of the corporation of the future will be achieved.

Artificial Intelligence Posted by: In truth, artificial intelligence AI in education extends so much further than the teacher. AI is becoming a staple of instructional design because of its ability to integrate technology and enhance learning. More and more corporate training departments use AI in their instructional designs. The age-old question in education persists: Specifically, does our training result in employees adapting behavior that makes them more productive? Thanks to AI technology, we can keep modern learners better engaged with real-world applications for new skills, increasing the likelihood that information will be understood and retained. The Shift to Employee-Centered Design Resist the urge to add AI to your education programs unless you have indicators that it can increase employee productivity. The AI tools that integrate into the learning content should support the design, not drive the design. Students want learning to be just as easy and intuitive as any app on their smartphones. Great AI tools provide a slicker experience. Again, how do we demonstrate effectiveness? Armed with data and insight, corporate trainers and designers can determine whether employees are becoming more productive. Recently, we partnered with an AmLaw 10 client to develop their end-user adoption and change management strategy during their CRM deployment. Tapping into natural curiosity and a competitive spirit, the business development team created insightful one-click-away reports and newsletters. But data without context is not meaningful. The data leads to information, which leads to knowledge. Effective corporate education takes knowledge to the next step by demonstrating insight about our learners and their behavior. Leveraging technology tools can provide learners with a personalized feel, getting us halfway to the fundamental goal of changing behavior. Using AI-driven insights to show effectiveness is the critical sweet spot in next-generation, effective corporate education. She is fascinated by how people leverage learning to live intelligent and informed lives. As Director of Education Services for LexisNexis, she enjoys partnering with clients to guide their change management efforts through learning. When not working, she spends time with her family, leads a Girl Scout troop and teaches classes for adults with special needs.

Chapter 2 : Could freelance be the future for lawyers? | Law | The Guardian

The Time Blawg senses a future where "good lawyering coupled with state of the art agile legal IT will trump good lawyering coupled with prehistoric legal IT any day of the week." In a post titled The Future of the Legal Industry, the Virtual Intelligence blog sees the rise of "virtual law firms".

Patrick Dixon has worked with senior teams of leading law firms such as Linklaters and Freshfields, as well as lecturing to many thousands of lawyers, including corporate legal teams of multinationals, on a wide range of law-related trends. The practice of law is changing very rapidly, mainly due to a combination of technology and globalization. Traditional Law Firms and Law Schools are being left behind rapidly. Lawyers have enjoyed being part of a relatively protected and exclusive community, with few price pressures, little transparency over cost structures, billing by the hour, rather than offering fixed price deals, and a mystique that until now has meant they faced few challenges from their clients in the way they worked. The future will be far less comfortable. Successful Law Firms will require far stronger customer focus: It means deep insight into what it actually feels like to be a customer, with an intuitive understanding of what really matters. Here are 10 key legal trends which relate to each other to differing degrees, depending on where you are in the world: Deregulation – eg in UK, with approval of the so-called Tesco Law, allowing corporations to offer a wide range of legal services. Traditional Law Firms are now able to raise capital in the market through public share listings, and rapidly expand, in competition with any company who wishes to enter the same market. Expect changes in the way that legal services are marketed. Many tens of thousands of legal jobs have already moved offshore – mostly lower grade roles for tasks such as document preparation. Legal Process Outsourcing will continue to grow rapidly as corporations become more confident that issues relating to confidentiality and security are being dealt with. As part of this shift, we are also seeing huge growth of new legal graduates in nations like India – over 20, a year. Globalisation – as legal requirements of multinational clients grow more complex, many Law Firms have globalized to keep pace, offering specialist advice in many different countries, as well as centers of excellence in specialty areas. Virtual Law Firms – in the past, many of the best-known Firms drew most of their talent from a small geographic area, often in competition with other leading Firms. Most staff sat in traditional offices, where they saw clients, and worked full time. Virtual Law Firms are growing very fast in numbers. They may have a very small physical office, with team members working from home or various other locations, maybe part-time. They benefit from the fact that it is unusual these days for people to go and see a lawyer. More often, the lawyer will visit them – especially the case in corporate legal practice. Team members often work on a freelance basis, earning most of the fees they generate, which is unheard of in larger, traditional Firms. Legal search engines, and other web-based legal services. Companies like CyberSettle, LegalZoom and CompleteCase are changing the way that members of the public get legal help and advice. The number of standard legal forms available online is growing fast, often supplied with minor customization. Social networking is allowing people to locate others with the knowledge or experience they need, with a couple of mouse clicks. Growing numbers of lawsuits in every nation, as citizens become more aware of their legal rights and opportunities to claim compensation. Huge growth of no-win, no-fee deals with clients, enabling low income claimants to go to court. Reduced state funding for those on low incomes in court cases, as part of austerity cutbacks. Rapid growth in complexity of legislation and regulations in many parts of the world, with explosion in compliance costs for all businesses, particularly those in financial services as a direct result of recent economic crisis. What will be the net impact of all this on earnings for lawyers? Is Law still a good career choice? The answer is that it depends where you are and in what specialty. At the top end, the best specialist advisors will continue to be highly prized and will be rewarded very generously. Middle level lawyers will continue to be in demand, but with increasing pressure on fees, expected to work harder with less staff support, less use of office resources, and more use of technology. However, at the same time it will be easier in future for lawyers to work part-time, to take career breaks, work from home and so on. Those doing fairly routine legal tasks in expensive nations will find themselves in competition with online automation, with new non-traditional retail competitors in countries like

the UK , and with human beings with far better qualifications in emerging nations. Those that wish to future-proof their careers will focus on areas that require specialist knowledge, keep ahead in digital innovation and social media, and invest in key relationships – both clients and potential employers.

Chapter 3 : Corporate law - Wikipedia

"There's going to be dramatic change in the law and in-house legal departments," says William Mooz, co-founder and interim executive director of the Institute for the Future of Law Practice.

It also concerns other stakeholders, such as creditors, consumers, the environment and the community at large. One of the main differences between different countries in the internal form of companies is between a two-tier and a one tier board. The United Kingdom, the United States, and most Commonwealth countries have single unified boards of directors. In Germany, companies have two tiers, so that shareholders and employees elect a "supervisory board", and then the supervisory board chooses the "management board". Recent literature, especially from the United States, has begun to discuss corporate governance in the terms of management science. While post-war discourse centred on how to achieve effective "corporate democracy" for shareholders or other stakeholders, many scholars have shifted to discussing the law in terms of principal-agent problems. Reducing the risks of this opportunism, or the "agency cost", is said to be central to the goal of corporate law. Corporate constitution A bond issued by the Dutch East India Company, dating from 7 November, for the amount of 2, florins The rules for corporations derive from two sources. The law will set out which rules are mandatory, and which rules can be derogated from. Examples of important rules which cannot be derogated from would usually include how to fire the board of directors, what duties directors owe to the company or when a company must be dissolved as it approaches bankruptcy. Examples of rules that members of a company would be allowed to change and choose could include, what kind of procedure general meetings should follow, when dividends get paid out, or how many members beyond a minimum set out in the law can amend the constitution. The United States, and a few other common law countries, split the corporate constitution into two separate documents the UK got rid of this in It states which objects the company is meant to follow e. In the event of any inconsistency, the memorandum prevails [17] and in the United States only the memorandum is publicised. Another common method of supplementing the corporate constitution is by means of voting trusts, although these are relatively uncommon outside the United States and certain offshore jurisdictions. Some jurisdictions consider the company seal to be a part of the "constitution" in the loose sense of the word of the company, but the requirement for a seal has been abrogated by legislation in most countries. Balance of power[edit] Adolf Berle in The Modern Corporation and Private Property argued that the separation of control of companies from the investors who were meant to own them endangered the American economy and led to a mal-distribution of wealth. The most important rules for corporate governance are those concerning the balance of power between the board of directors and the members of the company. Authority is given or "delegated" to the board to manage the company for the success of the investors. Certain specific decision rights are often reserved for shareholders, where their interests could be fundamentally affected. There are necessarily rules on when directors can be removed from office and replaced. To do that, meetings need to be called to vote on the issues. How easily the constitution can be amended and by whom necessarily affects the relations of power. It is a principle of corporate law that the directors of a company have the right to manage. In the United Kingdom, the right to manage is not laid down in law, but is found in Part. This means it is a default rule, which companies can opt out of s. UK law specifically reserves shareholders right and duty to approve "substantial non cash asset transactions" s. During the Great Depression, two Harvard scholars, Adolf Berle and Gardiner Means wrote The Modern Corporation and Private Property, an attack on American law which failed to hold directors to account, and linked the growing power and autonomy of directors to the economic crisis. In the UK, the right of members to remove directors by a simple majority is assured under s.

Chapter 4 : The Legal Department of the Future | Deloitte US

Eventbrite - Nexus Research Centre presents Blockchain and the Future of Corporate Law - Wednesday, 17 October at University of Canberra, Bruce, ACT. Find event and ticket information. Blockchain technology is revolutionising many aspects of the economy.

CC For several decades now I have been contemplating our relationship with the future. Many of my colleagues think of me as that crazy guy who assigns human attributes to this thing we call the future. So why is it so important to study the future? For starters, we all have a vested interest in it. We will all be living in the future. So, is the future merely the result of the movement of time, or is the future itself a definable force? Instead, I will present you with a uniquely different vantage point from which you can draw your own conclusions. Clarke liked the number three, and his Three Laws of the Future helped to make him famous. But they evolved over time. When a distinguished but elderly scientist states that something is possible, he is almost certainly right. When he states that something is impossible, he is very probably wrong. The only way of discovering the limits of the possible is to venture a little way past them into the impossible. Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic. Clarke often joked that Newton had three laws, and so three were also enough for him. Additionally, his friend and colleague Isaac Asimov, with whom he sometimes competed, had his Three Laws of Robotics. However, in the edition of Profiles of the Future, Clarke added one additional law: If something is unsustainable in the long run, it will come to an end. If something big is going to happen, it has to start somewhere. People overreact to short term ramifications of innovation but underestimate its long term effects. Beware of conventional wisdom because it is usually wrong. Any useful idea about the future should appear to be ridiculous. We are backward-looking because we have all personally experienced the past. When we look around us, we see evidence of the past everywhere we look. The past is very knowable. And yet we will be spending the rest of our lives in the future. My job as a futurist is to help turn people around and give them some understanding of the driving forces that are forging the world of tomorrow. It is a force so massive that the entire universe is being pulled forward in time simultaneously. We have no choice in this matter. The future will happen whether or not we agree to participate. There is no known way for us to either speed it up, slow it down, or even try to stop it. The pace with which the future is unfolding is constant, and at the same time, relentless. Each of us experiences the unfolding of the future differently. Every person is on their own personal journey. We each have our own ringside seat as we personally watch the field of knowability reveal itself to us in a unique and different manner. We are the star of our own hyper-individualized storyline. The future is non-existent until it exists, but we create our own approach vectors. The energy that exists in the present creates an inertia that flows into the future. The inertia that is in place as we leave the present is still in place as we enter the future. If we witness the act of someone throwing a baseball, using a superfast strobe light, each billionth of a second motion is tied directly to the next billionth of a second motion. Our inertias give motion to the present and direction to our future. The future is being formed amidst a backdrop of existing inertias. On a personal level we are each dealing with the inertia of our body and the inertia of our mind. Both are constantly in motion. Nature has its own sets of inertia, with the forces of nature providing the inertia for every living and every non-living molecule in the entire universe. The fact that the future is unknowable is a good thing. Our involvement in the game of life is based on our notion that we as individuals can make a difference. If we somehow remove the mystery of what results our actions will have, we also dismantle our individual drives and motivations for moving forward. Predictions are based on probabilities, and most of our future is being formed upon a foundation of stable slow-changing elements that can be predicted with a high degree of probability. As humans, we tend to focus on the volatile and ignore that which is stable. Buildings, trees, and mountains change very little from one day to the next. Only rarely do they undergo a radical transformation quickly. The future is not a human-centric force. Without human influence, the future tends to be very cold and unforgiving. The future is like a machine, impervious to our wishes, ambivalent to our goals. Only humans care about these things. Amidst a backdrop of existing inertias, the future is ours to create. We do not

have direct control over the future, but new inertias can be created and existing ones can be influenced. The future is constantly being formed in the minds of people around us. Thinking about the future will cause it to change. The very act of thinking about the future creates a new inertia, and this inertia changes our energy flows into the future. But the more we use it the better we get at leveraging the powers and energies of the future. The future is filled with power and energy. The inertia of all matter in the universe is like a massive river of power and energy flowing from the present into the future. As humans, we only have the ability to affect a tiny microcosm of change. But our seemingly insignificant existence can have massive implications. Every avalanche begins with the movement of a single snowflake. Our ability to tap into and leverage the power of the future is directly tied to the number of times we think about it. The more we think about the future, the more we expand our understanding of it. And the more we understand the future, the easier it becomes for us to interact with it. So please, let me know your thoughts. To many this may sound like an obvious statement, but to those in the business world, there is a constant battle being waged over the needs of the present vs. At the same time, the future cannot be our only priority otherwise we lose our ability to function in the present, and here is where it gets confusing. Near-term futures invariably take precedent over long-term futures, but our ability to prioritize importance is directly tied to the context of our own inertias. Our thinking about the future cannot be made against a simple black and white, right vs.

Chapter 5 : Meet the law firm of the future | Global law firm | Norton Rose Fulbright

The Articles of Association of Incorporation. This is synonymous with creating of the Persona Smart Contract and having it verified by a Verification Entity as described in my previous article.

Harnessing everything and everyone a firm knows and being able to turn that knowledge into actionable information is a business challenge perfectly suited for technology. Lipps leads the LexisNexis software division and contributes to this blog: Meanwhile, the web version of these products will serve as a little-used back end for adjusting settings, etc. Erik Mazzone NC Bar Association Law Practice Matters There will be a major law firm data breach which will open the conversation about law firm technology in general, and digital security in particular. Corporate clients will begin to drive change by conditioning the award of work on the successful performance of digital security audits by outside law firms. Ripple effects will extend throughout law firms of all sizes, causing them to augment their technology and security protocols as clients start to demand stronger performance in this area. Ben Stevens The Mac Lawyer I believe that will see attorneys and law firms continue to adopt and utilize web-based software and services at an ever-increasing rate. Wearable computing, wireless and mobile connections, and preoccupation with data security all will dominate legal tech news. As e-filing becomes more ubiquitous, some lawyers will fall by the wayside, as they will not be able to function without active interest in the Internet and technology. Another trend will be towards even more free legal research materials online, and the increasing addition of other features to enable the legal publishers to compete. Windows 8 will continue to be avoided in droves. Microsoft and Google Apps will continue to gain ground against in house exchange for smaller firms. Bayer is a LexisNexis Certified Independent Consultant and has been previously interviewed on this blog: Law Firm Practice Management Tools. A law firm website is now the essential element of its marketing. Bodine has five other predictions which were published yesterday: Ruane Attorneys Lots of attorneys are focusing on internet and technology to market themselves. We do it too. But we used it to ignore traditional approaches, and have decided in we will double down on our personal network growth. Developing real one to one relationships with our colleagues. One real world friend who sends you a case annually is better than online friends who never send you business. Additional Predictions from Industry Thinkers As new law students become more discerning about their decisions to pursue legal careers, we will begin to see an even greater focus by educators and students to design innovative solutions to problems with the delivery of legal services, leading graduates and beyond to contemplate non-traditional career paths, particularly with respect to technology. We have growing income inequality in the US economy and among US law firms. The haves are getting richer and the have-nots are falling behind faster. Equally, we have process and technology inequality among law firms. The firms that have focused on improved business processes and supported them with smart technology will have many more opportunities in than the firms that are simply trying to make the standard technology tools work well together.

Chapter 6 : Laws Of The Future | Social Trends | Futurist Predictions - Futurist Speaker

Corporate Counsel spoke with Bryan Cave's Nick Pryor, A Bridge from the Past to the Future of Law Practice (Wolters Kluwer/Aspen Publications,), I explore the new generation of lawyers.

Chapter 7 : Vision: The Future of Legal Services | Ark Group

Patrick Dixon has worked with senior teams of leading law firms such as Linklaters and Freshfields, as well as lecturing to many thousands of lawyers, including corporate legal teams of multinationals, on a wide range of law-related trends.

Chapter 8 : Plus Predictions for the Legal Industry in | Business of Law Blog

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manage the business element of their practice or departments with innovative software and mobile solutions for customer relationship management (CRM), time and billing management, matter management, client analysis, legal holds and more.